

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

1892.

(NINETEENTH YEAR OF ISSUE.)

BY

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SERIALS
VIC



VICTORIA.

Scale of Miles.

Drawn for photo-lith by S. & B. Benson at the Dept of Lands & Survey Melbourne N. 1. 91.

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ERRATA.

Page 109, last line in the table, omit the word "adults."

Page 110, table following paragraph 146. The figures for 1891 in this table are not final. The final results will be found in an appendix to the second volume.

Page 125, in table at head of page, last column, fourth line, *read* "28·20," *instead of* "27·23"; sixth line, *read* "22·76," *instead of* "·73."

Page 292, table following paragraph 430, last line, *read* "£94 7s. 9d.," "£93 0s. 0d.," and "£3 18s. 6d.," *instead of* "£94 12s. 4d.," "£93 4s. 7d.," and "£3 18s. 2d."

Page 294, table following paragraph 432, last line but one, *read* "£94 7s. 9d.," and "£3 16s. 8d.," *instead of* "£94 12s. 4d.," and "£3 16s. 5d.;" and in last line, *read* "250,000," *instead of* "25,000."

Page 295, table following paragraph 434, first line, last column but one, *read* "£0 18 11," *instead of* "£8 18 11."

Page 362, paragraph 582, twelfth line, *read* "263,119" *instead of* "265,100;" also, thirteenth line, *read* "142,419," *instead of* "144,400;" also, last line, *read* "20," *instead of* "23."

Page 363, table following paragraph 583, last line, *read* "6,950" and "4·88," *instead of* "6,150" and "4·26;" also in line of "Means," *read* "4,402" and "4·14," *instead of* "4,359" and "4·11."

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1892.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

1. The land now embraced within the limits of the colony of Victoria was first discovered by Captain James Cook, of the Royal Navy, in command of His Majesty's ship *Endeavour*. This vessel had been sent to Tahiti to observe the transit of Venus over the sun's disc, and Cook, who was in command, having accomplished that object, and having also made a survey of New Zealand, continued his course westward in order to explore the eastern coast of "Terra Australis Incognita." He made the land on the 19th April, 1770, and estimated a prominent point—which he named after the first discoverer, Lieutenant Hicks, one of the officers of his vessel—to be in latitude 38° S., longitude $211^{\circ} 7'$ W. ($148^{\circ} 53'$ E.);* he, however, did not attempt to land, but rounding Cape Howe, passed on to the east coast, and carefully examined portions of it, especially Botany Bay, near to which Sydney, the present capital of New South Wales, is situated. It may be observed that Point Hicks appears to be identical with the present Cape Eyerard, in Gippsland, situated about midway between Cape Howe and the mouth of the Snowy River.

Discovery of
Victoria.

2. The first permanent settlement in Victoria was formed at Portland Bay, by Mr. Edward Henty, from Van Diemen's Land—as Tasmania was then called—who landed on the 19th November, 1834, and soon commenced to till the soil, run and breed stock, and carry on whaling operations. Others followed, but the absence of good land in the immediate vicinity of the port, and the openness of the bay, which rendered it unsafe for shipping during the prevalence of certain winds, caused it to be considered an unsuitable site for a capital, which was eventually founded at the northern end of Port Phillip Bay by two parties—one led by John Batman, who landed on the 29th May, 1835, and the other by John Pascoe Fawkner, whose party arrived at the site of Melbourne on the 28th August of the same year. Both of these were from Van Diemen's Land, and they were soon followed by others from the same island, and from Sydney, who

First Settle-
ment of
Victoria.

* The latitude of Cape Everard, according to present computations, is $37^{\circ} 49'$ S., and the longitude $149^{\circ} 17'$ E.

brought stock with them, and commenced to push their way into the interior. These were met by Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Mitchell, who, entering from New South Wales on the north, and traversing a considerable portion of the, as yet, unknown territory, was so struck with its wondrous capabilities that he named it Australia Felix—a title the aptness of which a subsequent knowledge of the geniality of its climate, the excellence of its soil, and the then unsuspected richness of its mineral treasures, has proved to be fully justified.

Constitution
granted to
Victoria.

3. A constitution, giving responsible Government to the colony, was proclaimed on the 23rd November, 1855, and since then, although political struggles have been frequent and party feeling has at times run high, these circumstances have had no permanent effect in setting class against class, or in any way lessening the good feeling which exists between all sections of the community. At times commerce has been depressed, but this has soon revived, and the material prosperity the colony has, upon the whole, enjoyed is, perhaps, without a parallel in the history of any other country.

Progress
since 1855.]

4. When the Constitution was proclaimed the population of the colony numbered 364,000, it now numbers 1,157,678; the land in cultivation amounted to 115,000 acres, it now amounts to over 2,600,000 acres; the bushels of wheat grown in a year numbered 1,150,000, they now exceed 12,000,000, and in one year (1883-4) they amounted to 15,500,000; the sheep numbered 4,600,000, they now number 12,000,000; the cattle numbered 530,000, they now number 1,700,000; the horses numbered 33,000, they now number not less than 436,000; the public revenue amounted to £2,728,000, it now amounts to over £8,500,000; the total value of imports and exports was £25,500,000, it now exceeds £36,000,000; and this, although the export of gold has fallen off from £11,000,000 in the former to a little over £2,739,000 in the past year. For further evidences of progress the reader is referred to the statistics given throughout this work.

Principal
events.

5. The following are the dates of some of the principal events connected with the discovery and history* of Victoria:—

1770. April 19th.—Victorian land first discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N., in command of His Majesty's ship *Endeavour*.—"Point Hicks," believed to be the present Cape Everard in Gippsland.)

* A detailed statement of the Discovery and Early History of the territory now embraced within the limits of the Colony of Victoria was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1884-5, page 10 *et. seq.*

1798. June 4th.—Western Port discovered and entered by Surgeon George Bass, R.N.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—The existence of a strait between Australia and Tasmania proved by Midshipman Matthew Flinders, R.N., who, accompanied by Bass, sailed round the latter island in the sloop *Norfolk*.
1800. Dec. 4th to 9th.—Bass's Straits first sailed through from the westward by Lieutenant James Grant, R.N., in H.M.S. *Lady Nelson*, a gun brig of sixty tons burthen, bound from England to Port Jackson. On this occasion Grant discovered and gave the present names to Capes Bridgewater, Nelson, and Sir William Grant, Portland Bay, the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy Islands, Capes Otway, Patton, Liptrap, etc.
1802. January 5th.—Entrance to Port Phillip Bay discovered by Acting-Lieutenant John Murray, R.N., in the *Lady Nelson*. Heads entered by the launch on 2nd February, and by the vessel on 15th February.
- „ April 26th.—Port Phillip Bay entered and examined by Flinders, who had been promoted to the rank of Commander. He was not aware that the Bay had been previously discovered by Murray.
1803. Jan. and Feb.—Port Phillip Bay surveyed and the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers discovered by Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, and party.
- „ October 7th.—Attempt to colonize Port Phillip by Colonel David Collins in charge of a party of convicts.
1804. January 27th.—Port Phillip abandoned by Collins as unfit for settlement.
1824. Decem. 16th.—Hume and Hovell arrived at Corio Bay, having travelled overland from Sydney.
1826. Attempt made early in the year to colonize Western Port, on its eastern side, near the site of the present township of Corinella, by Captain S. Wright, of H.M. 3rd Regiment, the Buffs, in charge of a party of convicts. This expedition was sent from New South Wales in consequence of a report that the French contemplated a settlement on the south coast of Australia. This apprehension having been found to be groundless, and the locality being sterile and scrubby, the establishment was withdrawn early in 1828.
1834. Novem. 19th.—Permanent settlement founded at Portland Bay by Edward Henty.
1835. May 29th.—John Batman arrived in Port Phillip and made a treaty with the natives for a grant of 600,000 acres of land. This treaty was afterwards disallowed by the Imperial Government.
- „ August 28th.—John Pascoe Fawkner's party sailed up the Yarra in the *Enterprise* and founded Melbourne on the site previously selected by Batman. (Fawkner followed shortly after, and landed on the 18th October.)
1836. April to Oct.—Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Livingstone Mitchell made extensive explorations in the Port Phillip District, the western portion of which he named Australia Felix.
- „ Septem. 29th.—Regular Government established under Captain William Lonsdale, who was sent from Sydney to act as Resident Magistrate of the Port Phillip District.

1837. March 2nd.—Governor Sir Richard Bourke arrived from Sydney and gave the name of Melbourne to the metropolis of the new settlement.
- „ June 1st.—First sale of Crown lands took place in Melbourne. Average price of half-acre town lots, £35.
1838. Septem. 12th.—First census of the colony. Population enumerated, 3,511, viz., 3,080 males and 431 females.
1839. Septem. 30th.—Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived from Sydney and took charge of the Port Phillip District under the title of Superintendent. The territory over which he exercised jurisdiction was much smaller than the present colony of Victoria, being bounded on the east and west by the 146th and 141st meridians and on the north by the 36th parallel. (For boundaries of Victoria see paragraph 6 *post.*)
1841. March 2nd.—Second census. Population enumerated, 11,738, viz., 8,274 males and 3,464 females.
1842. August 12th.—Melbourne incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 6 Vict. No. 7.
1846. March 2nd.—Third census. Population enumerated, 32,879, viz., 20,184 males and 12,695 females.
1847. June 26th.—Royal Letters Patent erecting the Town of Melbourne into a City signed at this date; gazetted in Sydney on the 5th February, 1848.
1849. October 12th.—Geelong incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 13 Vict. No. 40.
1851. February 6th.—“Black Thursday.”—A day of tremendous heat and destructive fire, whereby a large tract of country was devastated. Some lives were lost, numbers of sheep, cattle, and horses perished, and a vast amount of property was destroyed.
- „ March 2nd.—Fourth census. Population enumerated, 77,345, viz., 46,202 males and 31,143 females.
- „ July 1st.—Port Phillip separated from New South Wales and erected into an independent colony under the name of Victoria.
- „ July and Aug.—Discovery of gold in Victoria.
1853. February 8th.—Road districts (the origin of the present shires) established by Act 16 Vict. No. 40.
1854. April 26th.—Fifth census. Population enumerated 236,798, viz., 155,887 males and 80,911 females.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—Riots on Ballarat gold-field. (Eureka Stockade taken on the 3rd December.)
- „ Decem. 29th.—Municipal institutions (the origin of the present cities, towns, and boroughs) established by Act 18 Vict. No. 15.
1855. Nov. 23rd.—Constitution proclaimed in Victoria.
1856. March 19th.—The ballot as a means of electing members of both Houses of Parliament prescribed by Act 19 Vict. No. 12.
1857. March 29th.—Sixth census. Population enumerated, 410,766, viz., 264,334 males and 146,432 females.
- „ August 27th.—Property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act 21 Vict. No. 12.
- „ Novem. 24th.—Universal manhood suffrage for electors of the Legislative Assembly made law by Act 21 Vict. No. 33.

1858. Decem. 17th.—Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 78, to be returned for 49 Electoral Districts.
1861. April 7th.—Seventh census. Population enumerated, 540,322, viz., 328,651 males and 211,671 females.
- „ October ... Conference, attended by representatives of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia, met in Melbourne for the purpose of endeavouring to secure uniformity in the collection and compilation of their annual statistics.
1867. February 6th.—Customs tariff imposing import duties on a number of articles with the view of affording protection to native industry came into operation under Act 31 Vic. No. 306.
1869. January 1st.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council reduced by Act 32 Vict. No. 334.
1871. April 2nd.—Eighth census. Population enumerated, 731,528, viz., 401,050 males and 330,478 females.
- „ May 17th.—Import duties on many articles increased under Act 35 Vict. No. 400, with the view of affording further protection to native industry.
1875. January 15th.—Conference in Hobart Town, convened for the purpose of endeavouring to secure uniformity in statistical collection and compilation, held its first meeting. Representatives of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania attended. Conference closed 26th January.
1876. Novem. 2nd.—Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 86, and boundaries of Electoral Districts altered so as to increase the number to 55, by Act 40 Vict. No. 548.
1878. Decem. 28th.—The Hon. Graham Berry, Premier, and Professor C. H. Pearson, member of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, with Mr. H. H. Hayter as secretary, started for England on a mission from the Victorian to the Imperial Government, the object being to endeavour to induce the latter to amend the *Victorian Constitution Act* in regard to certain matters (affecting chiefly the relations between the two Houses of the Legislature) in which the Constitution had been found to be unworkable. The mission, which was only partially successful, returned to Victoria about the middle of 1879.
1880. February 6th.—Fortnightly mail contract service between Victoria and England commenced.
- „ October 1st.—First Victorian International Exhibition opened in Melbourne. It was closed 30th April, 1881.
1881. April 3rd.—Ninth census of Victoria and first simultaneous census of all the Australasian Colonies. Population enumerated—in Victoria, 862,346, viz., 452,083 males and 410,263 females; in all the Australasian Colonies, 2,815,924, viz., 1,526,121 males and 1,289,803 females.
- „ Novem. 28th.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council further reduced, number of provinces increased to 14, number of members increased to 42, and tenure of seats shortened by Act 45 Vict. No. 702.
1884. February 1st.—Victorian Railways placed under the control and management of three Commissioners, under Act 47 Vict. No. 767.

1884. Decem. 31st.—Patronage in the public service abolished with respect to appointments and promotions, and “a just and equitable system in lieu thereof, which will enable all persons who have qualified themselves in that behalf to enter the public service without favour or recommendation other than their own merits and fitness for the position,” established under Act 47 Vict. No. 773, which Statute also provided for the appointment of a Public Service Board, consisting of three members, to administer its provisions.
1885. December 9th.—Imperial Act constituting a Federal Council of Australasia brought into operation in respect to Victoria by Act 49 Vict. No. 843. First meeting of Federal Council opened in Tasmania, 25th January, 1886.
1887. April 4th.—Conference between representatives of the principal colonies of the Empire and the Imperial Government, summoned chiefly for the purpose of considering questions of defence and postal and telegraphic communication, held its first meeting in London, Victoria sending four representatives. Conference closed 9th May.
1888. January 18th.—Hundredth anniversary of the first settlement in Australia. Governors, ministers, members of Parliament, and corporation officials of all the Australasian Colonies, together with a large number of citizens, proceeded to Sydney to join in celebrating the occasion.
- „ February 1st.—Weekly mail contract service between Australia and England commenced, by means of vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental, and Orient services running alternately.
1888. August 1st.—Second Victorian International Exhibition opened in Melbourne. It was closed 31st January, 1889.
- „ August 28th.—First meeting of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. Held in Sydney.
- „ Decem. 22nd.—Number of members of the Legislative Council increased to 48 by Act 52 Vic. No. 995. Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 95, and boundaries of Electoral Districts altered so that their number should be 84, and so that—with a few exceptions—only one member should represent each constituency, by Act 52 Vict. No. 1,008.
1890. February 6th.—Australasian Federation Conference, at which representatives from the seven principal Australasian colonies were present, held its first meeting. It was unanimously agreed that the best interests of the Australian colonies would be promoted by their early union under one Legislative and Executive Government; and that the legislatures of the respective colonies should be invited to appoint, during the present year, delegates to a National Australasian Convention, consisting of delegates empowered to report upon a scheme for a Federal Constitution. Conference closed 14th February.
- „ March 3rd.—Conference convened for the purpose of arranging for the collection and compilation of the returns of the census of 1891 upon a uniform principle, held its first meeting in Hobart, under the presidency of the Government Statist of Victoria. Representatives of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand attended. Conference closed 18th March.

1891. March 2nd.—National Australasian Convention held in Sydney, at which a Draft Bill “To constitute the Commonwealth of Australia” was framed and adopted. The Convention also recommended that provision be made by the Parliaments of the several colonies for submitting for the approval of the people of the colonies respectively the constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia as framed by the Convention. Delegates from the seven principal Australasian Colonies were present at the meetings of the Convention, which closed on the 9th April.

„ April 5th.—Tenth census of Victoria, and second simultaneous census of all the Australasian colonies. Population enumerated, in Victoria, 1,140,405, viz., 598,414 males and 541,991 females; in all the Australasian colonies 3,878,143, viz., 2,078,603 males, and 1,799,540 females.

„ October 1st.—The Australasian colonies entered the Universal Postal Union.

1892. March 17th.—Railway Commissioners suspended by the Government. They resigned with a promise of compensation on the 7th June. Resignations accepted, 13th June.

6. Victoria is situated at the south-east extremity of the Australian continent, of which it occupies about a thirty-fourth part, and contains about 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. It is bounded on the north and north-east by the colony of New South Wales, from which it is separated by the River Murray, and by a right line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head waters of that stream, called The Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, the dividing line being about 242 geographical miles in length, approximating to the position of the 141st meridian of east longitude, and extending from the River Murray to the sea. On the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, Bass’s Straits, and the Pacific Ocean. It lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420, its greatest breadth about 250, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 geographical miles. Great Britain, exclusive of the Islands in the British seas, contains 88,309 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

Area and boundaries of Victoria.

7. The area of the Australian continent is estimated to be somewhat under three million square miles; but that area added to the areas of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounts to nearly three million one hundred thousand square miles. The following are the areas of the different colonies, which were computed by the late Surveyor-General of Victoria, Mr. A. J. Skene, from the map of Continental Australia compiled and engraved under his direction—the calculations being based on latitude and longitude and the generally-accepted figure of the earth:—

Areas of Australasian colonies.

AREAS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

	Square Miles.
Victoria	87,884
New South Wales	309,175
Queensland	668,224
South Australia	903,425*
Western Australia	975,920
Total Australia	2,944,628†
Tasmania	26,375
New Zealand	104,235
Total Australasia	3,075,238

8. It will be noticed that Victoria is by far the smallest colony on the Australian continent, and the smallest of the group except Tasmania. If the whole continent were to be divided into 100 equal parts, the area of Victoria would embrace 3 such parts, that of New South Wales 10, that of Queensland 23, that of South Australia 30, and that of Western Australia 34. Victoria is thus less than a third of the size of New South Wales, little more than an eighth of that of Queensland, about a tenth of that of South Australia, and less than an eleventh of that of Western Australia.

9. It may be mentioned that the area of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand is less by 680,764 square miles than the area of the Continent of Europe (3,756,002 square miles), but exceeds by 47,647 square miles the area of the United States, exclusive of the Alaska territory (3,027,591 square miles).

10. The southernmost point in Victoria, and consequently in the whole of Australia, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in latitude 39° 8' S., longitude 145° 26' E.; the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the colony meets the Murray, latitude 34° 2' S., longitude 140° 58' E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37° 31' S., longitude 149° 59' E.; the most westerly point is the line of the whole western frontier, which, according to the latest correction, lies upon the meridian 140° 58' E., and extends from latitude 34° 2' S. to latitude 38° 4' S., or 242 geographical miles.

* Inclusive of the Northern Territory, estimated to contain 523,620 square miles.
† Including islands and inland lakes. The area of Australia, as here given, is less by 85,888 square miles, and that of Australasia is less by 85,951 square miles, than the areas derived from the returns furnished officially by the various Governments, which are as follow :—

Victoria	87,884	Square Miles.
New South Wales (exclusive of water, 306,066)	310,700	„
Queensland	668,497	„
South Australia	903,425	„
Western Australia	1,060,000	„
Total Australia	3,030,516	„
Tasmania	26,215	„
New Zealand	104,458	„
Total Australasia	3,161,189	„

11. The Melbourne Observatory is a building specially erected for observatory purposes in the Government reserve, on the south side of the River Yarra. According to the latest computation, its latitude is 37° 49' 53" south, and its longitude 144° 58' 32" east.*

Position of
Melbourne.

12. According to the latest and most reliable information, the following are the latitudes and longitudes of the capital cities of the different Australasian colonies, the positions being the observatories at Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide, the Barracks Observatory at Hobart, the Survey Office Observatory at Wellington, and the Government House at Perth :—

Positions of
Austral-
asian
capitals.

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF CAPITALS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Capital City.					
	Name.		Latitude S.			Longitude E.
			°	'	"	° ' "
Victoria ...	Melbourne ...		37	49	53	144 58 32
New South Wales ...	Sydney ...		33	51	41	151 12 23
Queensland ...	Brisbane ...		27	28	0	153 1 36
South Australia ...	Adelaide ...		34	55	34	138 35 4
Western Australia ...	Perth ...		31	57	24	115 52 42
Tasmania ...	Hobart ...		42	53	25	147 19 57
New Zealand ...	Wellington ...		41	16	25	174 46 38

13. From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate more suitable to the European constitution than any other colony upon the continent of Australia, resembling that of the more favoured portions of Southern Europe. In the thirty-three years ended with 1891, the maximum temperature in the shade was 111·2° Fahr., viz., on the 14th January, 1862; the minimum was 27°, viz., on the 21st July, 1869; and the mean was 57·4°. Upon the average, on four days during the year the thermometer rises above 100° in the shade; and generally on about three nights during the year it falls below freezing point. The maximum temperature in the sun ever recorded (*i.e.*, since 1857) was 178·5°, viz., on the 4th January, 1862. The mean atmospheric pressure, noted at an Observatory 91 feet above the sea-level, was, in the twenty-eight years ended with 1891, 29·94 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell was 131, and the average yearly rainfall was 25·56 inches.†

Climate.

* For latitudes and longitudes of principal towns in, and most prominent places on the coast of, Victoria, see Vol. I., paragraph 12, of the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90.
† For further information respecting the meteorological observations, not only for Melbourne, but also for other parts of the colony, see part "Vital Statistics," *post*. A chapter on "Meteorology and Climate" was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874.

PART I.—CONSTITUTION* AND GOVERNMENT.

Executive
authority.

14. In Victoria the executive power is in the hands of a Governor appointed by the Crown, who acts under the advice of a responsible Ministry, consisting of 10 members.

Parliament
of Victoria.

15. The legislative authority is vested in two Houses of Parliament, viz., the Upper House or Legislative Council, consisting of 48 members returned in fourteen provinces, each member being elected for six years, and the Lower House or Legislative Assembly, which consists of 95 members, elected for three years (unless dissolved sooner by the Governor), returned in 84 districts or electorates. The qualification for the Upper House is as follows:—For members, the possession of freehold property of an annual value of £100; for electors, the possession of freehold property rated in some municipal district at not less than £10 per annum, or occupation of leasehold property of not less than £25 annual rating. Graduates of universities within the British dominions, barristers and solicitors, legally qualified medical practitioners, officiating ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, matriculated students of the Melbourne University, and officers in the army and navy—when not on active service, also have votes for the Legislative Council. There is no property qualification for members of the Lower House, and every male of 21 years of age or upwards, untainted by crime, is allowed a vote.

Persons in-
capable of
becoming
members.

16. Judges, ministers of religion; persons holding any office or place of profit under the Crown, or employed in the Public Service for salary, wages, or emolument (except Responsible Ministers); persons who are interested in any bargain or contract entered into on behalf of Her Majesty; uncertificated bankrupts and insolvents; and persons attainted of treason, or convicted of any felony or infamous offence within any part of Her Majesty's dominions, are incapable of being elected or continuing to be members of either House of Parliament; neither can the same person be a member of the two Houses at the same time.

Salaries of
Ministers.

17. The *Constitution Act*, as amended by the *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1890,† provides for the sum of £15,500 being set aside annually for the payment of ten Ministers, of whom not more than eight may be members of the Assembly, but at least four must be members of either the Council or Assembly.

* For an account of the Victorian Constitution, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, page 610 *et seq.*

† Imperial Act, 18 and 19 Vict., Schedule I.; and 54 Vict. No. 1,075.

18. No person who is a member of either House of Parliament or has not ceased to be one for a period of six months may accept any office or place of profit under the Crown, except the office of Responsible Minister, Judge of the Supreme Court, Agent-General, President or Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Council, or Speaker or Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Assembly. Should he do so he is liable to forfeit the sum of £50 for every week he may hold such office or place, together with full costs of suit to any person who may sue for the same.

Members may not accept offices of profit.

19. Members of the Legislative Council receive no payment for their attendance in Parliament, but every member of the Legislative Assembly who is not in receipt of any official salary or annual payment from the State, is entitled to receive reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties at the rate of £300 per annum out of the consolidated revenue.

Payment of members.

20. The names of ratepayers in municipal districts are placed on the rolls of the Legislative Assembly—also on those of the Legislative Council if qualified—without action on their own part, but non-ratepayers, or property holders residing in another electorate and not enrolled as ratepayers, wishing to vote for either House of Parliament must take out “elector’s rights,” for which they are required to pay the sum of sixpence. These “rights” must be renewed every three years. In 1891 an Act* was passed with a view of more closely scrutinizing the electoral rolls, and of expunging therefrom the names of all persons not entitled to vote, including criminals, drunkards, etc.

Electors’ rights.

21. Persons paying rates in several provinces or electoral districts may vote in all such at the same election, but no one may vote more than once in the same province or electoral district, although he may have several properties rated independently therein.

Plural voting.

22. In proportion to population Victoria has a smaller number of representatives in the Lower House of Parliament than any other Australasian colony, or than Greece, Servia, or Uruguay, but a larger number than any other country. New Zealand comes next to Victoria, but is more largely represented than Servia or Uruguay. All the other Australasian colonies, except New South Wales, are more largely represented than any other countries. By the following table,† in which the countries are arranged according to the

Parliamentary representation in various countries.

* *Purification of Rolls Act* 1891 (55 Vict. No. 1,242).

† This table has been compiled from official documents, many of the figures having been taken from a return prepared for the Government of Brazil, by Mr. J. P. Favilla Nunes, and published in Rio de Janeiro, 1889.

proportion of representatives they respectively have, the country least represented is shown to be the United States of America, and the next lowest is Brazil:—

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Number of Inhabitants.*	Lower House of Parliament.	
		Number of Re- presentatives.	Inhabitants to a Repe- sentative.
Western Australia	53,285	30	1,776
Tasmania	152,619	36	4,239
Queensland	410,330	72	5,699
South Australia	325,766	54	6,033
Greece	1,979,453	245	8,079
New South Wales	1,165,300	141	8,265
New Zealand†	634,058	70	9,058
Servia	1,810,606	160	11,316
Uruguay	632,250	53	11,929
Victoria	1,157,678	95	12,186
Norway	1,806,900	114	15,850
Denmark	1,969,039	102	19,304
Chile	2,526,969	126	20,055
Switzerland	2,940,602	145	20,280
Canada	4,406,640	215	20,496
Sweden	4,717,189	222	21,248
Bavaria	5,284,778	159	33,237
Hungary	16,570,146	453	36,579
Roumania	5,376,000	145	37,075
Argentine Republic	3,435,286	86	39,945
Spain	17,226,254	431	39,968
Venezuela	2,121,988	52	40,807
Belgium	5,909,975	132	44,772
Mexico	10,447,974	227	46,026
Holland	4,172,971	86	48,523
Italy	28,459,628	508	56,022
United Kingdom	37,888,153	670	56,549
Colombia	3,878,600	66	58,766
Prussia	27,279,111	432	63,146
Austria	23,070,688	353	65,356
France	38,218,903	584	65,443
Brazil	14,002,335	125	112,019
United States	56,785,456	334	170,016

Foreigners must be naturalized

23. Foreigners who are not naturalized or denizen subjects of Her Majesty, and have not resided in Victoria for 12 months previous to the 1st January, or the 1st July of any year, are not qualified to vote at elections of members of either House of Parliament.

Males must be of age.
Females not qualified.

24. Males under 21 years of age and females of any age are not qualified to be returned as members of, or to vote at elections for, either House of Parliament. No one can be elected for the Upper House until he is of the full age of 30 years.

* Some of the populations in this column differ somewhat from those given in other portions of this work.

† Exclusive of Maoris (42,000) and Maori representatives (4).

25. Of the electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly, 11 are represented by 2 members each, and 73 by 1 member each. Six of the electoral provinces for the Council are represented by 4 members each, and 8 by 3 members each.

26. The number of electors on the rolls of both Houses of the Legislature in 1890-91 and 1891-2 is shown in the following table:—

ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, 1891 AND 1892.

Description of Roll.	Legislative Council.		Legislative Assembly.	
	1890-91.	1891-2.	1890-91.	1891-2.
Ratepayers' Roll	156,169	162,047	229,107	229,615
General Roll	860	1,106	34,747	49,197
Total	157,029	163,153	263,854	278,812

27. The following table shows the names of the electoral provinces, their populations according to the recent census, and the number of electors on the rolls of each province in 1891-2; also, at the date of the elections for the Legislative Council held during the year 1891, the number of electors on the rolls and the number and percentage of electors who recorded their votes:—

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—POPULATION, ELECTORS, AND VOTES POLLED.

Electoral Provinces.	Enumerated Population, 1891.	Number of Members.	Electors on the Rolls, 1891-2.	Electors in Contested Provinces at the Elections in 1891.		
				On the Rolls.	Who Voted.	
					Number.	Percentage.
Melbourne ...	112,158	4	17,986	...	...	...
North Yarra ...	123,629	3	16,754	15,896	7,343	46·19
South Yarra ...	141,885	4	21,352	...	...	...
Southern ...	102,882	3	16,434	...	...	...
South-Western ...	60,021	3	7,368	...	...	...
Nelson... ..	48,102	3	5,344	5,305	3,894	73·40
Western ...	50,385	3	6,917	...	...	...
North-Western ...	80,403	4	12,163	11,171	4,460	39·92
Northern* ...	68,913	4	8,727	...	...	...
Wellington ...	76,542	4	8,505	...	...	...
North-Central ...	46,236	3	5,515	...	...	...
North-Eastern ...	74,653	3	9,682	...	...	...
Gippsland ...	69,939	4	9,387	...	...	...
South-Eastern ...	81,009	3	17,019	...	...	...
Total ...	1,136,757	48	163,153	32,372	15,697	48·49

* The election held in this province in 1891 was not contested.

Electors
who voted,
Legislative
Council.

28. At the last thirteen elections for the Legislative Council the proportion of electors who have recorded their votes in provinces where the election has been contested has rarely been much greater than half, and on seven out of the thirteen occasions has been less than half. The following are the proportions at each election :—

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1870 TO 1891.

Year of Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Provinces who voted. Per cent.			
1870	46·65
1872	54·07
1874	45·99
1876	51·16
1878	45·61
1880	57·18
1882	55·13
1884	56·70
1886	48·04
1888	51·76
1889	47·07
1890	47·29
1891	48·49

Population,
members,
electors,
and voters,
Legislative
Assembly.

29. The general election for the Legislative Assembly held on the 20th April, 1892, was the first after the passing of the *Purification of Rolls Act* 1891*; all the seats were contested except thirteen. Returns have been received from all the districts except one, and these show that 65 per cent. of the electors in contested districts voted. At the previous general election, which took place on the 28th March, 1889, the proportion of electors in contested districts who recorded their votes was 66½ per cent. The following table shows for each electoral district the population, according to the recent census, number of members, total number of electors, and number and proportion of electors who recorded their votes at the general election referred to :—

* 55 Vict. No. 1,242

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—POPULATION, MEMBERS, ELECTORS, AND VOTES POLLED.

Electoral Districts.	Enumerated Population, 1891.	Number of Members.	At the General Election, 20th April, 1892. Number of Electors—		
			On the Rolls.	Who Voted.	
				Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.
Albert Park	12,708	1	2,955	1,997	67·58
Anglesey	12,877	1	3,140	2,350	74·84
Ararat	8,309	1	1,853	*	*
Ballarat East	14,295	1	3,696	2,710	73·32
Ballarat West	27,312	2	6,105	4,770	78·13
Barwon	10,458	1	2,223	1,527	68·69
Benalla and Yarrawonga ...	11,812	1	2,629	†	†
Benambra	7,928	1	2,024	1,357	67·04
Bogong	8,578	1	1,827	1,455	79·63
Borong	11,686	1	2,776	1,694	61·02
Bourke East	11,862	1	3,316	2,046	61·70
Bourke West	10,240	1	2,244	*	*
East Bourke Boroughs ...	42,993	2	11,083	6,220	56·12
Brighton	15,800	1	4,120	2,550	61·89
Carlton	15,703	1	3,842	2,790	72·61
Carlton South	12,200	1	2,906	2,001	68·85
Castlemaine	13,481	2	3,307	2,161	65·34
Clunes and Allandale ...	8,401	1	2,285	*	*
Collingwood	29,359	2	7,018	4,899	69·81
Creswick	8,066	1	1,878	1,535	81·73
Dandenong and Berwick ...	15,725	1	4,357	2,184	50·12
Daylesford	9,174	1	1,892	*	*
DeLatite	10,473	1	2,711	1,192	43·96
Donald and Swan Hill ...	11,620	1	3,748	*	*
Dundas	9,536	1	2,332	1,574	67·48
Dunolly	8,295	1	2,404	1,781	74·08
Eaglehawk	8,588	1	2,127	1,832	86·13
Eastern Suburbs	21,107	1	5,588	3,530	63·17
Emerald Hill	14,886	1	3,771	2,288	60·67
Essendon and Flemington ...	24,369	1	6,266	3,267	52·13
Evelyn	12,544	1	3,128	*	*
Fitzroy	28,868	2	6,503	3,950	60·74
Footscray	20,163	1	5,161	3,056	59·21
Geelong	23,240	2	5,565	3,885	69·81
Gippsland Central	11,010	1	2,637	1,701	64·50
Gippsland East	10,695	1	2,895	*	*
Gippsland North	9,972	1	2,351	*	*
Gippsland South	10,041	1	3,394	1,492	43·95
Gippsland West	15,078	1	4,225	1,970	46·62
Grant	8,706	1	2,259	1,634	72·33
Grenville	14,240	2	3,521	2,422	68·78
Gunbower	10,572	1	2,553	1,794	70·27
Hawthorn	19,585	1	4,593	2,876	62·61
Horsham	10,825	1	2,336	1,623	69·47
Jolimont and West Richmond	12,805	1	2,905	1,830	62·99
Kara Kara	9,005	1	2,212	1,588	71·79

* No contest.

† Information not furnished.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—POPULATION, MEMBERS, ELECTORS, AND
VOTES POLLED—continued.

Electoral Districts.	Enumerated Population 1891.	Number of Members.	At the General Election, 20th April, 1892. Number of Electors—		
			On the Rolls.	Who Voted.	
				Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.
Kilmore, Dalhousie, and Lancefield ... }	9,697	1	2,384	1,639	68·75
Korong	8,688	1	2,240	1,734	77·41
Kyneton	9,632	1	2,207	1,836	83·18
Lowan	13,272	1	2,831	1,522	53·76
Maldon	7,413	1	1,659	1,189	71·66
Mandurang	8,611	1	2,193	1,541	70·26
Maryborough	9,889	1	2,541	1,823	71·74
Melbourne	9,462	1	4,192	*	*
Melbourne East	20,809	2	5,965	4,003	67·10
Melbourne North	17,240	1	3,914	2,584	66·01
Melbourne South	14,130	1	3,627	2,269	62·62
Melbourne West	13,937	1	3,150	2,093	66·44
Mornington	14,712	1	3,927	1,916	48·79
Normanby	8,823	1	2,389	1,456	60·94
Numurkah and Nathalia	11,338	1	2,284	*	*
Ovens	7,997	1	1,820	1,338	73·51
Polwarth	10,982	1	3,144	1,932	61·45
Port Fairy	7,186	1	1,866	1,342	71·91
Port Melbourne	13,067	1	3,261	2,429	74·48
Portland	8,595	1	1,914	*	*
Prahran	16,349	1	3,614	2,022	55·94
Richmond	31,194	2	7,846	5,085	64·81
Ripon and Hampden	11,583	1	2,385	1,590	66·66
Rodney	21,807	2	4,868	3,026	62·16
Sandhurst	22,819	2	5,214	3,685	70·67
Sandhurst South	9,136	1	2,057	1,525	74·13
Shepparton and Euroa	11,084	1	2,254	1,560	69·21
South Yarra	15,430	1	3,239	1,903	58·75
St. Kilda	19,130	1	4,065	2,874	70·70
Stawell	9,577	1	2,294	1,633	71·18
Talbot and Avoca... ..	7,742	1	2,042	1,536	75·22
Toorak	19,727	1	4,424	2,661	60·14
Villiers and Heytesbury	10,377	1	2,193	1,565	71·36
Wangaratta and Rutherglen	10,707	1	2,560	1,596	62·34
Warrenheip	7,472	1	1,855	*	*
Warrnambool	9,293	1	1,957	*	*
Williamstown	15,960	1	4,196	2,947	70·23
Windermere	6,700	1	1,580	1,226	77·05
Total	1,136,757	95	278,812	158,611†	65·12

Electors
who voted,
Legislative
Assembly.

30. At elections for the Legislative Assembly, close upon two-thirds of the electors have generally recorded their votes in contested

* No contest.

† In contested districts only.

districts; whereas in elections for the Legislative Council, the proportion has been rarely much above half, as has been already shown. The following are the proportions who voted at the last eleven general elections of members of the Lower House in districts in which the election has been contested:—

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1866 TO 1892.

Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. Per cent.	Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. Per cent.
1866	55·10	1880 (July) ...	65·85
1868	61·59	1883	64·96
1871	65·02	1886	64·70
1874	61·00	1889	66·58
1877	62·29	1892	65·12
1880 (February) ...	66·56		

31. The estimated population of Victoria on the 31st December, 1891, was 1,157,678, and there being 48 members and 163,153 electors for the Upper House, there is one member to every 24,118 and one elector to every 7·1 of the population. In like manner, there being 95 members of the Legislative Assembly, and 278,812 electors for that House, there is now 1 member to every 12,186, and 1 elector to every 4·2 of the population.

32. The proportion of members to electors is one to every 3,399 for the Upper House, and 1 to every 2,935 for the Lower House.

33. The enumerated population of the United Kingdom, by the census of 1891, was 37,888,153, and the Upper House consisted of 551 peers. The proportion was therefore 1 peer to every 68,762 of the population. If Victoria were to be represented in the same proportion as far as the Upper House is concerned, that House would consist of no more than 17 members, instead of 48.

34. The United Kingdom returns 670 members to the Imperial Parliament, viz., 495 for England, 72 for Scotland, and 103 for Ireland. The proportion of members to the population of the United Kingdom was 1 to every 56,545; or, for England, 1 member to every 58,887 persons; for Scotland, 1 member to every 56,015 persons; and for Ireland, 1 member to every 45,690 persons. If Victoria were to be represented according to population in the same proportion as the United Kingdom, she would, instead of sending 95 members to the Lower House, return only about 20; if in the same proportion as

England, she would return 19; if in the same proportion as Scotland, about 20; and if in the same proportion as Ireland, 25.*

Representa-
tion pro-
posed for
Federal
Assembly.

35. In the Draft Bill adopted by the National Australasian Convention in 1891, for the construction of a Federal Constitution, the representation in the proposed Federal House of Assembly is based on a proportion of 1 member to every 30,000 inhabitants.

Municipal
govern-
ment.

36. Municipal or local government is almost universal throughout Victoria, all but about one per cent. of its whole area being divided into urban or rural municipalities. The former are called *cities*, *towns*, and *boroughs*, and the latter *shires*. They are regulated under the *Local Government Act* (54 Vict. No. 1112), as amended by Act 55 Vict. No. 1243, each municipality being a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and capable of suing and being sued, and of purchasing, holding, and alienating land. The cities, towns, and boroughs now number 60, and the shires 137. They have power to levy rates, and are also subsidized by the State. Their peculiar functions are to make, maintain, and control all streets, roads, bridges, ferries, culverts, watercourses, and jetties within their respective boundaries; also to regulate under proper by-laws the markets, pounds, abattoirs, baths, place of recreation, charitable institutions, and the arrangements for sewerage, lighting, water supply, prevention of fire, and carrying on of noxious trades.

Cities,
Towns, and
Boroughs.

37. A borough must not be of a greater area than nine square miles,† and, on being constituted, must have a population of inhabitant householders of not less than three hundred. No point within its limits must be more than six miles distant from any other point. Any borough having a gross revenue of not less than £10,000 may be declared by the Governor in Council a town, and any one having a gross revenue of not less than £20,000 may be declared by the Governor in Council a city.

Shires.

38. Portions of country containing rateable property capable of yielding, upon a rate not exceeding one shilling in the pound on the annual value thereof, a sum of £500, may be proclaimed as shires.

Subdivision
of Districts.

39. The Governor in Council may divide any municipal district into any number of subdivisions not exceeding eight.

* According to the census of 1891, the population of England and Wales was 29,148,888, of Scotland 4,033,103, of Ireland 4,706,162.

† Or 5,760 acres. Notwithstanding this proviso, four urban municipalities have larger areas, viz., Bendigo, with 7,900 acres; St. Arnaud, with 6,355 acres; Stawell, with 5,996 acres, and Port Fairy, with 5,902 acres.

40. Each municipality existing at the commencement of the *Local Government Act* is allowed the number of councillors then assigned to it; but in other cases the number must by the Statute be some multiple of three, and must not be less than 6 or more than 24. The number is usually nine. If the district is subdivided, the number of councillors is 3 for each subdivision. Male persons liable to be rated in respect of property of the rateable value of £20 at least in any municipal district are qualified to hold the office of councillor. Being a contractor or the holder of any office of profit under the council, being an uncertificated or undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, being convicted or attainted of felony, perjury, or any infamous crime, or being of unsound mind, renders a person incapable of being, or continuing to be, a councillor. The election of councillors takes place annually. A third part of the councillors retires each year by rotation, but retiring councillors may be re-elected.

Municipal
Councillors.

41. The councillors elect their own chairman, who, in the case of boroughs, is called the mayor; in the case of shires the president. The chairman becomes a justice of the peace, by virtue of his position during the time he holds office and one year longer.

Chairman of
Council.

42. Every person (male or female) 21 years of age or upwards, liable to be rated in respect of property within a municipal district, is entitled to be enrolled as a voter, provided the rates on such property have been fully paid.

Municipal
electors.

43. Plurality of votes for the election of councillors is allowed upon the following scale:—

Plurality of
votes.

IN BOROUGHES.

Properties rated at an annual value of under £50 ...	One vote
„ „ „ £50 and under £100 ...	Two votes
„ „ „ £100 and upwards ...	Three votes

IN SHIRES.

Properties rated at an annual value of under £25 ...	One vote
„ „ „ £25 and under £75 ...	Two votes
„ „ „ £75 and upwards ...	Three votes

44. No person is allowed to vote for property of less than £10 annual value unless there is a house thereon, and he is the occupier thereof. In other cases, either the owner or occupier, but not both, may vote.

Ten pounds
rating
insufficient
without
occupation.

45. Where any municipal district is subdivided, the ratepayers are enrolled for the subdivision in which the property in respect of which they are enrolled is situated.

Enrolment
in sub-
divisions.

Rateable
property.

46. All land situated in a municipal district, except Crown land and land used for public purposes, is rateable property.

General and
separate
rates.

47. Rates levied in municipal districts are of four kinds, viz., general, extra, separate, and improvement rates. General rates are made and levied uniformly over each district, and must not be more than 2s. 6d. or less than 6d. in the pound of the net annual value of the rateable property.* Extra rates are those which may be levied in any one or more subdivisions of a district in addition to the general rate, provided that both rates together in any subdivision do not exceed 2s. 6d. in the pound. Separate rates, limited to 6d. in the pound, may, by consent of one-third of the ratepayers in a particular portion of the district, be levied upon the property within such portion, for the execution of works intended for its special benefit. Improvement rates are, like separate rates, applicable to any particular portion of a district which requires special permanent improvements, such as the formation of private roads, rights-of-way, or sewers; on the security of such rates loans may be raised for the execution of the works, the rates being applied towards the repayment of the moneys borrowed with interest, and the maintenance of the works.

Incorporation of
Melbourne
and
Geelong.

48. Melbourne and Geelong, the latter of which was for many years the place of second importance in the colony, having been incorporated under special statutes prior to the establishment of municipal government on a large scale throughout the colony, are not subject to the Local Government Acts except in a few comparatively unimportant particulars. Melbourne was incorporated as a town by Act 6 Vict. No. 7, which was assented to on the 12th August, 1842, and was afterwards ordained a city by Royal letters patent dated at Westminster on the 25th June, 1847, and gazetted in Sydney on the 5th February, 1848. Geelong was incorporated as a town on the 12th October, 1849, under Act 13 Vict. No. 40.

Melbourne
and Metro-
politan
Board of
Works.

49. An Act† to provide for the better management of the metropolis and for the creation of a Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to give effect thereto was passed on the 20th December, 1890, and, as to the election of members, the date of holding the first meeting, and other preliminary matters, came into immediate operation, but the other provisions did not come into force

* Formerly it was provided that the annual value should be computed at not less than 5 per cent. of the capital value, but by the *Local Government Act Amendment Act 1891*, the minimum rate was reduced to 3 per cent.

† *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1890* (54 Vict. No. 1197.)

until the 18th March, 1891 (the day of the first meeting of the Board). The Act is divided into seven parts, dealing respectively with the Board's constitution; Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage; Metropolitan General Fund and Rating; Borrowing Powers; Acquisition of Land; and Miscellaneous. The Board is a body corporate, consisting of a chairman elected by the Board, and of 39 other members elected by the Councils of the City of Melbourne and the twenty-three surrounding municipalities—all within a radius of 10 miles from the General Post Office; but such members can only retain their seats on the Board so long as they continue to be members of their respective Municipal Councils. Seven members are allotted to the municipality of Melbourne, 4 to South Melbourne, 3 to Prahran, 2 each to four other municipalities, and one member each to the remaining seventeen. After the first annual election, each member will be elected for three years, whilst the terms of membership of the first elected members are so arranged that after the year 1894 one-third of the members for the whole district will retire annually. The chairman, whose salary may be fixed by the Board between the limits of £1,500 and £2,000 per annum, and has been fixed at the latter amount, will hold office for a period of four years, but is eligible for re-election. The whole of the Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Works are vested in the Board—embracing all lands, reservoirs, tramways, mains, buildings, plant and machinery, etc., in connexion with the supply of water to the inhabitants of the metropolis, and all sewers and drains within the metropolis or works in connexion therewith; also all the bed soil and banks of the River Yarra, and all other public rivers, creeks, and watercourses within the metropolis, except so much thereof as is already vested in the Melbourne Harbor Trust and Railway Commissioners. The liability for that portion of the public debt which was incurred for the construction of Melbourne Waterworks—amounting to £2,389,934*—is transferred to the Board, which is held liable to the Treasurer of Victoria for the due payment of principal and interest. The revenue of the Board is to be derived chiefly from rates levied on all rateable property in the district, the annual rate not to exceed 1s. in the £ on the net annual value of such property, for the due collection and payment of which the various Municipal Councils are held responsible. The Board is empowered, in addition to loans raised by the Government, to borrow money by the issue of debentures so that the total

* Including £250,000 stock authorized to be raised by the Government and to be handed over to the Board.

amount outstanding at any one time shall not exceed £5,000,000 ; it is also allowed a bank overdraft on current account not exceeding £100,000. All officers employed at the passing of the Act in the Melbourne Sewerage and Water Supply department have been placed under the control of the Board, and have become officers thereof, subject to the observance of all existing or accruing rights and privileges. An account of the Sewerage Works proposed to be carried out by the Board will be found in the last issue of this work. (Vol. II., page 309.)

Fire
Brigades
Boards.

50. The *Fire Brigades Act* 1890 (amended by the *Fire Brigades Act* 1891 in slight particulars) provides for the division of the populous parts of the colony into "Fire Districts" consisting of a "Metropolitan" and nine "Country Fire Districts." The "Metropolitan District" is controlled by a "Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board," and the country districts are subject to the management and control of a "Country Fire Brigades Board." The "Metropolitan Board" consists of nine members ; 3 appointed by the Governor in Council ; 1 by the Council of the City of Melbourne ; 2 by suburban municipalities, and 3 by the Fire Insurance Companies carrying on business within the colony. The "Country Board" consists, also, of nine members ; 3 appointed by the Governor in Council ; 2 elected by the municipal councils of those municipal districts which are within or partly within any country fire district ; 2 elected by the insurance companies carrying on business within such country fire districts ; and 2 by the brigades in such districts. Local committees are appointed for each country district under the supervision of the Country Board. Each local committee consists of 3 members ; 1 elected by the council or councils of municipalities in such fire district who is also chairman ; 1 elected by the district fire brigades, or, if there be no brigade, by the Governor in Council, and 1 by the insurance companies insuring within the district. The tenure of office in all cases is limited to two years, but retiring members are eligible for re-election. Each Board has power to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire stations, buildings, engines, escapes, and other apparatus, and from time to time to sell, exchange, or let any property vested in it, for the purposes of the Act. The duty of taking and enforcing all necessary steps for the extinguishment of fires and protection of life and property from fire is vested in the respective Boards. Full power is given to each Board to form or disband fire brigades, to acquire plant, establish schools of instruction, provide for telephonic, telegraphic, or other communication between stations. An annual

report has to be furnished by each Board to the Minister. The amount required to cover the annual expenditure—which must not exceed the limits fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council—is to be contributed equally by the Treasurer of Victoria out of the consolidated revenue, by the municipalities whose districts are within or partly within the metropolitan, or any country district, out of the municipal funds, and by the insurance companies insuring against fire in such districts. Power is given to either Board to borrow money for the purposes of the Act in the form of debentures bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent., but the total so borrowed by either Board at any one time must not exceed £100,000. Among the general powers and provisions are included—the establishment of salvage corps, the determining of awards, the permission to hold demonstrations, the supervision of hotels, theatres, etc., with reference to life saving apparatus, the regulation of height of buildings; the holding of inquests, etc.

51. An Act to constitute a Federal Council of Australasia* “for the purpose of dealing with such matters of common Australasian interest, in respect to which united action is desirable, as can be dealt with without unduly interfering with the management of the internal affairs of the several colonies by their respective legislatures,” passed the Imperial Parliament and became law on the 14th August, 1885. This Act provides for the institution of a Council composed of representatives of such of the Australasian colonies as should pass an Act or Ordinance declaring that the Imperial Act should have force therein; each such colony to be represented by two members, except in the case of Crown colonies, which should be represented by only one member each, power being reserved to Her Majesty, at the request of the legislatures of the colonies, from time to time to increase the number of representatives for each colony.

52. Saving Her Majesty's prerogative, and subject to the provisions of the Act, the Council was authorized thereby to have legislative authority in respect to the following matters:—

- (a) The relations of Australasia with the islands of the Pacific.
- (b) Prevention of the influx of criminals.
- (c) Fisheries in Australasian waters beyond territorial limits.
- (d) The service of civil process in the courts of any colony within Her Majesty's possessions in Australasia out of the jurisdiction of the colony in which it is issued.
- (e) The enforcement of judgments of courts of law of any colony beyond the limits of the colony.

*Federal
Council
Act.*

*Matters
on which
Federal
Council
may legis-
late.*

* *Federal Council of Australasia Act 1885 (48 & 49 Vict. cap. 60).*

- (*f*) The enforcement of criminal process beyond the limits of the colony in which it is issued, and the extradition of offenders, including deserters of wives and children, and deserters from the imperial or colonial naval or military forces.
- (*g*) The custody of offenders on board ships belonging to Her Majesty's Colonial Government beyond territorial limits.
- (*h*) Any matter which at the request of the legislatures of the colonies Her Majesty by Order in Council shall think fit to refer to the Council.
- (*i*) Such of the following matters as may be referred to the Council by the legislatures of any two or more colonies, that is to say—general defences, quarantine, patents of invention and discovery, copyright, bills of exchange and promissory notes, uniformity of weights and measures, recognition in other colonies of any marriage or divorce duly solemnized or decreed in any colony, naturalization of aliens, status of corporations and joint stock companies in other colonies than that in which they have been constituted, and any other matter of general Australasian interest with respect to which the legislatures of the several colonies can legislate within their own limits, and as to which it is deemed desirable that there should be a law of general application. Provided that in such cases the Acts of the Council shall extend only to the colonies by whose legislatures the matter shall have been so referred to it, and such other colonies as may afterwards adopt the same.

Assent to
Bills passed
by Federal
Council.

53. It was expressly provided that bills relating to the first items in the list—(*a*), (*b*), and (*c*)—should be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure; other bills might be assented to by the Governor of the colony in which the Federal Council was held, subject, however, to the subsequent disallowance by Her Majesty, within one year, if Her Majesty should so determine.

Further
provisions
of *Federal
Council
Act*.

54. The Governors of any two or more of the colonies were also given power upon an address of their legislatures to refer for the consideration and determination of the Council any questions relating to those colonies, or their relations with one another; the Council thereupon to have authority to consider and determine the matters so referred to it. The Council was also given power to make representations or recommendations to Her Majesty with respect to any matters of general Australasian interest, or to the relations of Her Majesty's possessions in Australasia with the possessions of foreign powers.

Expenses
of Federal
Council.

55. It was further provided that the necessary expenditure connected with the business of the Council should be defrayed in the first instance by the colony wherein the expenditure was incurred, and should be ultimately contributed and paid by the several colonies in proportion to their respective populations; in case of difference, the Governor of Tasmania being empowered to assess and apportion the amounts payable.

Power to
determine
operation
of Act in
any colony.

56. The Act was to cease to be in operation in respect to any colony, the Legislature of which should have passed an Act or Ordinance declaring that the same should cease to be in force therein;

but all Acts of the Council passed while the Act was in operation in any such colony were to continue to be in force unless altered or repealed by the Federal Council.

57. An Act (49 Vict. No. 843) to bring this Act into operation was passed into law in Victoria on the 9th December, 1885, and similar Acts or Ordinances were passed in Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, Fiji, and subsequently in South Australia. The operation of the South Australian Act, however, was limited to two years; that period having expired, and the Act not having been renewed, South Australia is not at present in the Federation. The other two Australasian colonies, viz., New South Wales and New Zealand, have not joined the Federal Council.

Colonies represented at Federal Council.

58. The Federal Council has held four sessions since its inauguration. The first session was opened on the 25th January, 1886; the second on the 16th January, 1888; the third on the 29th January, 1889; and the fourth on the 20th January, 1891. All the sessions were held in Hobart, and were opened by the Governor of that colony. At the last session, Victoria was represented by the Premier and the Attorney-General; Queensland by the Premier and a member of the Legislative Assembly; and Tasmania by the Attorney-General and the Treasurer. The present representatives of Victoria are the Hon. Wm. Shiels, Attorney General (Premier); and the Hon. Allan McLean, Chief Secretary. The sittings in 1891 were not attended by delegates from the other colonies represented in Council.*

Dates and place of sessions of Federal Council.

59. The Council at each session appoints a standing committee to act while the Council is not sitting. The chairman of the present standing committee is the Hon. William Shiels, the senior representative of Victoria.

Standing Committee.

60. Towards the end of 1889, at the instance of the Hon. Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G., Premier of New South Wales, negotiations were opened between the various Australasian colonies, with the view of bringing about a Federal Union of the whole in "one powerful Australian nation," the result being that a conference of representatives of the various colonies interested was held in Melbourne in the early part of 1890, when resolutions were adopted affirming the desirability of Federation, and binding the members of the conference to induce the legislatures of their respective colonies to appoint

Australasian Federation Conference, 1890

* For particulars as to the names and official positions of representatives of the different colonies, who took part in the proceedings of the first three sessions of the Federal Council, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraph 77.

delegates to a National Australasian Convention, empowered to consider and report upon an adequate scheme for a Federal Constitution.

National
Austral-
asian Con-
vention.

61. In accordance with these resolutions, delegates to a National Australasian Convention were duly appointed, and the Convention commenced its deliberations in Sydney on the 2nd March, 1891, and closed on the 9th April, 1891. After an animated debate extending over more than a fortnight, the following resolutions were adopted:—

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NATIONAL AUSTRALASIAN CONVENTION, 1891.

That in order to establish and secure an enduring foundation for the structure of a Federal Government, the principles embodied in the Resolutions following be agreed to:—

- (1.) That the powers and privileges and territorial rights of the several existing Colonies shall remain intact, except in respect to such surrenders as may be agreed upon as necessary and incidental to the power and authority of the National Federal Government.
- (2.) No new State shall be formed by separation from another State, nor shall any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Federal Parliament.
- (3.) That the trade and intercourse between the Federated Colonies, whether by means of land carriage or coastal navigation, shall be absolutely free.
- (4.) That the power and authority to impose Customs duties and duties of Excise upon goods the subject of Customs duties and to offer bounties shall be exclusively lodged in the Federal Government and Parliament, subject to such disposal of the revenues thence derived as shall be agreed upon.
- (5.) That the Military and Naval Defence of Australia shall be entrusted to Federal Forces, under one command.
- (6.) That provision should be made in the Federal Constitution which will enable each State to make such amendments in its Constitution as may be necessary for the purposes of the Federation.

Subject to these and other necessary conditions, this Convention approves of the framing of a Federal Constitution which shall establish—

- (1.) A Parliament, to consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former consisting of an equal number of members from each Colony, to be elected by a system which shall provide for the periodical retirement of one-third of the members, so securing to the body itself a perpetual existence combined with definite responsibility to the electors, the latter to be elected by districts formed on a population basis, and to possess the sole power of originating all Bills appropriating revenue or imposing taxation.
- (2.) A Judiciary, consisting of a Federal Supreme Court, which shall constitute a High Court of Appeal for Australia.
- (3.) An Executive, consisting of a Governor-General, and such persons as may from time to time be appointed as his advisers.

Committees
appointed
by Conven-
tion.

62. After the adoption of these resolutions, the Convention appointed three committees to deliberate and draw up reports on certain matters submitted to them before dealing with the subject of

the Federal Constitution to be decided on. The first committee was to deal with provisions relating to Finance, Taxation, and Trade regulation; the second, with the establishment of a Federal Judiciary—its powers and functions; and the third with the consideration of Constitutional machinery, and the distribution of functions and powers, and to prepare and submit to the Convention a Bill, based upon the deliberations of the other two committees, for the establishment of a Federal Constitution.

63. The Bill—intituled a Bill “To Constitute a Commonwealth of Australia”—having been drafted as directed, was, with the reports of the other two committees, duly presented to the Convention, and subsequently adopted with slight alterations. Finally, the Convention formally recommended that provision be made by the Parliaments of the several colonies for submitting for the approval of the people of the colonies respectively the Constitution as framed by the Convention.

Draft Bill
adopted
by Conven-
tion.

64. Subjoined is a list of the Governors and Acting Governors of Victoria, with the dates of their assumption of and retirement from office :—

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe ... {	30th Sept., 1839*	
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting)	15th July, 1851 ...	5th May, 1854
Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B. ...	8th May, 1854 ...	22nd June, 1854
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	22nd June, 1854 ...	31st December, 1855†
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	1st January, 1856 ...	26th December, 1856
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. ...	26th December, 1856	10th September, 1863
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	11th September, 1863	7th May, 1866
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.‡	7th May, 1866	15th August, 1866
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt.(acting)	15th August, 1866...	2nd March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.§	3rd March, 1873 ...	19th March, 1873
	31st March, 1873 ...	22nd February, 1879

* At the first of these dates Mr. La Trobe assumed the office of Superintendent of Port Phillip; at the second he became Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria.

† Sir Charles Hotham died at this date.

‡ Succeeded to the title of Viscount Canterbury, December, 1869.

§ Sir G. F. Bowen was absent on leave from the 31st December, 1874, to the 14th January, 1876.

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—continued.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ...	3rd January, 1875 ...	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	11th January, 1875	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis • of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th February, 1879	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	18th April, 1884 ...	15th July, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15th July, 1884 ...	15th Nov., 1889*
Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	6th November, 1886†	12th March, 1889
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (acting)	{ 9th March, 1889 16th Nov., 1889	17th October, 1889 27th November, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	28th November, 1889	Still in office

NOTE.—Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on the 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 29th of the same month. In that capacity he was in charge of the District until the assumption of office as Superintendent by Mr C. J. La Trobe. Subsequently, Captain Lonsdale acted as Superintendent during the temporary absence of Mr. La Trobe, who was called on to administer the Government of Tasmania from the 13th October, 1846, to the 25th January, 1847.

Duration of
Governor-
ship.

65. Since Victoria has been an independent colony, the average time during which the Governors of Victoria, prior to Lord Hopetoun, not including the Acting Governors, have held office has been about four years and seven months.

Interregna
in Victoria.

66. During the twelve days between the 19th and the 31st March, 1873, the former being the day on which Sir W. F. Stawell left the colony, and the latter that on which Sir G. F. Bowen arrived; also during the five days between the 22nd and 27th February, 1879, the former being the day on which Sir G. F. Bowen left, and the latter that on which Lord Normanby arrived, there was neither Governor nor Acting Governor in Victoria.

Ministries.

67. Since the inauguration of responsible government, twenty-five Ministries have held office in Victoria. The following are the names of the members of these Ministries, and the dates of their assumption of and retirement from office:—

* Sir H. B. Loch was absent on leave from the 9th March to the 17th October, 1889.
† Date of appointment. Sir W. F. Stawell never acted after his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor. He died on the date given in the next column. No Lieutenant-Governor has been appointed since.

MINISTRIES.

* * The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
I.			
William Clark Haines ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	28 Nov. 1855	11 Mar. 1857
William Foster Stawell ...	Attorney-General ...	28 Nov. 1855	25 Feb. 1857*
succeeded by			
Thos. Howard Fellows ...	Ditto ...	25 Feb. 1857	11 Mar. 1857
Charles Sladen ...	Treasurer ...	28 Nov. 1855	11 Mar. 1857
Charles Pasley ...	Commissioner of Public Works	28 Nov. 1855	11 Mar. 1857
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	28 Nov. 1855	25 Feb. 1857
succeeded by			
John Goodman ...	Ditto ...	25 Feb. 1857	11 Mar. 1857
Andrew Clarke ...	Surveyor-General ...	28 Nov. 1855	11 Mar. 1857
Robert Molesworth ...	Solicitor-General ...	28 Nov. 1855	17 June 1856†
succeeded by			
Thomas Howard Fellows ...	Ditto ...	27 June 1856	25 Feb. 1857
succeeded by			
Robert Sacheverel Wilmot Sitwell	Ditto ...	25 Feb. 1857	11 Mar. 1857
William Henry Fancourt Mitchell, M.L.C.‡	(Without office) ...	28 Nov. 1855	11 Mar. 1857
II.§			
John O'Shanassy ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	11 Mar. 1857	29 April, 1857
Henry Samuel Chapman|| ...	Attorney-General ...		
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster	Treasurer ...		
Charles Gavan Duffy ...	Commissioner of Public Works		
Augustus Frederic Adolphus Greeves¶	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
George Samuel Wegg Horne	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
John Dennistoun Wood** ...	Solicitor-General ...		
III.			
William Clark Haines ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	29 Apr. 1857	10 Mar. 1858
Archibald Michie ...	Attorney-General ...		
Charles Hotson Ebdon ...	Treasurer... ...		
David Moore ...	President of the Board of Land and Works		
James McCulloch ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
Thomas Howard Fellows ...	Solicitor-General ...		
William Henry Fancourt Mitchell, M.L.C.	Postmaster-General ...		
James Ford Strachan, M.L.C.††	(Without office) ...		

* Appointed Chief Justice at this date.

† Appointed Puisne Judge at this date.

‡ Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 21st November, 1856.

§ This Ministry having been met by a vote of want of confidence immediately on the assembling of Parliament, no representative in the Upper House was appointed.

|| Not a Member of Parliament.

¶ Not re-elected after vacating seat in Parliament upon acceptance of office.

** Not a Member of Parliament from date of accepting office until the 20th April, 1857.

†† Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 27th May, 1857.

MINISTRIES—continued.

* * The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
IV.			
John O'Shanassy ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
Henry Samuel Chapman ...	Attorney-General ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
George Harker ...	Treasurer ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
Charles Gavan Duffy	President of the Board of Land and Works	10 Mar. 1858	22 Mar. 1859
	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	21 Dec. 1858	22 Mar. 1859
	succeeded by		
George Samuel Evans ...	Ditto ...	22 Mar. 1859	27 Oct. 1859
Henry Miller ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
Richard Davies Ireland ...	Solicitor-General ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
George Samuel Evans ...	Postmaster-General ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
George Samuel Wegg Horne	Commissioner of Public Works	21 Dec. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
Thomas McCombie, M.L.C.*...	(Without office) ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
V.			
William Nicholson ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	27 Oct. 1859	26 Nov. 1860
John Dennistoun Wood ...	Attorney-General ...	27 Oct. 1859	26 Nov. 1860
James McCulloch ...	Treasurer ...	27 Oct. 1859	26 Nov. 1860
James Service ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	27 Oct. 1859	3 Sept. 1860
succeeded by			
	Vincent Pyke ...	3 Sept. 1860	24 Sept. 1860
succeeded by			
	Augustus Frederic Adolphus Greeves ...	24 Sept. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
John Charles King ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works	27 Oct. 1859	25 Nov. 1859
succeeded by			
	James Goodall Francis ...	25 Nov. 1859	3 Sept. 1860
succeeded by			
	John Robinson Bailey ...	3 Sept. 1860	2 Oct. 1860
succeeded by			
	Vincent Pyke ...	2 Oct. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
succeeded by			
	John Robinson Bailey ...	27 Oct. 1859	29 Oct. 1860
succeeded by			
	John Robinson Bailey ...	29 Oct. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
succeeded by			
	Travers Adamson ...	27 Oct. 1859	5 Mar. 1860
succeeded by			
	James Frederic Martley ...	5 Mar. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
succeeded by			
	John Robinson Bailey ...	27 Oct. 1859	29 Oct. 1860
succeeded by			
	Hibbert Newton ...	29 Oct. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
succeeded by			
	Thomas Howard Fellows, M.L.C.	27 Oct. 1859	26 Nov. 1860

* Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 27th October, 1859.

MINISTRIES—continued.

*** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
VI.			
Richard Heales ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	26 Nov. 1860	14 Nov. 1861
Richard Davies Ireland ...	Attorney General ...	26 Nov. 1860	29 July 1861
succeeded by			
Butler Cole Aspinall ...	Ditto ...	29 July 1861	14 Nov. 1861
George Frederic Verdon ...	Treasurer ...	26 Nov. 1860	14 Nov. 1861
John Henry Brooke ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	26 Nov. 1860	14 Nov. 1861
James Stewart Johnston ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works	26 Nov. 1860	20 Feb. 1861
succeeded by			
James Macpherson Grant ...	Ditto ...	20 Feb. 1861	14 Nov. 1861
Robert Stirling Anderson ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	26 Nov. 1860	20 Feb. 1861
succeeded by			
George Brodie ...	Ditto ...	20 Feb. 1861	4 March 1861
succeeded by			
Thomas Loader* ...	Ditto ...	6 March 1861 21 Mar. 1861	21 Mar. 1861 10 June 1861
succeeded by			
James Forrester Sullivan ...	Ditto ...	10 June 1861	14 Nov. 1861
Thomas Loader ...	Commissioner of Railways ...	26 Nov. 1860	4 Dec. 1860
succeeded by			
John Houston ...	Ditto ...	21 May 1861	14 Nov. 1861
John Basson Humffray ...	Commissioner of Mines ...	26 Nov. 1860	14 Nov. 1861
Thomas Loader ...	Postmaster-General ...	4 Dec. 1860	21 March 1861
succeeded by			
John Macadam ...	Ditto ...	26 April 1861	14 Nov. 1861
Thomas Turner a'Beckett, M.L.C.†	(Without office) ...	26 Nov. 1860	11 Nov. 1861
David Elliot Wilkie, M.L.C.‡			
VII.			
John O'Shanassy ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	14 Nov. 1861	27 June 1863
William Clark Haines ...	Treasurer ...	14 Nov. 1861	
Richard Davies Ireland ...	Attorney-General ...	14 Nov. 1861	
John Dennistoun Wood ...	Minister of Justice ...	14 Nov. 1861	
Charles Gavan Duffy ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	14 Nov. 1861	
James Stewart Johnston ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works	14 Nov. 1861	
Robert Stirling Anderson ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	14 Nov. 1861	
George Samuel Evans ...	Postmaster-General ...	30 Dec. 1861	
William Henry Fancourt Mitchell, M.L.C. ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	30 Dec. 1861	
Charles MacMahon ...	(Without office) ...	14 Nov. 1861	

* Resigned office, without salary, on 21st March, 1861; re-appointed on the same date with salary.

† Sworn in as a member of the Executive Council, 7th January, 1861.

‡ Sworn in as a member of the Executive Council, September, 1861

MINISTRIES—continued.

*** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
VIII.			
James McCulloch ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	27 June 1863	6 May 1868
George Higinbotham ...	Attorney-General ...	27 June 1863	6 May 1868
George Frederic Verdon ...	Treasurer ...	27 June 1863	5 May 1868
Richard Heales ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	27 June 1863	19 June 1864*
succeeded by			
James Macpherson Grant ...	Ditto ...	5 Sept. 1864	6 May 1868
Matthew Hervey ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works	27 June 1863	22 July 1865
succeeded by			
Wm. Mountford Kinsey Vale	Ditto ...	18 July 1866	6 May 1868
James Goodall Francis ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	27 June 1863	6 May 1868
James Forrester Sullivan ...	Minister of Mines ...	27 June 1863	18 July 1866
succeeded by			
John Macgregor ...	Ditto ...	18 July 1866	6 May 1868
James Macpherson Grant ...	Vice-President of the Board of Lands and Works and Commissioner of Railways and Roads	27 June 1863	5 Sept. 1864
succeeded by			
Henry Miller ...	Ditto ...	18 July 1866	16 Jan. 1867
succeeded by			
John Macgregor ...	Ditto ...	21 Jan. 1867	4 March 1867
succeeded by			
James Forrester Sullivan ...	Ditto ...	4 March 1867	6 May 1868
Archibald Michie ...	Minister of Justice ...	14 July 1863	18 July 1866
succeeded by			
Samuel Henry Bindon ...	Ditto ...	18 July 1866	6 May 1868
Thomas Howard Fellows ...	Postmaster-General ...	14 Oct. 1863	24 March 1864
succeeded by			
James McCulloch ...	Ditto ...	9 May 1864	6 May 1868
George Ward Cole, M.L.C.†...	(Without office) ...	27 June 1863	6 May 1868
IX.			
Charles Sladen, M.L.C. ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	6 May 1868	} 11 July 1868
Thomas Howard Fellows ...	Minister of Justice ...	6 May 1868	
Morgan Augustus MacDonnell	Attorney-General ...	6 May 1868	
Edward Langton ...	Treasurer ...	6 May 1868	
Duncan Gillies† ..	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	6 May 1868	
Michael O'Grady †	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works	6 May 1868	
William Bayles ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	6 May 1868	
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Minister of Mines and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	8 May 1868	

* Died at this date. † Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 20th November, 1867.
† Not re-elected after vacating seat in Parliament upon acceptance of office.

MINISTRIES—continued.

*** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
X.			
James McCulloch ...	Chief Secretary and Treasurer (Premier)	11 July 1868	20 Sept. 1869
James Macpherson Grant ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	11 July 1868	20 Sept. 1869
James Forrester Sullivan	Minister of Mines ...	11 July 1868	20 Sept. 1869
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	1 Feb. 1869	20 Sept. 1869
	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	12 April 1869	2 Sept. 1869
George Higinbotham ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	11 July 1868	1 Feb. 1869
Wm. Mountford Kinsey Vale	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	11 July 1868	25 May 1869
George Paton Smith ...	Attorney-General ...	11 July 1868	20 Sept. 1869
James Joseph Casey	Minister of Justice...	11 July 1868	20 Sept. 1869
	Solicitor-General ...	2 Sept. 1869	20 Sept. 1869
Charles Edwin Jones	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	11 July 1868	9 March 1869
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	3 Aug. 1868	9 March 1869
George Verney Smith ...	Postmaster-General ...	11 July 1868	20 Sept. 1869
John McCrae, M.L.C. ...	Commissioner of Public Works	25 Jan. 1869	20 Sept. 1869
George Rolfe* ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	2 Sept. 1869	20 Sept. 1869
William Wilson ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	2 Sept. 1869	20 Sept. 1869
XI.			
John Alexander MacPherson	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	} 20 Sept. 1869	{ 9 April 1870 21 Jan. 1870
Robert Byrne† ...	Treasurer ...		
succeeded by			
Graham Berry ...	Ditto ...	21 Jan. 1870	} 9 April 1870
Morgan Augustus MacDonnell	Attorney-General ...	} 20 Sept. 1869	
James McKean ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
Isaac Godfrey Reeves† ...	Commissioner of Public Works		19 Jan. 1870
succeeded by			
William McLellan ...	Ditto ...	19 Jan. 1870	} 9 April 1870
Edward Cohen ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	} 20 Sept. 1869	
John Thomas Smith ...	Minister of Mines ...		
Francis Longmore ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads		
Butler Cole Aspinall ...	Solicitor-General ...	19 Jan. 1870	
Caleb Joshua Jenner, M.L.C.†	(Without office) ...	20 Sept. 1869	

* Not a Member of Parliament at time of appointment ; but was elected for Crowlands, 9th October, 1869, after the retirement of the Ministry. † Not re-elected after vacating seat in Parliament upon acceptance of office.
‡ Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 15th October, 1869.

MINISTRIES—continued.

* * The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XII.			
James McCulloch	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	9 April 1870	19 June 1871
Archibald Michie	Attorney-General		
James Goodall Francis ...	Treasurer		
Thomas Turner a'Beckett, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
William Wilson	Commissioner of Railways and Roads		
John Alexander MacPherson	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
Henry John Wrixon	Solicitor-General		
William Bates... ..	Commissioner of Public Works		
Angus Mackay	Minister of Mines		
XIII.			
Charles Gavan Duffy... ..	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	19 June 1871	} 10 June 1872
James Macpherson Grant ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	19 June 1871	
Graham Berry	Treasurer	19 June 1871	} 21 May 1872
Michael O'Grady	Commissioner of Public Works and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	19 June 1871	
Francis Longmore	Commissioner of Railways and Roads and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	19 June 1871	} 10 June 1872
William McLellan	Minister of Mines	19 June 1871	
Howard Spensley	Solicitor-General	19 June 1871	} 23 Nov. 1871
Graham Berry	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	19 June 1871	
succeeded by			
William Mountford Kinsey Vale	Ditto	23 Nov. 1871	} 10 June 1872
Robert Walsh	Attorney-General	5 July 1871	
William Arthur Callander a'Beckett, M.L.C.*	(Without office)	19 June 1871	
succeeded by			
Caleb Joshua Jenner, M.L.C.	Ditto ... ..	...	...

* Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 31st July, 1871.

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

* * The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XIV.			
James Goodall Francis ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	10 June 1872	31 July 1874
Edward Langton ...	Treasurer and Postmaster-General		
James Joseph Casey ...	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey and President of the Board of Land and Works		
James Wilberforce Stephen	Attorney-General ...	10 June 1872	1 May 1874*
succeeded by			
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Ditto ...	2 May 1874	31 July 1874
Duncan Gillies ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	10 June 1872	
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Solicitor-General ...		
Edward Cohen ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
Angus Mackay ...	Minister of Mines ...	14 June 1872	4 May 1874
Alexander Fraser, M.L.C. {	Commissioner of Public Works		
succeeded by	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	17 June 1872	31 July 1874
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	Ditto ...	4 May 1874	
James Joseph Casey ...	Minister of Agriculture ...	19 June 1872	
James Wilberforce Stephen ...	Minister of Public Instruction	2 Jan. 1873	1 May 1874*
succeeded by			
Angus Mackay ...	Ditto ...	4 May 1874	31 July 1874
Robert Ramsay ...	(Without office) ...	10 June 1872	
XV.			
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Attorney-General (Premier)...	31 July 1874	7 August 1875
James Joseph Casey ...	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, President of the Board of Land and Works, and Minister of Agriculture		
Duncan Gillies ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Public Works and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		
Edward Cohen ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
Angus Mackay ...	Minister of Mines and Minister of Public Instruction		
James Service ...	Treasurer ...		
Robert Ramsay ...	Postmaster-General ...		
Townsend MacDermott ...	Solicitor-General ...		

*Appointed Puisne Judge at this date.

MINISTRIES—continued.

* * The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters " M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XVI.			
Graham Berry	Premier and Treasurer ... Chief Secretary in lieu of Premier, which office he vacated (Premier)	7 Aug. 1875 10 Aug. 1875	20 Oct. 1875
James Munro ...	Minister of Public Instruction	7 Aug. 1875	
Francis Longmore ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
John Woods ...	Minister of Agriculture ...	23 Aug. 1875	
	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	7 Aug. 1875	
William Collard Smith	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	23 Aug. 1875	
Peter Lalor ...	Minister of Mines ...	7 Aug. 1875	
James Brown Patterson	Commissioner of Trade and Customs and Postmaster-General		
Robert Le Poer Trench*	Commissioner of Public Works	23 Aug. 1875	
James Macpherson Grant	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		
William Arthur Callander	Attorney-General ...	9 Aug. 1875	
a'Beckett, M.L.C.	Minister of Justice		
	(Without office) ...	7 Aug. 1875	
XVII.			
Sir James McCulloch, Knt. ...	Treasurer (Premier) ...	20 Oct. 1875	21 May 1877
John Alexander MacPherson	Chief Secretary ...		
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Attorney-General ...		
Duncan Gillies ...	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey and President of the Board of Land and Works	25 Oct. 1875	
	Minister of Agriculture ...		
Robert Ramsay ...	Minister of Public Instruction and Postmaster-General	20 Oct. 1875	
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
John Madden† ...	Minister of Justice...		
William McLellan ...	Minister of Mines ...		
Joseph Jones‡ ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads, Commissioner of Public Works, and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		

* Not a Member of Parliament.
† Not a Member of Parliament from date of accepting office until the 27th July, 1876.
‡ Not a Member of Parliament from date of accepting office until the 27th January, 1876.

MINISTRIES—continued.

* * * The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XVIII.			
Graham Berry* ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	21 May 1877	5 March 1880
succeeded as Treasurer by	Treasurer ...	21 May 1877	27 Dec. 1878
William Collard Smith ...	Ditto (without salary) ...	27 Dec. 1878	3 Nov. 1879
succeeded by			
Graham Berry ...	Ditto ...	3 Nov. 1879	
Francis Longmore ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	21 May 1877	
William Collard Smith ...	Minister of Agriculture ...	28 May 1877	
	Minister of Mines and Minister of Public Instruction	21 May 1877	5 March 1880
James Brown Patterson ...	Commissioner of Public Works ...	28 May 1877	
Robert Le Poer Trench ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	22 May 1877	27 March 1878
succeeded by	Attorney-General ...	27 Mar. 1878	
Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart.*	Ditto ...	22 May 1877	5 March 1880
James Macpherson Grant ...	Minister of Justice ...	11 June 1877	
Peter Lalor ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	22 May 1877	
	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	22 May 1877	
John Woods ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	11 June 1877	
Peter Lalor ...	Postmaster-General ...	22 May 1877	3 July 1877
succeeded by			
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C. ...	Ditto ...	3 July 1877	29 July 1878
succeeded by			
James Brown Patterson ...	Ditto (without salary) ...	29 July 1878	5 March 1880
XIX.			
James Service ...	Treasurer (Premier) ...		
Robert Ramsay ...	Chief Secretary ...		
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Attorney-General ...		
John Madden ...	Minister of Justice ...		
Duncan Gillies ...	Commissioner of Railways ...		
John Gavan Duffy ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
Thomas Bent ...	Commissioner of Public Works	5 Mar. 1880	
Robert Clark ...	Minister of Mines ...		
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C. ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
Robert Ramsay ...	Minister of Education (without salary)		3 Aug. 1880
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C. ...	Postmaster-General (without salary)		
James Goodall Francis ...	(Without office) ...		
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	(Without office) ...		
Duncan Gillies ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	16 Mar. 1880	
Thomas Bent ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	19 Mar. 1880	
John Gavan Duffy ...	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)	2 April 1880	
Robert Clark ...	Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary)		

* Sir Bryan O'Loughlen was sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 4th March, 1878; he acted as Chief Secretary, without salary, during the absence from Victoria of the Hon. Graham Berry, from the 27th December, 1878, to the 17th June, 1879.

MINISTRIES—continued.

*** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XX.			
Graham Berry	Chief Secretary and Treasurer (Premier)	3 Aug. 1880	9 July 1881
William Mountford Kinsey Vale	Attorney-General and Minister of Justice		
Richard Richardson ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
James Brown Patterson ...	Commissioner of Railways ...		
William Collard Smith ...	Minister of Education ...		
Alfred Thomas Clark ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
Henry Roberts Williams ...	Minister of Mines		
George David Langridge ...	Commissioner of Public Works	12 Aug. 1880	
Richard Richardson ..	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)		
George David Langridge ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
James Brown Patterson ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	3 Aug. 1880	
Charles Henry Pearson ...	(Without office)		
Robert Dyce Reid, M.L.C. ...	(Without office)	5 Aug. 1880	
XXI.			
Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Bart. ...	Attorney-General (Premier)...	9 July 1881	8 March 1883
James Macpherson Grant ...	Chief Secretary		
Thomas Bent	Commissioner of Railways ...		
Frank Stanley Dobson, M.L.C.	Solicitor-General		
James Howlin Graves ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
Charles Young	Minister of Water Supply and Agriculture	19 Aug. 1881	2 Aug. 1881
Henry Bolton	Postmaster-General		
David Gaunson *	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
succeeded by		9 July 1881	8 March 1883
Walter Madden	Ditto, ditto		
Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Bart. ...	Treasurer (without salary) ...		
James Macpherson Grant ...	Minister of Public Instruction (without salary)	19 Aug. 1881	19 Aug. 1881
Thomas Bent	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
Charles Young	Minister of Mines (without salary)		
succeeded by		19 Aug. 1881	8 March 1883
Robert Burrowes	Ditto		
Charles Young	Commissioner of Public Works and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
Louis Lawrence Smith ...	(Without office)	9 July 1881	8 March 1883
James MacBain, M.L.C. ...	(Without office)	19 Aug. 1881	

* Not re-elected after vacating seat in Parliament upon acceptance of office.

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

*** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XXII.			
James Service	Treasurer (Premier)	8 March 1883	18 Feb. 1886
Graham Berry	Chief Secretary		16 Feb. 1886 *
George Briscoe Kerferd	Attorney-General		1 Jan. 1886 †
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	Minister of Justice... ..		26 Oct. 1883 ‡
Duncan Gillies	Commissioner of Railways	8 March 1883	18 Feb. 1886
Albert Lee Tucker	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
Alfred Deakin	Commissioner of Public Works		13 Nov. 1883
Jonas Felix Levien	Minister of Mines		18 Feb. 1886
George David Langridge	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
James Service	Minister of Public Instruction (without salary)	10 April 1884	10 April 1884
succeeded by			
Duncan Gillies	Ditto	10 April 1884	18 Feb. 1886
Graham Berry	Postmaster-General (without salary)	8 March 1883	10 April 1884
succeeded by			
James Campbell, M.L.C.	Ditto	10 April 1884	18 Feb. 1886
Alfred Deakin	Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary)	8 March 1883	23 April 1884
Jonas Felix Levien	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)		18 Feb. 1886
Duncan Gillies	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
Alfred Deakin	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
	Solicitor-General	13 Nov. 1883	23 April 1884
Frederick Thomas Sargood, M.L.C.	Acting Commissioner of Public Works		
	Minister of Defence	23 April 1884	18 Feb. 1886
Alfred Deakin	Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary)		
	Commissioner of Public Works (without salary)	10 April 1884	
Nathan Thornley, M.L.C.	(Without office)		

* Appointed Agent-General at this date.

† Appointed Puisne Judge at this date, after which there was no actual Attorney-General until the appointment of the Hon. Henry John Wrixon on the 18th February; but the business requiring the attention of a Law Officer was attended to by the Solicitor-General, the Hon. Alfred Deakin.—See Section 6 of Act 21 Vict. No. 22.

‡ Died at this date.

MINISTRIES—continued.

* * The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XXIII.			
Duncan Gillies ...	Treasurer (Premier) ...	18 Feb. 1886 1 Sept. 1890	5 Nov. 1890
Alfred Deakin ...	Chief Secretary ...		
Henry John Wrixon ...	Attorney-General ...		
Alfred Deakin ...	Solicitor-General (without salary)		
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C. ...	Minister of Justice...	18 Feb. 1886	6 Sept. 1889*
Sir James Lorimer, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.	Minister of Defence ...		
succeeded by			
James Bell, M.L.C. ...	Ditto ...	16 Sept. 1889	5 Nov. 1890
Charles Henry Pearson ...	Minister of Public Instruction		
John Lamont Dow † ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
Duncan Gillies ...	Minister of Railways (without salary)	18 Feb. 1886	24 Aug. 1886
Alfred Deakin ...	Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary)		
John Lamont Dow † ...	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)		
John Lamont Dow ‡ ...	Minister of Mines (without salary)	18 Feb. 1886	24 Aug. 1886
succeeded by			
Duncan Gillies ...	Ditto ...	24 Aug. 1886	17 June 1890
succeeded by			
David Mortimer Davies ...	Minister of Mines ...	17 June 1890	5 Nov. 1890
Frederick Thomas Derham ...	Postmaster-General ...	20 Feb. 1886	18 Aug. 1890
succeeded by			
James Brown Patterson ...	Postmaster-General (without salary)	2 Sept. 1890	5 Nov. 1890
Matthew Henry Davies ...	(Without office) ...	20 Feb. 1886	4 Oct. 1887§
succeeded by			
David Mortimer Davies ...	Ditto ...	28 Oct. 1887	1 June 1889 ||
John Nimmo ...	Commissioner of Public Works	18 Feb. 1886	1 June 1889
succeeded by			
David Mortimer Davies ...	Ditto ...	1 June 1889	17 June 1890¶
succeeded by			
James Brown Patterson ...	Commissioner of Public Works (without salary)	17 June 1890	2 Sept. 1890
succeeded by			
William Anderson ...	Commissioner of Public Works	2 Sept. 1890	5 Nov. 1890

* Died at this date.
† John Lamont Dow resigned 21st May, 1890, and was re-appointed 1st Sept., 1890. His duties were temporarily administered by Dr. Pearson.
‡ The duties appertaining to the office of Minister of Mines were attended to by the Hon. John James from the 20th February to the 6th April, 1886. Mr. James, however, was not appointed Minister of Mines, and official documents requiring the Minister's signature were signed by Mr. Dow. Mr. James failed to obtain a seat in Parliament, and resigned the Acting Office on the 6th April, 1886.
§ Mr. M. H. Davies resigned his Ministerial office on being elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
|| Appointed Commissioner of Public Works on this date. ¶ Appointed Minister of Mines on this date.

MINISTRIES—continued.

*** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XXIII.—continued.			
John Nimmo ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	23 Feb. 1886	1 June 1889
succeeded by David Mortimer Davies ...	Ditto ...	1 June 1889	17 June 1890*
succeeded by James Brown Patterson ...	Ditto ...	17 June 1890	2 Sept. 1890
succeeded by William Anderson ...	Ditto ...	2 Sept. 1890	5 Nov. 1890
William Froggatt Walker ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	18 Feb. 1886	5 March 1889
succeeded by Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C. ...	Ditto (without salary) ...	5 March 1889	16 April 1889
succeeded by James Brown Patterson ...	Ditto (with salary) ...	16 April 1889	5 Nov. 1890
Alfred Deakin ...	Minister of Health (without salary)	29 Jan. 1890	5 Nov. 1890
James Bell, M.L.C. ...	(Without office) ...	20 April 1886	16 Sept. 1889†
James Balfour, M.L.C. ...	Ditto ...	15 May 1890	5 Nov. 1890
XXIV.			
James Munro ...	Treasurer (Premier) ...	} 5 Nov. 1890	} 16 Feb. 1892‡
William Shiels ...	Attorney-General ...		
George David Langridge ...	Chief Secretary ...		
succeeded by John Mark Davies, M.L.C....	Ditto (without salary) ...	26 March 1891	22 April 1891
succeeded by Allan McLean ...	Ditto ...	22 April 1891	} 16 Feb. 1892
Lt.-Col. Sir Frederick Thomas	Minister of Defence ...	5 Nov. 1890	
Sargood, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey ||	5 Nov. 1890	
Allan McLean ...			
John Gavan Duffy ...	Postmaster-General ...	} 5 Nov. 1890	
James Henry Wheeler ...	Minister of Public Works ...		
John Mark Davies, M.L.C.	Minister of Justice...		
Alfred Richard Outtrim ...	Minister of Mines ...		
George Graham ...	Minister of Water Supply ...		
William Shiels ...	Minister of Railways (without salary)		

* Appointed Minister of Mines on this date.

† At this date appointed Minister of Defence.

‡ Appointed Agent-General from 17th February, 1892.

§ Died on this date.

|| Without salary from the time of assumption of office as Chief Secretary.

MINISTRIES—continued.

* * The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XXIV.— <i>continued.</i>			
George David Langridge ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs (without salary)	5 Nov. 1890	24 March 1891*
succeeded by			
James Henry Wheeler ...	Ditto (without salary) ...	26 March 1891	22 April 1891
succeeded by			
George Turner ...	Ditto ...	22 April 1891	} 16 Feb. 1892
Lt.-Col. Sir Frederick Thomas Sargood, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.	Minister of Public Instruction (without salary)	5 Nov. 1890	
George David Langridge ...	Minister of Health (without salary)	5 Nov. 1890	24 March 1891*
succeeded by			
John Mark Davies, M.L.C.	Ditto (without salary) ...	26 March 1891	22 April 1891
succeeded by			
George Turner ...	Ditto (without salary) ...	22 April 1891	16 Feb. 1892
Allan McLean ...	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)	5 Nov. 1890	22 April 1891
succeeded by			
George Graham ...	Ditto (without salary) ...	22 April 1891	} 16 Feb. 1892
James Henry Wheeler ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	5 Nov. 1890	
Simon Fraser, M.L.C. ...	(Without office) ...	} 5 Nov. 1890	} 16 Feb. 1892
Cornelius Job Ham, M.L.C.	Ditto ...		
Alexander James Peacock ...	Ditto ...		
Frank Stuart ...	Ditto ...		
XXV.			
William Shiels† ...	Treasurer (Premier) ...	16 Feb. 1892	28 April 1892
succeeded by			
Sir Graham Berry, K.C.M.G.	Ditto ...	28 April 1892	Still in office
Allan McLean ...	Chief Secretary ...	16 Feb. 1892	Still in office
John Gavan Duffy ...	Attorney-General ...	16 Feb. 1892	28 April 1892
succeeded by			
William Shiels† ...	Ditto (Premier) ...	28 April 1892	Still in office
John Gavan Duffy ...	Postmaster-General (without salary)	16 Feb. 1892	28 April 1892
succeeded by			
William Austin Zeal, M.L.C.	Ditto (with salary)...	28 April 1892	Still in office
Alfred Richard Outtrim ...	Minister of Defence (without salary)	16 Feb. 1892	22 March 1892
succeeded by			
George Davis, M.L.C. ...	Ditto (with salary) ...	22 March 1892	Still in office

* Died at this date.

† Resigned at this date.

† The Hon. W. Shiels retained the Premiership, after resigning the office of Treasurer and accepting that of Attorney-General.

MINISTRIES—continued.

*** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XXV.—continued.			
James Henry Wheeler ...	Minister of Railways ...	16 Feb. 1892	Still in office
George Turner ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs ...		
Alfred Richard Outtrim ...	Minister of Mines ...		
George Graham ...	Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Agriculture		
Alexander James Peacock ...	Minister of Education ...		
Allan McLean ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey (without salary)		
George Turner ...	Solicitor-General and Minister of Health (without salary)		
George Graham ...	Commissioner of Public Works, and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
Alfred Richard Outtrim ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
John Gavan Duffy ...	(Without office) ...	26 May 1892	Still in office
Frederick Brown, M.L.C. ...	Ditto ...	27 June, 1892	Still in office

68. The number of days each Ministry remained in power is given in the following table :—

DURATION OF MINISTRIES.

Name of Premier.*	Duration of Office.†	Name of Premier.*	Duration of Office.†
	Days.		Days.
1. William Clark Haines ...	469	14. James Goodall Francis ...	781
2. John O'Shanassy ...	49	15. George Briscoe Kerferd ...	372
3. William Clark Haines ...	315	16. Graham Berry ...	74
4. John O'Shanassy ...	596	17. Sir James McCulloch, K.C.M.G.	579
5. William Nicholson ...	396	18. Graham Berry ...	1,019
6. Richard Heales ...	353	19. James Service ...	151
7. John O'Shanassy ...	590	20. Graham Berry ...	340
8. James McCulloch ...	1,775	21. Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart.	607
9. Charles Sladen ...	66	22. James Service ...	1,078
10. James McCulloch ...	436	23. Duncan Gillies ...	1,722
11. John Alexander MacPherson	201	24. James Munro ...	469
12. James McCulloch ...	436	25. William Shiels ...	Still in office.
13. Charles Gavan Duffy ...	357		

* The term "Premier" is used to show that the Ministers named were respectively at the head of the Governments enumerated ; there is, however, no such office as that of Premier recognised under the Victorian Constitution. Nevertheless, the Hon. Graham Berry was appointed Premier on the 7th August, 1875, but vacated the office three days later. No other Minister has ever been appointed under that title.

† For the date of assumption of, and retirement from, office by each Ministry, see last table.

Average duration of Ministries. 69. By means of the figures in the last column it is ascertained that the average duration of Victorian Ministries prior to the Ministry now in office has been 550 days, or 1 year and 6 months.

Parliaments. 70. The present is the fifteenth Parliament since the inauguration of responsible government in Victoria. The following table shows the number of sessions in each Parliament, the dates of opening and of closing or dissolution, also the duration of each session and of each Parliament:—

PARLIAMENTS.

Number of Parlia-ment.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or of Dissolution.	Duration of Session.	Duration of Parlia-ment.
				Days.	Days.
1	1	21st November, 1856...	24th November, 1857...	368	991
	2	3rd December, 1857 ...	4th June, 1858 ...	183	
	3	7th October, 1858 ...	24th February, 1859 ...	140	
2	1	13th October, 1859 ..	9th August, 1859	637
	2	20th November, 1860...	18th September, 1860...	341	
			3rd July, 1861 ...	225	
3	1	30th August, 1861 ...	11th July, 1861	1,091
	2	7th November, 1862 ...	18th June, 1862 ...	292	
	3	26th January, 1864 ...	11th September, 1863...	308	
4			2nd June, 1864 ...	128	378
			25th August, 1864 ...	...
	1	28th November, 1864	28th November, 1865...	366	
5			11th December, 1865...	...	686
	1	12th February, 1866 ...	5th April, 1866 ...	52	
	2	11th April, 1866 ...	1st June, 1866 ...	51	
6	3	17th January, 1867 ...	10th September, 1867	236	1,048
	4	18th September, 1867	8th November, 1867 ...	51	
	5	25th November, 1867...	25th November, 1867	1	
7			30th December, 1867	...	1,049
	1	13th March, 1868 ...	29th September, 1868	200	
	2	11th February, 1869 ...	29th December, 1869...	321	
8	3	15th February, 1870 ...	15th July, 1870 ...	150	1,072
	4	27th October, 1870 ...	29th December, 1870...	63	
			25th January, 1871 ...	...
9	1	25th April, 1871 ...	23rd November, 1871...	212	993
	2	30th April, 1872 ...	17th December, 1872 ..	231	
	3	13th May, 1873 ...	25th November, 1873...	196	
10			9th March, 1874	49
	1	19th May, 1874 ...	24th December, 1874...	219	
	2	25th May, 1875 ...	7th April, 1876 ...	317	
11	3	11th July, 1876 ...	22nd December, 1876...	164	926
			25th April, 1877 ...	...
	1	22nd May, 1877 ...	9th April, 1878 ...	322	
12	2	9th July, 1878 ...	6th December, 1878 ...	150	993
	3	8th July, 1879 ...	5th February, 1880 ...	212	
			9th February, 1880 ...	...
13	1	11th May, 1880 ...	26th June, 1880 ...	46	49
			29th June, 1880 ...	...
	1	22nd July, 1880 ...	2nd August, 1881 ...	376	
14	2	4th August, 1881 ...	24th December, 1881...	142	926
	3	25th April, 1882 ...	3rd February, 1883 ...	284	

PARLIAMENTS—continued.

Number of Parlia- ment.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or of Dissolution.	Duration of Session.	Duration of Parlia- ment.
				Days.	Days.
12	1	27th February, 1883 ...	19th April, 1883 ...	51	1,088
	2	3rd July, 1883 ...	3rd November, 1883 ...	123	
	3	10th June, 1884 ...	12th December, 1884...	185	
	4	17th June, 1885 ...	18th December, 1885...	184	
13			19th February, 1886	1,091
	1	16th March, 1886 ...	16th December, 1886...	275	
	2	7th June, 1887 ...	17th December, 1887 ..	193	
	3	19th June, 1888 ...	21st December, 1888...	185	
14			11th March, 1889	1,093
	1	9th April, 1889 ...	29th November, 1889...	234	
	2	21st May, 1890 ...	20th December, 1890...	213	
	3	23rd June, 1891 ...	29th December, 1891...	190	
15			5th April, 1892	
	1	12th May, 1892 ...			

71. Parliaments in Victoria have existed, on the average, for 870 days, or about 2 years and 4²/₃ months. Sessions have lasted, on the average, for 200 days, or rather more than 6¹/₂ months.

Duration
of Parlia-
ments.

72. The following is a comparative statement of the number and salaries of persons in the permanent employment of the State in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, exclusive of certain Departments named:—

Persons in
State em-
ployment
in Victoria,
New South
Wales, and
Queensland

PERSONS EMPLOYED UNDER GOVERNMENT IN VICTORIA, NEW SOUTH WALES, AND QUEENSLAND.

(Exclusive of Governors and Staffs, Ministers of the Crown, Judges, Military and Naval Officers and Men, Coroners, State School Teachers, and Persons on Railways.)

Departments.	Victoria.		New South Wales.		Queensland.	
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
		£		£		£
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL	2	1,435	3	1,200	3	939
LEGISLATURE—						
Legislative Council	17	5,524	15	5,930	10	3,610
Legislative Assembly	29	10,247	27	9,915	14	3,557
Legislative Council and Assembly	...	...	15	2,195	} 8	1,259
Parliamentary Library	6	1,962	4..	1,265		
Parliamentary Gardens and Re- freshment Rooms	6	846	...	...	1	250
Parliamentary Reporting Staff (including Shorthand Writer)	11	4,566	12	5,970	12	3,828
Total	69	23,145	73	25,275	45	12,504

PERSONS EMPLOYED UNDER GOVERNMENT IN VICTORIA, NEW
SOUTH WALES, AND QUEENSLAND—continued.

(Exclusive of Governors and Staffs, Ministers of the Crown, Judges, Military and Naval Officers and Men, Coroners, State School Teachers, and Persons on Railways.)

Departments.	Victoria.		New South Wales.		Queensland.	
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
		£		£		£
ADMINISTRATIVE—						
Public Service Board—Members	3	4,500	5	500	3	2,600
Do. Office Staff	14	2,127	6	1,570	4	826
Premier's Office	9	2,678	...	...	...	...
Chief Secretary's Office ...	21	6,118	39	9,320	17	4,660
Treasury (including Land Tax)	110	28,064	74	26,985	19	5,243
Audit Office	40	11,971	45	10,272	19	6,095
Agent-General	9	4,747	9	4,161	*12	*5,532
Paymaster of Imperial Pensions	2	433	...	...	...	...
Total	208	60,638	178	52,808	74	24,956
LEGAL—						
Crown Law Officers, Crown Solicitor, Master in Equity and Lunacy, Prothonotary, Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons, Officers of the Supreme Court, Crown Prosecutors, and Judges' Associates	92	32,182	151	43,700	95	15,734
Registrar-General (including Registrars of Titles, Patents, and Friendly Societies) ...	195	42,635	81	20,198	66	12,513
Police Magistrates and Clerks of Courts	133	36,161	254	72,779	80	27,544
Sheriffs	40	7,510	83	13,058	18	3,145
Total	460	118,488	569	149,735	259	58,936
POLICE AND PENAL—						
Police	1,547	238,075	1,751	248,115	957	110,264
Penal Establishments and Gaols	250	40,623	619	73,365	99	13,354
Total	1,797	278,698	2,370	321,480	1,056	123,618
DEFENCE DEPARTMENT (Office Staff) !... ..	33	6,582	21	5,614	11	1,633
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE	389	79,667	225	49,267	222	42,765

* Including immigration.

PERSONS EMPLOYED UNDER GOVERNMENT IN VICTORIA, NEW
SOUTH WALES, AND QUEENSLAND—*continued*.

(*Exclusive of Governors and Staffs, Ministers of the Crown, Judges, Military and Naval Officers and Men, Coroners, State School Teachers, and Persons on Railways.*)

Departments.	Victoria.		New South Wales.		Queensland.	
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
EDUCATION, SCIENCE, HEALTH, ETC.		£		£		£
Education (exclusive of teachers)	151	40,117	173	53,046	28	8,405
Public Library, Museums, etc.	61	10,987	38	8,109	*7	*1,423
Government Statist (exclusive of Friendly Societies) ...	15	3,488	14	3,735	†...	†...
Friendly Societies (exclusive of Registrar)	5	1,010	...	...	5	760
Observatory†	12	3,704	14	3,050	4	820
Botanist and Botanical Gardens (exclusive of gardeners, labourers, etc.)	9	2,851	5	1,450	4	634
Public Health (including Chief Medical Officer)	30	9,365	117	13,133	50	4,650
Lunatic Asylums	586	57,007	421	40,016	158	15,757
Inebriate Asylums	17	1,507	...	...	...	...
Industrial and Reformatory Schools and Charities ...	52	9,672	70	11,443	20	2,741
Aborigines	4	798	1	240	...	...
City of Sydney Improvement Board ... ..	...	...	2	580	...	...
Fire Brigade Board ... ..	...	...	3	1,100	...	...
Abattoirs Inspection ... ..	...	...	7	1,390	...	...
Church and School Lands Management ... ..	...	...	5	1,540	...	...
Total	942	140,506	870	138,832	276	35,190
COMMERCIAL—						
Water Supply and Irrigation ...	§58	§12,620	98	17,940	70	6,581
Post and Telegraph (including P. O. Savings Banks and Stamp Duties)	3,046	340,861	2,241	277,605	988	110,845
Lands and Survey (including Rabbit Extermination) ...	280	64,096	||818	162,465||	209	42,730
Ports and Harbors (including Mercantile Marine and Marine Board Officers) ...	¶128	¶21,726	275	48,335	302	45,562
Immigration ... ..	...	...	...	...	40	5,719
Powder Magazines, etc. ...	11	2,129	...	...	12	836
Total	3,523	441,432	3,432	506,345	1,621	212,273

* Museums only.

† Included under the head of Registrar-General, etc.

‡ Not including "Meteorological Observers" in New South Wales.

§ Melbourne Water Supply (now under Metropolitan Board of Works) not included.

|| Taken from *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I., page 62.

¶ Not including Port of Melbourne (now under Harbor Trust).

PERSONS EMPLOYED UNDER GOVERNMENT IN VICTORIA, NEW SOUTH WALES, AND QUEENSLAND—continued.

(Exclusive of Governors and Staffs, Ministers of the Crown, Judges, Military and Naval Officers and Men, Coroners, State School Teachers, and Persons on Railways.)

Departments.	Victoria.		New South Wales.		Queensland.	
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
INDUSTRIAL—		£		£		£
Public Works	*179	*41,706	208	78,957	235	32,653
Government Printer	†196	†34,361	637	68,616	160	17,850
Stores	2	711	25	5,695	13	2,010
Inspection of Factories and Shops	9	1,926	...	...	...	...
Royal Mint‡	54	10,838	43	9,711	...	...
Total	440	89,542	913	162,979	408	52,513
AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, AND MINING—						
Mines and Agriculture... ..	177	29,385	393	52,155	113	25,587
Forests and Nurseries	29	5,194	58	12,172	2	300
Fisheries... ..	1	420	35	4,262	...	...
Total	207	34,999	486	68,589	115	25,887
Grand Total	8,070	1,275,132	9,140	1,482,124	4,090	591,214

Proportion of persons employed by the State to population in three colonies.

73. By the following statement, based upon the foregoing table, it appears that, in proportion to population, the number of persons employed in the departments named, and the average payment to such persons, is smaller in Victoria than in either New South Wales or Queensland, whilst the average salary for persons employed, though lower in Victoria than in New South Wales, is not so low as in Queensland:—

PROPORTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED TO POPULATION.

Queensland	1 to every 96
New South Wales	1 „ 124
Victoria	1 „ 141

AVERAGE SALARY PER PERSON EMPLOYED.

New South Wales	£162 3 2
Victoria	158 0 2
Queensland	144 11 0

* Exclusive of dredging operations carried on by the Melbourne Harbor Trust.
† Exclusive of apprentices, extra compositors, etc., who are perhaps included in the other colonies.
‡ Taken from the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I., page 62.

AVERAGE AMOUNT PAID PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

Queensland	...	...	...	...	£1 10 0
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	1 6 2
Victoria	...	...	...	...	1 2 4

74. Since the above table was compiled, the following statement Teachers and railway employes in three colonies.
has been received respecting the number and salaries of State school teachers and of persons employed on Government railways in the same three colonies :—

TEACHERS IN STATE SCHOOLS AND PERSONS EMPLOYED ON RAILWAYS
IN VICTORIA, NEW SOUTH WALES, AND QUEENSLAND.

Colony.	State School Teachers.		Persons Employed on Government Railways.	
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.
		£		£
Victoria ...	4,631*	575,538	13,614	1,609,975
New South Wales ...	4,362	500,796	12,296†	1,710,815†
Queensland ...	1,480	165,552	3,586	440,743

75. According to these figures the average salary of State school teachers and of persons employed on railways, is as follows in the three colonies :— Salary of teachers and railway employes in three colonies.

AVERAGE SALARY OF STATE SCHOOL TEACHERS.

	£	s.	d.
Victoria ...	124	5	7
New South Wales ...	114	16	2
Queensland ...	111	17	2

AVERAGE SALARY OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON RAILWAYS.

	£	s.	d.
New South Wales ...	139	2	9
Queensland ...	122	18	2
Victoria ...	118	5	2

76. According to a return made up to the latest date, the total Persons employed by Government.
number of persons in the service of the Victorian Government, exclusive of persons temporarily employed, or whose services are not wholly retained by the State, is about 27,700.‡ Of these, about 11,000 are under the Public Service Board, 13,600 under the Railway Commissioners, and the bulk of the remainder are in the Police and Defence Forces, as is shown by the following figures :—

* Exclusive of 444 teachers of unclassified schools.

† Including Government tramways.

‡ For full particulars of the different Departments in which persons were respectively employed and their annual salaries, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraphs 89 and 90.

Under <i>Public Service Act</i> at end of			Under <i>Railway Commissioners</i>		
1891—			<i>Act</i> (1891-2) ...		
Public Service Board	...	3	Police (1890-91)	...	13,614
First Division	...	14	Defence Forces (1890)	...	1,516
Professional Division	...	204	Residue (about)	...	642
Clerical Division	...	2,128			
Non-clerical Division	...	3,699			
Teachers	...	5,075*			
Total ...			Grand Total ...	...	27,695

77. The Constitution of Western Australia having been proclaimed on the 22nd October, 1890, all the Australasian colonies now possess responsible Government, and an Upper and a Lower House of Parliament.† In three of these colonies the members of the Upper House are elected, and in the other four they are nominated by the Governor. In Western Australia, however, this House is to become elective on the expiration of six years after the first summoning of Parliament, or when the population of the colony attains 60,000. The following is a statement of the number of members of that House, and the manner and term of their appointment in each colony, also the number of electors in the three colonies in which the appointment is by election:—

UPPER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—MEMBERS AND ELECTORS.

Colony.	Number of Members.	Manner of Appointment.	Term of Appointment.	Number of Electors.
Victoria ...	48	Elected	Six Years‡	163,153
New South Wales	67	Nominated	Life§	...
Queensland	40	Nominated ||	Life	...
South Australia	24	Elected	Eight years‡	33,668
Western Australia	15	Nominated	Six years	...
Tasmania ...	18	Elected	Six years	6,750
New Zealand	39¶	Nominated	{ Life** { Seven years	...

* Including 444 teachers of unclassified schools.
† For a full account of the constitution of each colony, except Western Australia, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, Appendix C, and same work, 1884-5, Appendix E.
‡ One-third of the members retire by rotation every two years in Victoria (with a few exceptions), and every three years in South Australia.
§ A member may resign, and he vacates his office by being absent for two successive sessions without leave; by becoming a citizen of a foreign state; by becoming bankrupt or insolvent; by becoming a public contractor or defaulter; or by being attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or any infamous crime.
|| Four-fifths of the persons nominated must not be holders of any office of emolument under the Crown, except officers of Her Majesty's Sea and Land Forces on full or half-pay, or retired officers on pension.
¶ Including two Maori members (viz., aboriginal natives).
** Term reduced, for future appointments, from life to seven years, by an Act passed in 1891. If a member of this House is absent without leave for two successive sessions, or makes an acknowledgment of obedience or allegiance to any foreign state, or becomes bankrupt or insolvent, or is convicted of certain crimes, his seat thereby becomes vacant.

78. The following is a statement of the qualification of members of the Upper House in the various colonies. Victoria appears to be the only colony of the group in which a property qualification is necessary :—

Upper House—
Qualifica-
tion of
members.

UPPER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS.*

Victoria ...	...	At least 30 years of age ; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty ; possessed of freehold property in Victoria of the value of £100 per annum.
New South Wales ...	...	At least 21 years of age ; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.
Queensland ...	...	At least 21 years of age ; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.
South Australia ...	...	At least 30 years of age ; resident 3 years in the colony ; a natural born or naturalized subject ; or legal denizen.
Western Australia ...	...	No specific qualification at present.†
Tasmania ...	...	At least 30 years of age ; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty ; or a holder of letters of denization or certificate of naturalization.
New Zealand ...	...	At least 21 years of age ; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.

79. A property qualification for electors of members of the Upper House exists in the three colonies in which the appointment is by election.‡ The following is a description of the necessary qualifications :—

Upper House—
Qualifica-
tion of
electors.

UPPER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

Victoria	At least 21 years of age ; possessed of freehold property rated in some municipal district at not less than £10 per annum, or occupying leasehold property of not less than a £25 annual rating ; or being a graduate of some university in the British dominions, a barrister, a solicitor, a legally qualified medical practitioner, an officiating minister of religion, a certificated schoolmaster, a matriculated student of the Melbourne University, or an officer of the Army or Navy not on active service.
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* In most, if not all the colonies, judges of any court in the colony ; ministers of religion ; persons holding offices of profit or emolument under the Crown (except Responsible Ministers) ; and contractors on account of the Public Service are not eligible as members. Persons attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or infamous offence, and uncertificated insolvents are disqualified from being elected, or continuing to be, members of this House.

† When the Upper House in Western Australia becomes elective, a property qualification will be required for members of freehold estate of the value of £500 above all incumbrances, or of the clear yearly value of £50 ; whilst for electors, it will be £200 for freeholders, or £30 for lease or householders.

‡ See last footnote.

UPPER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF

ELECTORS—*continued.*

South Australia ...	At least 21 years of age ; natural born or naturalized subject or legal denizen; possessed of a freehold estate of the value of £50, or a leasehold of £20 annual value, with three years to run, or with right of purchase; or occupying a dwelling-house of £25 annual value, six months on roll prior to election.
Tasmania ...	At least 21 years of age, and a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty ; possessed of a freehold estate of the value of £20 per annum, or a leasehold of £80 per annum ; or being a graduate of some university in the British dominions, an associate of arts of Tasmania, a barrister, a solicitor, a legally qualified medical practitioner, an officiating minister of religion, an officer or a retired officer of H. M. Army or Navy not on actual service, or a retired officer of the Tasmanian Volunteer Force.

Upper House and money bills.

80. The Upper House cannot initiate money bills in any of the colonies. In New South Wales it claims the right to alter such bills, but this is not admitted by the Lower House. In South Australia, by a compact between the two Houses, the Upper House can return a money bill with a memorandum of the amendments they suggest. In Tasmania the Upper House has power to reduce, but not to increase the amounts proposed in such bills. In the other colonies, the Upper House cannot alter a money bill, but must either pass or reject it as a whole.

Upper House—Payment of members.

81. In South Australia, members of the Upper House receive £200 per annum for their services; in Tasmania they receive £100 per annum; and in New Zealand they receive £100 for every session attended if they live more than three miles from the seat of Parliament, in other cases no payment. In the remaining colonies members of this House receive no remuneration.

Upper House—Dissolution by the Governor.

82. In South Australia, the Upper House can be dissolved by the Governor, but only in the event of its rejecting the same Bill passed twice by the Lower House, a general election of the latter having intervened between the first and second passings and an absolute majority of the Lower House concurring in the second passing. In the other colonies, the Governor has no power to dissolve the Upper House.

Lower House—Members and electors.

83. In all the Australasian colonies the members of the Lower House are elected. The following table shows the number of members, the term for which they are elected (unless sooner dissolved by the

Governor), and the number of electors for this House in each colony :—

LOWER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—MEMBERS AND ELECTORS.

Colony.	Number of Members.	Term for which elected.	Number of Electors.
Victoria	95	Three years	278,812
New South Wales	141	Three years	305,546
Queensland	72	Three years*	86,925
South Australia	54	Three years	69,331
Western Australia	30	Three years	5,810
Tasmania	36	Three years*	30,817
New Zealand	74†	Three years	183,171

84. No property qualification is necessary for members for the Lower House in any of the colonies except Western Australia. The following is the necessary qualification :—

Lower House—Qualification of members.

LOWER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS.

Victoria	At least 21 years of age, and resident in Victoria for the space of two years.‡
New South Wales	At least 21 years of age, absolutely free, and a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.§
Queensland	At least 21 years of age, absolutely free, and qualified and registered as a voter in any electoral district.||
South Australia	Same qualification as an elector (<i>post</i>).
Western Australia	At least 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and seised at law, or in equity, of an estate of freehold of the value of £500, above all incumbrances, or of the yearly value of £50.
Tasmania	At least 21 years of age, and a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.¶
New Zealand	Same qualification as an elector (<i>post</i>).

* On dissolution of present Parliament. The term was formerly five years.

† Four of these are Maoris.

‡ Members of the Legislative Council, judges of any court in Victoria, ministers of religion, persons attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or nefarious crime, and uncertificated insolvents are disqualified from sitting or voting in this House.

§ No person can be a member of this House who is a member of the Upper House, who holds any office of profit under the Crown, during pleasure or for a term of years, or who is interested in any contract for or on account of the Public Service.

|| Members of the Upper House, ministers of religion, holders of an office of profit under the Crown (except Responsible Ministers and two other officers to be named by the Governor in Council), Crown pensioners (except officers in the Army or Navy) are incapable of being elected for this House.

¶ Judges of the Supreme Court, persons holding offices of profit or emolument under the Crown (except Responsible Ministers), and contractors on account of the Public Service are not eligible as members.

Lower
House—
Qualifica-
tion of
electors.

85. To entitle a person to be an elector for members of the Lower House of Parliament, a property qualification is not essential in any of the Australasian colonies except Western Australia and Tasmania. A further vote in each electoral district in which real property is held is, however, in most instances,* acquired in respect to such property, but no person is allowed two votes in the same electoral district. The following is a statement of the qualification of electors for this House in each of the colonies :—

LOWER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

Victoria	...	...	Any person at least 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, not subject to any legal incapacity, and having resided in Victoria for the space of one year, may vote by virtue of being included in the lists of ratepaying electors, or by virtue of being the holder of an "elector's right," but no person may vote twice in the same electoral district at one election.
New South Wales	...	...	Any person at least 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, is after six months residence entitled to be placed on the roll of electors either in respect to residence or property.
Queensland...	...	...	Any person at least 21 years of age, absolutely free, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and being a resident in any electoral district for a period of six months, is entitled to be placed on the roll of electors either in respect to residence or property.
South Australia	...	...	Any person at least 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, untainted by crime, and having been on the electoral roll of his district for six months prior to the election is entitled to vote.
Western Australia	...	...	Any person of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, or a denizen of Western Australia, who has for a year previous to registration possessed, within the electoral district for which he desires to vote, freehold of the value of £100, above all incumbrances, or leasehold of the clear value of £10 per annum, or must have occupied within the electoral district for which he desires to vote a house or lodging rented at £10 per annum.
Tasmania	...	...	An elector must be at least 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and must be the owner or occupier of property of any value, as shown on the assessment roll, or must be in receipt of income, salary, or wages of not less than £60 per annum, of which £30 must be received during the six months prior to the claim to vote being sent in.

* In South Australia there is no further vote in respect to property. It is believed that the privilege exists in all the other colonies.

LOWER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS—*continued.*

New Zealand	...	<p>For European representation:—Any male 21 years of age (not a Maori), if resident one year in the colony, and six months in an electoral district, is entitled to be placed on the register of voters. Freehold property, £25 in value, held for six months before registration entitles an adult male to register, if not already registered, under the residential qualification. For a Maori to be placed on the register it is necessary he should be possessed of a £25 freehold under Crown title, or be on a ratepayers' roll.</p> <p>For Maori representation:—Every Maori may vote for the district in which he resides without registration.</p>
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NOTE.—In most, if not all the colonies, females are disqualified from voting, as also are lunatics, paupers, and criminals. In Victoria the police have been admitted to the franchise, but it is believed this privilege is not accorded to them in the other colonies.

86. In Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland* each member of the Lower House is entitled to receive £300 per annum in reimbursement of expenses incurred in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties. In South Australia each member receives £200 per annum for his services. In Tasmania and New Zealand each member receives £100 per session for his services; also in the latter colony, in consideration of necessary expenses incurred, £25 per session if he lives within three miles, or £50 if he lives beyond that distance from the seat of Parliament.

Lower House—
Payment of members.

87. In all the colonies the Lower House of Parliament can be dissolved at the pleasure of the Governor. In such cases His Excellency acts generally according to the advice of Ministers, but there are instances in which their advice has been disregarded and a dissolution has been refused.

Lower House—
Dissolution by the Governor.

88. Females can neither be elected as members nor vote for the election of members of either House of Parliament in any of the Australasian colonies.

Females cannot be elected, or vote at elections.

89. In the following table a summary is given for each Australasian colony, of the estimated population on the 31st December, 1891; the number of members and electors for the Lower House of Parliament about the same date; the proportion of inhabitants to a member, of inhabitants to an elector, and of electors to a member;

Members, electors, etc., in Australasian colonies.

* In Queensland, members also receive allowances for travelling expenses at the rate of 1s. 6d. per mile beyond the first three miles for one land journey from and to their own homes during each session; or the actual passage money paid if they travel by sea. The particulars for Western Australia are not available.

also the percentage of electors who voted at the last general election held in each colony :—

LOWER HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—
MEMBERS, ELECTORS, AND VOTES POLLED.

Colony.	Estimated Population, 31st Decem- ber, 1891.	Lower House, 1891-2.					Last General Election.	
		Number of		Inhabitants to each		Electors to a Member.	Year.	Percentage of Electors who voted.
		Mem- bers.	Electors.	Member.	Elector.			
Victoria	1,157,678	95	278,812	12,186	4·15	2,935	1892	65·12
New South Wales	1,165,300	141	305,456	8,265	3·81	2,166	1891	64·39
Queensland	410,330	72	86,925	5,699	4·72	1,207	1888	73·92
South Australia ...	325,766	54	69,331	6,033	4·70	1,284	1890	55·09
Western Australia	53,285	30	5,810	1,776	9·17	194	1890	80·80
Tasmania	152,619	36	30,817	4,239	4·95	856	1890	65·06
New Zealand * ...	634,058	70	183,171	9,058	3·46	2,617	1890	74·43†

90. The following are the names of the present Governors of the various British Possessions, and the dates of their assumption of office :—

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
AUSTRALASIA.		
Victoria	The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	28 Nov., 1889
New South Wales and Norfolk Island	The Right Honorable Victor Albert George Child Villiers, Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.	15 Jan., 1891
” ” ”	Sir Frederick Matthew Darley, Kt., C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor)	Nov., 1891‡
Queensland	General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.	1 May, 1889
South Australia ...	The Right Honorable Algernon Hawkins Thomond Keith-Falconer, Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G., P.C.	11 April, 1889
” ” ”	Samuel James Way (Lieut.-Governor)	9 Jan., 1891‡
Western Australia ...	Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G.	2 Oct., 1890
Tasmania	Sir Robert George Crookshank Hamilton, K.C.B.	11 Mar., 1887
New Zealand	The Right Honorable David Boyle, Earl of Glasgow and Kelbourne	7 June, 1892
Fiji	Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G. ...	27 Feb., 1888
New Guinea (British) ...	Sir William MacGregor, K.C.M.G. (Administrator)	4 Sept., 1888

* Exclusive of Maori inhabitants and Maori members, the former of whom number 42,000, and the latter 4.
† It is believed that this proportion is based on the total number of electors instead of those only in contested districts. If so, the correct proportion would be higher than that shown.
‡ Where double-daggers occur the date is that of appointment instead of that of assumption of office.

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued*.

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
EUROPE.		
Gibraltar ...	General Sir Lothian Nicholson, K.C.B., R.E.	30 Mar., 1891
Malta ...	General Sir Henry Augustus Smyth, R.A., K.C.M.G.	1 Mar., 1890
Cyprus ...	Sir Henry Ernest Gascoigne Bulwer, G.C.M.G. (High Commissioner)	9 Mar., 1885
ASIA.		
British India ...	The Most Honorable Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G. (Governor-General)	11 Dec., 1888
Ceylon ...	Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, K.C.M.G.	28 May, 1890
Hong Kong ...	Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G.	1891
Mauritius ...	Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G.	Dec., 1889
Straits Settlements ...	Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, K.C.M.G.	20 Oct., 1887
Seychelles Islands ...	Thomas Risely Griffith, C.M.G. (Administrator)	Feb., 1889
Labuan ...	Charles Vandeleur Creagh, C.M.G.	1 Jan., 1890
British North Borneo }		
AFRICA.		
Cape of Good Hope, and British Bechuanaland	Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; also High Commissioner for South Africa	13 Dec., 1889
British Bechuanaland ...	Sir Sidney Godolphin Alexander Shippard, K.C.M.G. (Administrator)	1 Oct., 1885
Basutoland ...	Col. Sir Marshall James Clarke, late R.A., K.C.M.G. (Resident Commissioner)	8 April, 1884
Natal and Zululand ...	Lieut.-Col. Sir Chas. Bullen Hugh Mitchell, K.C.M.G.	1 Dec., 1889
Zululand ...	Melmoth Osborn, C.M.G. (Resident Commissioner)	21 June, 1887
St. Helena ...	William Grey-Wilson, C.M.G.	18 July, 1890
Sierra Leone ...	Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G.	12 Feb., 1892*
Gambia ...	Robert B. Llewelyn, C.M.G. (Administrator)	20 April, 1891
Gold Coast ...	Sir William Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G.	27 April, 1888
Lagos ...	Gilbert Thomas Carter, C.M.G.	Sept., 1891
AMERICA.		
Canada ...	The Right Honorable Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, P.C., G.C.B. (Governor-General)	11 June, 1888
Ontario ...	Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	8 Feb., 1887*
Quebec ...	Auguste Real Angers, Q.C. (Lieutenant-Governor)	24 Oct., 1887*

* Where asterisks occur the date is that of appointment instead of that of assumption of office.

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
<i>AMERICA—continued.</i>		
Canada—		
Nova Scotia...	Malachi Bowes Daly (Lieut.-Governor)	11 July, 1890*
New Brunswick ...	Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor)	31 Oct., 1885*
Manitoba ...	John C. Schultz (Lieutenant-Governor)	1 July, 1888*
N. W. Territories ...	Joseph Royal (Lieutenant-Governor) ...	1 July, 1888*
British Columbia ...	Hugh Nelson (Lieutenant-Governor) ...	8 Feb., 1887*
Prince Edward Island	J. S. Carvell (Lieutenant-Governor) ...	2 Sept., 1889*
Newfoundland ...	Sir John Terence Nicolls O'Brien, K.C.M.G.	18 Jan., 1889
Jamaica ...	Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G. ...	9 March, 1889
British Honduras ...	Sir Cornelius Alfred Moloney, K.C.M.G.	Sept., 1891
Turks and Caicos Islands	Henry Higgins (Chief Commissioner) ...	March, 1891
British Guiana ...	The Right Honorable Jenico William Joseph Preston, Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G.	13 Jan., 1888
„	Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G. (Lieut.- Governor)	2 Nov., 1885*
Bahamas ...	Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G. ...	1 Nov., 1887
Trinidad ...	Sir Frederick Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.	19 Aug., 1891
Barbados ...	Sir James Shaw Hay, K.C.M.G. ...	24 Nov., 1891
St. Vincent ...	Irwin Charles Maling, C.M.G. (Adminis- trator)	11 July, 1889
Windward Islands and Grenada	The Honorable Sir Walter Francis Hely- Hutchinson, K.C.M.G.	28 Nov., 1889
Tobago ...	Loraine G. Hay (Commissioner) ...	20 Dec., 1888
St. Lucia ...	Valesius Skipton Gouldsbury, C.M.G. (Administrator)	26 May, 1891
Leeward Islands }	Sir William Frederick Haynes Smith, {	13 Jan., 1888
Antigua ... }	K.C.M.G.	17 Dec., 1888
Montserrat ...	Edward Baynes (Commissioner) ...	Feb., 1889*
St. Christopher and Nevis	Captain John M. Spencer Churchill (Commissioner)	1888
Virgin Islands ...	Edward J. Cameron (Commissioner) ...	Feb., 1887
Dominica ...	George Ruthven Le Hunte (Com- missioner)	...
Bermuda ...	Lieutenant-General E. Newdigate- Newdegate, C.B.	29 Oct., 1888
Falkland Islands ...	Sir Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G.	13 April, 1891

Salaries of
Colonial
Governors.

91. Both Victoria and Canada pay their Governors £10,000 per annum, which is the highest amount paid by any British colony. The Cape of Good Hope comes next with £9,000, then Straits Settlements and New South Wales with about £7,000. The lowest salaries paid to Governors are in Virgin Islands (£340) and St. Helena,

* Where asterisks occur the date is that of appointment instead of that of assumption of office.

Montserrat, and Turks Island (£500 each). In the following statement the salaries of Governors or other rulers are arranged in order, the highest being placed first and the rest in succession :—

SALARIES OF GOVERNORS OF BRITISH COLONIES.

Colony.	Salary of Governor.	Colony.	Salary of Governor.
	£		£
Victoria	10,000	Manitoba	2,000
Canada (Governor-General) ...	10,000	Bahamas	2,000
Cape of Good Hope	9,000*	Basutoland	2,000†
Straits Settlements	7,040†	British Honduras... ..	1,800
New South Wales	7,000	Nova Scotia	1,800
Ceylon	6,666	New Brunswick	1,800
Hong Kong	6,666†	British Columbia	1,800
Jamaica	6,000	British Bechuanaland	1,800
British Guiana	6,000†	Labuan and British North Borneo	1,800
Queensland	5,000	British New Guinea	1,700
South Australia	5,000	Prince Edward Island	1,400
Tasmania... ..	5,000	N. W. Territories of Canada (Lieutenant-Governor)	1,400
New Zealand	5,000	British Guiana (Lieutenant-Governor)	1,350
Mauritius	5,000	Gambia	1,300†
Gibraltar	5,000	Zululand (Resident Commissioner)	1,200
Malta	5,000	Falkland Islands	1,200
Trinidad	5,000	St. Lucia	1,000†
Natal	4,000‡	Seychelles	960†
Cyprus	4,000	St. Vincent	800
Barbados	3,600†	Dominica	600
Gold Coast	3,500	St. Christopher and Nevis ...	600
Western Australia	3,000	Tobago	600
Leeward Islands	3,000	Turks and Caicos Islands ...	500
Bermudas	2,946	Montserrat	500
Newfoundland	2,500	St. Helena	500
Windward Islands	2,500	Virgin Islands	340†
Sierra Leone	2,500		
Fiji	2,300§		
Lagos	2,250†		
Quebec	2,000		
Ontario	2,000		

NOTE.—The salaries of the Governors of Newfoundland, British Honduras, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements and Labuan are paid in dollars ; those of Ceylon, Mauritius, and Seychelles are paid in rupees ; and the salary of the Governor of Gibraltar is paid in pesetas. These values have been reduced to pounds sterling upon the assumption that a dollar is worth 4s. 2d., a rupee 1s. 8d., and a peseta 9s. 6d.

92. The names of the reigning sovereigns or other rulers of the principal countries in the world, together with the years of birth and of succession to or assumption of office, are as follow :—

* Including £3,000 as High Commissioner of South Africa, and £1,000 personal allowance from Imperial funds.
† Including allowances.
‡ Including £1,000 as Governor of Zululand.
§ Including £300 as High Commissioner of Western Pacific.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Office.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Great Britain and Ireland	Victoria I. ...	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland	1837
"	" ...	"	Empress of India ...	1877
Argentine Republic ...	C. Pellegrini ...	...	President of the Republic	1890
Austria-Hungary ...	Franz Josef I. ...	1830	Emperor of Austria ...	1848
"	" ...	"	King of Hungary ...	1867
Belgium ...	Leopold II. ...	1835	King of the Belgians ...	1865
Bolivia ...	A. Arce ...	...	President of the Republic	1888
Brazil ...	Floriano Peixoto ...	...	President of the Republic	1891
Bulgaria ...	Ferdinand I. ...	1861	Prince of Bulgaria ...	1887
Chile ...	Jorge Montt ...	...	President of the Republic	1891
China ...	Tsai'tien ...	1871	Hwangti of China ...	1875
Colombia ...	R. Nuñez ...	...	President of the Republic	1887
Congo Free State ...	C. Janssen ...	...	Governor-General ...	...
Corea ...	Li-Hi ...	1851	King of Corea ...	1864
Costa Rica ...	J. J. Rodriguez ...	...	President of the Republic	1890
Denmark ...	Christian IX. ...	1818	King of Denmark ...	1863
Ecuador ...	A. Flores ...	...	President of the Republic	1888
Egypt ...	Abbas, G. C. B. ...	1874	Khedive of Egypt ...	1892
France ...	M.F.Sadi-Carnot ...	1837	President of the Republic	1887
Germany ...	Wilhelm II. ...	1859	Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia	1888
Alsace-Lorraine ...	Prince Schillingsfürst	1819	Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine	1885
Anhalt ...	Friedrich ...	1831	Duke of Anhalt ...	1871
Baden ...	Friedrich I. ...	1826	Grand Duke of Baden ...	1856
Bavaria ...	Otto I. ...	1848	King of Bavaria ...	1886
Brunswick ...	Albrecht ...	1837	Regent of Brunswick ...	1885
Hesse ...	Ludwig IV. ...	1837	Grand Duke of Hesse ...	1877
Lippe ...	Waldemar ...	1824	Prince of Lippe ...	1875
Mechlenburg-Schwerin	Friedrich Franz III.	1851	Grand Duke of Mechlenburg-Schwerin	1883
Mechlenburg-Strelitz	Friedrich Wilhelm I.	1819	Grand Duke of Mechlenburg-Strelitz	1860
Oldenburg ...	Peter I. ...	1827	Grand Duke of Oldenburg	1853
Reuss (Elder Branch)	Heinrich XXII.	1846	Prince of Reuss (Elder Branch)	1859
Reuss (Younger Branch) ...	Heinrich XIV. ...	1832	Prince of Reuss (Younger Branch)	1867
Saxe-Altenburg ...	Ernst ...	1826	Duke of Saxe-Altenburg	1853
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Ernst II. ...	1818	Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1844
Saxe-Meiningen ...	Georg II. ...	1826	Duke of Saxe-Meiningen	1866
Saxe-Weimar ...	Karl Alexander	1818	Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar	1853
Saxony ...	Albert I. ...	1828	King of Saxony ...	1873
Schaumburg-Lippe	Adolf ...	1817	Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe	1860
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	Günther ...	1852	Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1890
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	Karl II. ...	1830	Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1880

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC.—*continued.*

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Office.	
			Title.	Year of Assump- tion of.
Germany—				
Waldeck ...	Georg Victor ...	1831	Prince of Waldeck ...	1845
Württemberg ...	William II. ...	1848	King of Württemberg...	1891
Greece ...	Georgios I. ...	1845	King of the Hellenes ...	1863
Guatemala ...	M. L. Barillas...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Haiti ...	L. M. F. Hyppo- lite	...	President of the Republic	1889
Hawaii ...	Liliuokalani ...	1838	Queen of Hawaii ...	1891
Holland ...	Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria	1880	Queen of the Netherlands	1890
Honduras ...	Pariano Leista	...	President of the Republic	1891
Italy ...	Umberto I. ...	1844	King of Italy...	1878
" ...	Leone XIII. (Gio- acchino Pecci)	1810	Supreme Pontiff ...	1878
Japan ...	Mutsuhito ...	1852	Mikado of Japan ...	1867
Liberia ...	J. J. Cheeseman	...	President of Liberia ...	1890
Madagascar...	Ranavalona III.	1862	Queen of Madagascar ...	1883
Mexico ...	P. Diaz ...	...	President of the Republic	1884
Montenegro ...	Nicholas I. ...	1841	Gospodar of Montenegro	1860
Morocco ...	Muley-Hassan	1831	Sultan of Morocco ...	1873
Nicaragua ...	R. Sacaza ...	...	President of the Republic	1891
Orange Free State	Judge Reitz ...	...	President of the Republic	1889
Paraguay ...	J. Gonzales ...	...	President of the Republic	1890
Persia ...	Nâsred-Dîn ...	1831	Shah of Persia ...	1848
Peru ...	R. M. Bermudez	...	President of the Republic	1890
Portugal ...	Carlos I. ...	1863	King of Portugal ...	1889
Roumania ...	Carol I. ...	1839	Domnul of Roumania ...	1866
" ...	" ...	"	King " ...	1881
Russia ...	Alexander III ...	1845	Czar of Russia ...	1881
Salvador ...	C. Ezeta ...	...	President of the Republic	1890
Samoa ...	Malietoa Lau- pepa	...	King of Samoa ...	1889
San Domingo ...	U. Heureaux ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Servia ...	Alexander I. ...	1876	King of Servia ...	1889
Siam ...	Chulalongkorn I.	1853	King of Siam...	1868
South African Republic	S. J. P. Krüger	...	President of the Republic	1883*
Spain ...	Alfonso XIII. ...	1886	King of Spain † ...	1886
Sweden and Norway ...	Oscar II. ...	1829	King of Sweden and Norway	1872
Switzerland...	Walter Hauser	...	President of the Republic	1892
Tunis ...	Sidi Ali ...	1817	Bey of Tunis ...	1882
Turkey ...	Abdul-Hamid II.	1842	Sultan of Turkey ...	1876
United States ...	Benjamin Har- rison	1833	President of the United States	1889
Uruguay ...	Dr. J. Hereira y Obes	...	President of the Republic	1890
Venezuela ...	Dr. R. A. Palacio	...	President of the Republic	1890
Zanzibar ...	Ali Bin Said ...	1855	Seyyid of Zanzibar ...	1890

* Re-elected 1888.

† The King's mother, Maria Christina, born in 1858, who succeeded in 1885 on the death of her husband, Alphonso XII., acts as Regent during her son's minority.

Oldest and
longest
reigning
sovereigns.

93. It will be observed that, omitting the Supreme Pontiff, the only European Sovereign older than the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland is Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe, born in 1817; and Christian IX. of Denmark, Ernst II. of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Karl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar, all born in 1818; also that Her Majesty has reigned longer than any other living monarch.

PART II.—POPULATION.

94. A census of Victoria was taken on the 5th April, 1891, that Census of 1891 being the date on which the census was also taken in the United Kingdom, in the other Australasian colonies, and in most other portions of the British Empire.

95. The Victorian census was taken under a Statute (54 Vict. Census Act. No. 1171) specially passed to give legality to the undertaking. The Statute fixed the day on which the enumeration was made, gave the Governor in Council power to appoint the requisite officers, and made the Government Statist the officer responsible for carrying out the work.

96. According to the census, the total population of the colony Population, 1891. was as follows:—

POPULATION, CENSUS OF 5TH APRIL, 1891.

Males...	...	...	...	...	...	598,414
Females	...	...	...	...	...	541,991
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>1,140,405</u>

97. The increase of population between the censuses of 1881 and 1891 was 278,059, viz., 146,331 males and 131,728 females, as against Increase of population. an increase of 130,818, viz., 51,033 males and 79,785 females, between the censuses of 1871 and 1881, and an increase of 191,206, viz., 72,399 males and 118,807 females, between the censuses of 1861 and 1871. It will be observed that, whilst in the last intercensal period the increase of males was greater than that of females, in the two previous intercensal periods the increase of females was greater than that of males.

98. Between the censuses of 1881 and 1891, the rate of increase Rate of increase of population. of the total population (32·2 per cent.) was much greater than that between 1871 and 1881 (17·9 per cent.), but not so great as that between 1861 and 1871 (35·4 per cent.).

99. The rate of increase of the male population was considerably Rate of increase of males. greater in the last than in either of the two previous intercensal periods, the percentage being 32·4 between 1881 and 1891, 12·7 between 1871 and 1881, and 22·0 between 1861 and 1871.

Rate of
increase of
females.

100. The rate of increase of the female population was—as in the case of the total population—greater in the last than in the middle period; but it was less than in the first period, the percentage being 32·1 between 1881 and 1891, 24·1 between 1871 and 1881, and 56·1 between 1861 and 1871.

Births over
deaths in
ten years.

101. According to the registrations, the excess of births over deaths between the censuses of 1881 and 1891 was 161,699, viz., 73,406 of males and 88,293 of females. Thus, the colony not only retained a number equivalent to the whole of this natural increase, but gained in addition 116,360 persons, viz., 72,925 males and 43,435 females, by immigration. In the previous intercensal period (1871 to 1881) the excess of registered births over registered deaths was, of males 66,923, and of females 78,980; but the colony lost by emigration a number of males equivalent to all those born and 15,890 more, and a number of females equivalent to all born except 805, the net loss in those ten years being thus 15,085.

Actual,
apparent,
and esti-
mated
population.

102. Between the censuses of 1881 and 1891 the excess of recorded arrivals by sea over recorded departures by sea was 183,347, viz., 126,817 of males, and 56,530 of females. If these numbers, and those just quoted showing the excess of births over deaths had been correct, and the arrivals and departures overland had balanced each other, the census would have shown a population of 1,207,392, viz., 652,306 males and 555,086 females, or 66,987, viz., 53,892 males and 13,095 females more than it actually did. The totals may to a certain extent have been affected by the overland emigration, of which no account is kept, but there is no doubt that the main disturbance has arisen from the circumstance that a large number of the departures by sea are unrecorded. The defective nature of the emigration returns being known, an allowance was made for it each quarter in the estimates of population published at those periods by the Government Statist, the whole allowance during the 10 years 1881-1891 being 52,131, viz., 41,333 males and 10,798 females; this reduction turned out to be insufficient, as the estimate brought on to the census day exceeded the population then enumerated by 14,856, viz., 12,559 males and 2,297 females. The following table shows the actual, apparent, and estimated population at the date of the census of 1891, and the numbers by which the apparent and estimated exceeded the actual population:—

ACTUAL, APPARENT, AND ESTIMATED POPULATION,
5TH APRIL, 1891.

Sex.	Population of Victoria.			Excess over Actual Popula- tion of	
	Actual.*	Apparent.†	Estimated.‡	Apparent Population.	Estimated Population.
Males	598,414	652,306	610,973	53,892	12,559
Females	541,991	555,086	544,288	13,095	2,297
Total	1,140,405	1,207,392	1,155,261	66,987	14,856

103. During the period intervening between the last two censuses, the recorded departures from the colony numbered 602,189, viz., 411,792 of males and 190,397 of females. Adding the unrecorded departures as derived from the last column but one of the last table to these numbers, and calculating the proportion of such departures to the whole, it is found that 10 per cent. of those who left the colony in the ten years ended with the census day 1891, viz., $11\frac{3}{5}$ per cent. of the males, and $6\frac{2}{5}$ per cent. of the females—passed out by sea or over the borders without their departure being officially recognized. In the ten years 1871-81 these proportions were as follow:—Both sexes, 17 per cent. ; males, 19 per cent. ; females, 11 per cent.

Proportion
of unre-
corded
emigrants.

104. It should be pointed out that the number by which the apparent exceeds the actual population does not represent all who leave the colony unobserved, as whilst, practically, all the deaths are registered, a number of the births escape registration, the population estimates being thereby disturbed in an opposite direction to that due to unrecorded departures, therefore the number of the latter must really be greater than that shown by the figures.

Disturbance
by unregis-
tered
births.

105. At the census of 1881 the actual was found to be less than the apparent population by 67,437, or 55,204 males and 12,233 females. These numbers are greater as regards the total by 450, and as regards the males by 1,312, but less as regards the females by 862 than the difference found to exist at the recent census.

Actual and
apparent
population,
1881.

106. The want of agreement between the estimated and the enumerated population has necessarily caused a reconsideration of the figures which in the *Victorian Year-Book* and *Statistical Register* have been set down as showing the probable population of each year, and the

Recon-
sideration
of former
estimates.

* Enumerated at the census of 1891.
† Made up by adding excess of recorded births over recorded deaths, and of recorded arrivals over recorded departures, between censuses of 1881 and 1891.
‡ Made up by deducting 41,333 males and 10,798 females from the apparent population for the estimated number of unrecorded departures.

difference involved in this want of agreement has been distributed as fairly as possible over the different years of the intercensal period. All calculations of averages or proportions to population during these years have also been reworked, and are now final.*

Chinese,
1881 and
1891.

107. The Chinese enumerated in 1891 numbered 9,377, including 888 half-castes, as against 12,128, including 169 half-castes in 1881. All were males except 605 at the first named, and 259 at the last named period. The numbers and sexes of the Chinese, whether of pure or mixed race, are shown for the two periods in the following table :—

. CHINESE, 1881 AND 1891.

Race.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Pure	11,795	8,355	164	134	11,959	8,489
Mixed	74	417	95	471	169	888
Total	11,869	8,772	259	605	12,128	9,377

Aborigines
1881 and
1891.

108. Only 565 Aborigines were enumerated in 1891 as against 780 in 1881. Half-castes are included on both occasions. These numbered 248, viz., 133 males and 115 females in 1891, but in 1881 their numbers were not separated from those of the pure blacks. The following table shows the numbers returned at both periods :—

ABORIGINES, 1881 AND 1891.

Race.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Pure				192	125	317
Mixed				133	115	248
Total				325	240	565
Total 1881				460	320	780
Decrease				135	80	215

Central
Board's
estimate of
Aborigines.

109. It may be remarked that it is tolerably certain there were more Aborigines in the colony both in 1881 and 1891 than are shown by the figures. In consequence of the nomadic habits of this people, some may have been missed by the sub-enumerators, and it is

* The estimated population of Victoria at the end of each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) published at the beginning of the second volume.

moreover possible that the latter may have sometimes failed to comply with the instruction to note the fact of the person being an aboriginal by marking the letter "A" after the birthplace entry on the census schedule, and in consequence it might possibly not be recognised that he was one. The Central Board for the Protection of the Aborigines state that they have information of the existence of 731 Aborigines in the colony.

110. The following table contains a statement of the numbers of the people and of the dwellings and their distribution in the different counties at the last two censuses :—

Population
and dwell-
ings, 1881
and 1891.

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS, 1881 AND 1891.

Counties.	Population.						Inhabited Dwellings.	
	1881.			1891.			1881.	1891.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
Anglesey ..	6,156	3,482	2,674	8,456	4,690	3,766	1,324	1,672
Benambra ..	3,711	2,264	1,447	6,042	3,474	2,568	889	1,196
Bendigo ..	56,653	29,515	27,138	52,756	26,985	25,771	11,790	10,821
Bogong ..	22,997	12,823	10,174	24,142	13,827	10,315	4,883	4,806
Borong ..	27,157	14,890	12,267	30,645	16,872	13,773	5,613	5,724
Bourke ..	307,582	151,634	155,948	517,009	261,347	255,662	57,026	98,944
Buln Buln ..	11,456	6,525	4,931	27,195	15,969	11,226	2,364	6,155
Croajingolong	495	303	192	1,779	1,123	656	111	420
Dalhousie ..	21,375	11,295	10,080	21,514	11,513	10,001	4,180	4,395
Dargo ..	2,879	1,843	1,036	4,221	2,609	1,612	724	997
Delatite ..	14,511	8,176	6,335	19,663	10,923	8,740	3,034	3,984
Dundas ..	7,790	4,129	3,661	8,223	4,320	3,903	1,418	1,523
Evelyn ..	7,227	4,010	3,217	9,972	5,607	4,365	1,525	2,014
Follett ..	2,336	1,245	1,091	2,749	1,408	1,341	422	492
Gladstone ..	19,995	11,507	8,488	18,726	10,327	8,399	5,109	4,424
Grant ..	66,173	33,381	32,792	69,599	35,209	34,390	12,856	13,897
Grenville ..	44,159	22,774	21,385	41,975	21,104	20,871	8,705	8,477
Gunbower ..	7,620	4,286	3,334	8,706	4,866	3,840	1,586	1,731
Hampden ..	7,253	3,997	3,256	8,169	4,346	3,823	1,333	1,509
Heytesbury	4,676	2,488	2,188	6,014	3,302	2,712	826	1,156
Kara Kara ..	16,515	9,310	7,205	16,056	8,840	7,216	3,574	3,249
Karkarooc ..	134	95	39	3,433	2,284	1,149	38	868
Lowan ..	6,708	3,933	2,775	16,820	9,113	7,707	1,309	3,099
Millewa ..	167	102	65	172	106	66	31	25
Moir ..	22,772	13,165	9,607	32,723	18,424	14,299	4,468	5,844
Mornington ..	11,467	6,369	5,098	19,616	11,011	8,605	2,390	4,031
Normanby ..	11,624	5,907	5,717	11,618	5,940	5,678	2,149	2,219
Polwarth ..	5,530	2,893	2,637	8,361	4,572	3,789	1,025	1,596
Ripon ..	12,341	6,779	5,562	11,883	6,477	5,406	2,490	2,290
Rodney ..	18,159	10,023	8,136	19,155	10,474	8,681	3,516	3,597
Talbot ..	67,963	36,926	31,037	59,088	31,531	27,557	15,154	13,134
Tambo ..	811	496	315	2,262	1,363	899	152	435
Tanjil ..	15,279	8,253	7,026	18,872	9,933	8,939	3,092	3,760
Tatchera ..	3,282	1,943	1,339	5,204	3,133	2,071	683	1,054
Villiers ..	20,751	10,786	9,965	21,857	11,285	10,572	3,594	3,943
Weeah ..	4	4	..	14	12	2	1	4
Wonnangatta	2,841	1,622	1,219	2,068	1,206	862	702	536
Migratory population	1,951	1,180	771	1,209	630	579	..	..
Dwellers in ships and vessels	1,846	1,730	116	2,439	2,259	180	..	..
Total ..	862,346	452,083	410,263	1,140,405	598,414	541,991	170,086	224,021

Population
and dwell-
ings—
Increase or
decrease.

111. The next table shows the numerical and centesimal increase or decrease of population and dwellings in each county during the interval between the last two censuses :—

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION AND DWELLINGS,
1881 to 1891.

Counties.	In the ten years, 1881 to 1891.							
	Increase or Decrease of Population.						Increase or Decrease of Dwellings.	
	Numerical.			Centesimal.			Numeri- cal.	Centesi- mal.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
Anglesey ..	2,300	1,208	1,092	37·36	34·69	40·84	348	26·28
Benambra ..	2,331	1,210	1,121	62·81	53·45	77·47	307	34·53
Bendigo ..	-3,897	-2,530	-1,367	-6·88	-8·57	-5·04	-969	-8·22
Bogong ..	1,145	1,004	141	4·98	7·82	1·39	-77	-1·58
Borong ..	3,488	1,982	1,506	12·84	13·31	12·28	111	1·98
Bourke ..	209,427	109,713	99,714	68·09	72·35	63·94	41,918	73·51
Buln Buln ..	15,739	9,444	6,295	137·39	1,344·74	127·66	3,791	160·36
Croajingolong	1,284	820	464	259·39	270·63	241·15	309	278·38
Dalhousie ..	139	218	-79	·65	1·93	·78	215	5·14
Dargo ..	1,342	766	576	46·61	41·56	55·60	273	37·71
Delatite ..	5,152	2,747	2,405	35·50	33·60	37·96	950	31·31
Dundas ..	433	191	242	5·56	4·63	6·61	105	7·40
Evelyn ..	2,745	1,597	1,148	38·00	39·83	35·69	489	32·07
Follett ..	413	163	250	17·68	13·09	22·91	70	16·59
Gladstone ..	-1,269	-1,180	-89	-6·35	-10·25	-1·05	-685	-13·41
Grant ..	3,426	1,828	1,598	5·18	5·48	4·87	1,041	8·09
Grenville ..	-2,184	-1,670	-514	-4·95	-7·33	-2·40	-228	-2·62
Gunbower ..	1,086	580	506	14·25	13·53	15·18	145	9·14
Hampden ..	916	349	567	12·63	8·73	17·41	176	13·20
Heytesbury ..	1,338	814	524	28·61	32·72	23·95	330	39·95
Kara Kara ..	-459	-470	11	-2·78	-5·05	-·15	-325	-9·09
Karkaroc ..	3,299	2,189	1,110	2,461·94	2,303·16	2,846·15	830	2,184·21
Lowan ..	10,112	5,180	4,932	150·74	131·76	177·73	1,790	136·75
Millewa ..	5	4	1	2·99	3·92	1·54	-6	-19·36
Moir ..	9,951	5,259	4,692	43·70	39·95	48·84	1,376	30·80
Mornington ..	8,149	4,642	3,507	71·06	72·88	68·79	1,641	68·66
Normanby ..	-6	33	-39	-·05	-·56	-·68	70	3·26
Polwarth ..	2,831	1,679	1,152	51·19	58·04	43·68	571	55·71
Ripon ..	-458	-302	-156	-3·71	-4·45	-2·80	-200	-8·03
Rodney ..	996	451	545	5·48	4·50	6·70	81	2·30
Talbot ..	-8,875	-5,395	-3,480	-13·06	-14·61	-11·21	-2,020	-13·33
Tambo ..	1,451	867	584	178·91	174·80	185·40	283	186·18
Tanjil ..	3,593	1,680	1,913	23·52	20·36	27·23	668	21·60
Tatchera ..	1,922	1,190	732	58·56	61·25	54·67	371	54·32
Villiers ..	1,106	499	607	5·33	4·63	6·09	349	9·71
Weeah ..	10	8	2	250·00	200·00	..	3	300·00
Wonnangatta..	-773	-416	-357	-27·21	-25·65	-29·29	-166	-23·65
Migratory population	-742	-550	-192	-38·03	-46·61	-24·90	..	..
Dwellers in ships and vessels	593	529	64	32·12	30·58	55·17	..	..
Total ..	278,059	146,331	131,728	32·24	32·37	32·11	53,935	31·71

NOTE.—Where a falling-off has taken place, the minus sign (—) is placed against the figures.

Proportions
of sexes,
density of
population
and dwell-
ings.

112. The following table shows for each county the proportions of the sexes, the number of persons to the square mile, and the number of persons to a dwelling, according to the returns of the last census, also the area of each county :—

PROPORTIONS OF SEXES, DENSITY OF POPULATION AND
DWELLINGS, 1891.

Counties.	Area in Square Miles.	At the Census of 1891.			
		Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.	Dwellings to the Square Mile.	Persons to a Dwelling.
Anglesey ...	1,647	80·30	5·134	1·015	5·06
Benambra ...	2,749	73·92	2·198	·435	5·05
Bendigo ...	1,949	95·50	27·068	5·552	4·88
Bogong ...	3,069	74·60	7·866	1·566	5·02
Borong ...	4,282	81·63	7·157	1·337	5·35
Bourke ...	1,721	97·82	300·412	57·492	5·23
Buln Buln ...	3,739	70·30	7·273	1·646	4·42
Croajingolong ...	3,396	58·41	·524	·124	4·24
Dalhousie ...	1,310	86·87	16·423	3·378	4·90
Dargo ...	1,744	61·79	2·420	·572	4·23
Delatite ...	3,240	80·01	6·069	1·230	4·94
Dundas ...	2,028	90·35	4·055	·751	5·40
Evelyn ...	1,172	77·85	8·509	1·718	4·95
Follett ...	1,103	95·24	2·492	·446	5·59
Gladstone ...	1,802	81·33	10·392	2·455	4·23
Grant ...	1,834	97·67	37·949	7·577	5·01
Grenville ...	1,465	98·90	28·652	5·786	4·95
Gunbower ...	1,348	78·91	6·458	1·284	5·03
Hampden ...	1,561	87·97	5·233	·967	5·41
Heytesbury ...	920	82·13	6·537	1·257	5·20
Kara Kara ...	2,301	81·63	6·978	1·412	4·94
Karkarooc ...	5,933	50·31	·579	·146	3·96
Lowan ...	4,971	84·57	3·384	·623	5·43
Millewa ...	3,572	62·26	·048	·007	6·88
Moir ...	3,104	77·61	10·542	1·883	5·60
Mornington ...	1,625	78·15	12·071	2·481	4·87
Normanby ...	2,013	95·59	5·771	1·102	5·24
Polwarth ...	1,225	82·87	6·825	1·303	5·24
Ripon ...	1,759	83·46	6·756	1·302	5·19
Rodney ...	1,699	82·88	11·274	2·118	5·33
Talbot ...	1,621	87·40	36·452	8·102	4·50
Tambo ...	1,958	65·96	1·155	·222	5·20
Tanjil ...	2,818	89·99	6·697	1·334	5·02
Tatchera ...	3,341	66·10	1·558	·315	4·94
Villiers ...	1,637	93·68	13·352	2·409	5·54
Weeah ...	4,004	16·67	·003	·001	3·50
Wonnangatta ...	2,224	71·48	·930	·241	3·86
Migratory population ...	...	91·90	...	...	...
Dwellers in ships and vessels ...	...	7·97	...	...	...
Total ...	87,884	90·57	12·950*	2·549	5·08*

113. The census of 1891 shows that the sexes in Victoria have slightly diverged from equality since the previous census, the population of females to every 100 males being 90·57, as against 90·75 in

Proportions
of the sexes.

* In making these calculations the number of persons in ships and vessels have been excluded.

1881. In 1871 the proportion of females was 82·4, and, in 1861, 64·4 to every 100 males.

114. The population returned at the recent census furnishes a proportion of nearly 13 (12·98) persons to the square mile, or 1,298 persons to 100 square miles. The proportion in 1881 was 9·8 persons, in 1871 8·3 persons, and in 1861 6·1 persons to the square mile.

115. In 1891 the inhabited dwellings were in the proportion of about 2½ (2·55) to the square mile, or 25½ to 10 square miles. The inhabited dwellings in 1881 were in the proportion of 19 in 1871, of 17, and in 1861 of 15, to 10 square miles.

116. The number of persons to the inhabited dwelling differs but slightly from that which prevailed at the last census, the average being 5·08, or 508 persons to every 100 such dwellings in 1891, as against 506 to every 100 such dwellings in 1881. In 1871 the proportion was no more than 486, and in 1861 only 417 persons to every 100 inhabited buildings.

117. The following table contains a statement of the population and dwellings enumerated in each city, town, and borough, on the 5th April, 1891 :—

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH CITY, TOWN, AND BOROUGH, 1891.

Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Population.			Inhabited Dwellings.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Ararat	3,151	1,638	1,513	529
Ballarat	24,257	11,602	12,655	4,655
Ballarat East	16,592	8,387	8,205	3,508
Bendigo	26,774	13,063	13,711	5,493
Brighton	9,858	4,611	5,247	1,851
Browns and Scarsdale	687	356	331	160
Brunswick	21,961	11,168	10,793	4,418
Buninyong	1,183	577	606	266
Carisbrook	1,135	607	528	227
Castlemaine	4,770	2,365	2,405	1,063
Chewton	1,212	634	578	331
Clunes	3,486	1,659	1,827	718
Collingwood	35,070	17,116	17,954	7,141
Creswick	3,095	1,555	1,540	677
Daylesford	3,839	1,919	1,920	811
Dunolly	1,451	743	708	352
Eaglehawk	7,315	3,660	3,655	1,528
Echuca	4,354	2,186	2,168	877
Essendon	14,411	6,935	7,476	2,875
Fitzroy	32,453	16,301	16,152	6,174
Flemington & Kensington	9,958	5,057	4,901	1,952

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH CITY, TOWN, AND
BOROUGH, 1891—*continued*.

Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Population.			Inhabited Dwellings.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Footscray ...	19,149	9,986	9,163	3,777
Geelong ...	11,666	5,585	6,081	2,264
Geelong West ...	5,779	2,723	3,056	1,261
Hamilton ...	3,373	1,690	1,683	627
Hawthorn ...	19,585	9,195	10,390	3,797
Heathcote ...	1,090	574	516	248
Horsham ...	2,678	1,371	1,307	497
Inglewood ...	1,367	714	653	316
Kew ...	8,462	4,011	4,451	1,331
Koroit ...	1,694	904	790	316
Majorca ...	1,005	541	464	237
Malmsbury ...	1,367	700	667	278
Maryborough ...	4,994	2,554	2,440	1,023
Melbourne ...	73,361	39,503	33,858	12,542
Newtown and Chilwell ...	5,249	2,428	2,821	1,016
Northcote ...	7,458	3,826	3,632	1,481
North Melbourne ...	20,997	10,878	10,119	3,981
Oakleigh ...	1,236	652	584	246
Port Fairy ...	1,864	913	951	373
Port Melbourne ...	13,067	6,873	6,194	2,630
Portland ...	2,284	1,067	1,217	459
Prahran ...	39,703	18,607	21,096	7,904
Queenscliff ...	1,905	962	943	320
Raywood ...	469	245	224	101
Richmond ...	38,797	19,538	19,259	7,985
Rutherglen ...	704	406	298	137
Sale ...	3,442	1,655	1,787	693
Sebastopol ...	2,578	1,340	1,238	524
Smythesdale ...	421	218	203	97
South Melbourne ...	41,724	21,382	20,342	8,005
St. Arnaud ...	3,045	1,555	1,490	614
St. Kilda ...	19,838	8,965	10,873	3,716
Stawell ...	5,183	2,549	2,634	1,084
Talbot ...	1,439	734	705	353
Tarnagulla ...	713	365	348	183
Wangaratta ...	2,051	1,005	1,046	375
Warrnambool ...	6,582	3,291	3,291	1,145
Williamstown ...	15,960	8,120	7,840	3,232
Wood's Point ...	290	149	141	67
Total ...	619,581	309,913	309,668	120,841

118. In the urban municipalities as a whole, the table shows the males to have exceeded the females by 245, but in 21 of those municipalities the number of females was found to be the greater, viz., Ballarat, Bendigo, Brighton, Buninyong, Castlemaine, Clunes, Collingwood, Daylesford, Essendon, Geelong, Geelong West, Hawthorn, Kew, Newtown and Chilwell, Port Fairy, Portland, Prahran, Sale, St. Kilda, Stawell, and Wangaratta.

Sexes in
cities,
towns, and
boroughs.

Population
and dwell-
ings in
shires.

119. A statement of the population and number of inhabited dwellings in each shire on the 5th April, 1891, is embodied in the following table:—

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH SHIRE, 1891.

Shires.	Population.			Inhabited Dwellings.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Alberton	5,760	3,503	2,257	1,360
Alexandra	2,644	1,450	1,194	539
Arapiles	3,274	1,736	1,538	562
Ararat	4,623	2,565	2,058	909
Avoca	4,578	2,492	2,086	1,067
Avon	2,358	1,257	1,101	462
Bacchus Marsh	2,479	1,355	1,124	509
Bairnsdale	7,546	4,182	3,364	1,572
Ballan	6,451	3,405	3,046	1,313
Ballarat	4,491	2,526	1,965	788
Bannockburn	1,803	913	890	319
Barrabool	2,098	1,135	963	395
Beechworth	7,355	4,019	3,336	1,427
Belfast	2,650	1,406	1,244	463
Bellarine	4,911	2,590	2,321	914
Benalla	8,652	4,724	3,928	1,603
Berwick	4,080	2,352	1,728	825
Bet Bet	3,568	2,066	1,502	964
Roroondara	6,204	2,946	3,258	1,241
Borong	4,621	2,779	1,842	805
Braybrook	1,556	890	666	312
Bright	4,258	2,424	1,834	1,033
Broadford	1,628	910	718	324
Broadmeadows	1,779	972	807	312
Bulla	2,125	1,127	998	300
Bulleen	818	450	368	181
Buln Buln	3,751	2,178	1,573	777
Bungaree	4,466	2,497	1,969	941
Buninyong	6,982	3,796	3,186	1,443
Caulfield	8,005	3,809	4,196	1,524
Chiltern	2,260	1,226	1,034	462
Coburg	5,752	3,279	2,473	1,023
Colac	7,525	4,187	3,338	1,426
Corio	2,167	1,117	1,050	428
Cranbourne	2,082	1,165	917	435
Creswick	7,993	4,410	3,583	1,603
Dandenong	2,450	1,341	1,109	529
Darebin	1,269	700	569	237
Dimboola	5,054	3,002	2,052	938
Doncaster	852	476	376	163
Dundas	3,083	1,679	1,404	580
Dunmunkle	4,725	2,567	2,158	809
East Loddon	1,717	987	730	285
Echuca	7,347	4,096	3,251	1,338
Eltham	2,874	1,566	1,308	567
Euroa	7,381	4,035	3,346	1,350
Ferntree Gully	1,678	977	701	324
Flinders and Kangerong	2,518	1,330	1,188	476

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH SHIRE, 1891—*continued*.

Shires.	Population.			Inhabited Dwellings.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Gisborne ...	2,162	1,140	1,022	415
Glenelg ...	4,977	2,572	2,405	917
Glenlyon ...	2,725	1,561	1,164	603
Gordon ...	4,039	2,219	1,820	779
Goulburn ...	3,358	2,014	1,344	621
Grenville ...	3,568	1,917	1,651	880
Hampden ...	8,360	4,587	3,773	1,608
Healesville ...	1,195	667	528	226
Heidelberg ...	4,413	2,282	2,131	716
Howqua ...	1,144	689	455	324
Huntly ...	3,414	1,930	1,484	735
Kara Kara ...	4,584	2,563	2,021	879
Keilor ...	596	335	261	128
Kilmore ...	2,593	1,331	1,262	505
Korong ...	8,004	4,485	3,519	1,820
Kowree ...	2,933	1,577	1,356	582
Kyneton ...	8,727	4,645	4,082	1,780
Lancefield ...	1,238	692	546	222
Lawloit ...	3,056	1,640	1,416	558
Leigh ...	1,680	922	758	346
Lexton ...	2,039	1,183	856	474
Lilydale ...	4,616	2,633	1,983	875
Lowan ...	6,097	3,282	2,815	1,094
Maffra ...	3,593	1,884	1,709	678
Maldon ...	4,422	2,394	2,028	1,019
Malvern ...	8,136	3,875	4,261	1,561
Mansfield ...	3,800	2,277	1,523	844
Marong ...	7,345	3,978	3,367	1,547
Melton ...	1,189	658	531	211
Meredith ...	1,261	683	578	251
Merriang ...	1,086	617	469	227
Metcalf ...	3,097	1,638	1,459	655
Mildura ...	2,321	1,518	803	646
Minhamite ...	1,738	911	827	319
Moorabbin ...	6,542	3,460	3,082	1,240
Mornington ...	3,696	1,884	1,812	755
Mortlake ...	2,937	1,554	1,383	583
Mount Alexander ...	2,362	1,272	1,090	684
Mount Franklin ...	2,921	1,669	1,252	733
Mount Rouse ...	2,164	1,176	988	416
McIvor ...	3,000	1,764	1,236	654
Narracan ...	4,485	2,597	1,888	979
Newham ...	2,492	1,330	1,162	479
Newstead ...	2,145	1,179	966	502
North Ovens ...	1,986	1,121	865	376
North Yarrawonga ...	3,282	1,828	1,454	563
Numurkah ...	7,015	4,039	2,976	1,315
Nunawading ...	4,449	2,349	2,100	880
Oakleigh ...	1,677	937	740	328
Omeo ...	3,491	2,296	1,195	768
Oxley ...	3,460	1,923	1,537	665
Phillip Island ...	1,999	1,140	859	396
Poowong and Jeetho ...	1,900	1,245	655	450

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH SHIRE, 1891—continued.

Shires.	Population.			Inhabited Dwellings.
	Persons.	Males. ^a	Females.	
Portland	5,365	2,778	2,587	1,013
Preston	3,569	1,919	1,650	659
Pyalong	1,194	653	541	211
Ripon	4,504	2,425	2,079	1,030
Rodney	5,279	2,971	2,308	900
Romsey	1,899	1,029	870	337
Rosedale	3,676	1,979	1,697	686
Rutherglen	3,397	2,187	1,210	624
Seymour	4,293	2,313	1,980	792
Shepparton	3,780	2,069	1,711	676
South Barwon	2,159	1,114	1,045	408
Springfield	915	493	422	175
St. Arnaud	7,383	4,255	3,128	1,385
Stawell	3,756	2,121	1,635	797
Strathfieldsaye	3,365	1,835	1,530	729
Swan Hill	7,555	4,389	3,166	1,490
Talbot	1,745	949	796	426
Tambo	4,644	2,788	1,856	982
Towong	5,105	2,974	2,131	1,012
Traralgon	4,394	2,406	1,988	896
Tallaroop	3,757	2,182	1,575	874
Upper Yarra	779	448	331	199
Walhalla	2,297	1,314	983	560
Wannon	2,479	1,333	1,146	452
Waranga	6,616	3,660	2,956	1,335
Warragul	4,131	2,290	1,841	776
Warrnambool	9,199	4,818	4,381	1,605
Whittlesea	1,857	1,019	838	383
Wimmera	5,151	2,908	2,243	896
Winchelsea	3,457	1,863	1,594	637
Wodonga	1,737	938	799	349
Woorayl	3,551	2,413	1,138	1,153
Wyndham	2,046	1,154	892	388
Yackandandah	3,788	2,131	1,657	799
Yarrawonga	6,477	3,666	2,811	1,106
Yea	2,036	1,115	921	416
Total	517,085	285,555	231,530	103,154

Sexes in shires. 120. In shires males exceeded females by 54,000, the proportion being 81 of the latter to every 100 of the former. In only three of the shires were females the more numerous, viz., Boroondara, Caulfield, and Malvern.

Cities, towns, boroughs, townships, etc. 121. The population of 727 cities, towns, boroughs, townships, villages, and other centres of population has been ascertained from the census returns. The following table gives a list of such places, the position of each place, the pursuits with which it is connected, and the number of dwellings and inhabitants it was found to contain:—

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHES, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891.

** (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Aberfeldy ...	Tanjil ...	Aberfeldy ...	Mining ...	15	79
Adelaide Lead ...	Talbot ...	Timor Creek ...	Mining ...	34	117
Alberton (see Port Albert)					
Alexandra ...	Anglesey ...	Goulburn ...	Mining ...	152	708
Allan's Flat ...	Bogong ...	... ..	Mining ...	24	116
Allandale ...	Talbot ...	... ..	Mining ...	315	1,562
Allansford ...	Heytesbury and Villiers	Hopkins ...	Agriculture ...	81	435
Alma ...	Talbot ...	Timor Creek ...	Mining ...	45	172
Alphington ...	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra ...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	224	1,114
Amherst (part of Talbot Borough)					
Amphitheatre ...	Kara Kara ...	Avoca ...	Mining ...	19	91
Anderson's Inlet (see Inverloch)					
Apollo Bay (see Krambruk)					
Apsley ...	Lowan ...	... ..	Grazing ...	27	135
Ararat (b) ...	Ripon ...	Hopkins ...	Mining ...	529	3,151
Arcadia ...	Moirs ...	Goulburn ...	Agriculture ...	29	172
Armstrongs ...	Borong ...	... ..	Mining ...	59	172
Ascot ...	Bendigo ...	... ..	Mining ...	22	109
Avenel... ..	Moirs, Anglesey, and Delatite ...	Hughes' Creek ...	Agriculture ...	87	452
Avoca ...	Gladstone, Kara Kara	Avoca ...	Mining ...	168	787
Avoca Lead ...	Gladstone, Kara Kara	Avoca ...	Mining ...	66	151
Avon Plains ...	Kara Kara ...	Avon ...	Grazing ...	38	225
Axedale ...	Bendigo ...	Campaspe ...	Agriculture ...	14	90
Bacchus Marsh ...	Bourke...	Werribee ...	Agriculture ...	151	756
Baddaginnie ...	Delatite ...	Folly Creek ...	Grazing ...	20	90
Bairnsdale ...	Tanjil ...	Mitchell ...	Agriculture and commerce	613	3,270
Baldwinsville ...	Rodney ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	12	80
Ballan... ..	Grant and Bourke	Werribee ...	Agriculture ...	114	565
Ballarat (c) ...	Grenville ...	Yarrowee ...	Mining and manu- facturing	4,655	24,257
Ballarat East (t)...	Grant and Gren- ville	Yarrowee ...	Mining and manu- facturing	3,508	16,592
Balmoral ...	Dundas ...	Glenelg ...	Grazing ...	39	197
Balwyn ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne	238	1,283
Banyena ...	Borong ..	... ..	Agriculture ...	9	51
Baringhup ...	Talbot ...	Loddon ...	Agriculture ...	8	36
Barkly ...	Kara Kara ...	Heifer Station Creek	Mining ...	79	291

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHs, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—continued.

*** (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Barmah ...	Moira ...	Murray ...	Agriculture ...	9	75
Barnawartha ...	Bogong ...	Indigo Creek ...	Agriculture ...	29	196
Barry's Reef ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Mining ...	73	373
Barwon (see South Barwon)					
Bass ...	Mornington ...	Bass ...	Agriculture and grazing	35	166
Batesford ...	Grant ...	Moorabool ...	Suburb of Geelong	22	123
Bathumi ..	Moira ...	Murray ...	Agriculture ...	8	41
Beaconsfield ...	Mornington ...	Cardinia Creek ...	Timber cutting ...	95	512
Bealiba ...	Gladstone ...	Cochrane's Creek	Mining ...	74	339
Beaufort ...	Ripon ...	Yam-holes Creek	Mining ...	195	881
Beaumaris ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Market gardening	96	531
Beazley's Bridge...	Kara Kara ...	Avon ...	Grazing ...	12	57
Beeac ...	Grenville ...	Lake Beeac ...	Agriculture ...	59	303
Beechworth ...	Bogong ...	Spring Creek ...	Mining ...	478	2,528
Belfast (see Port Fairy)					
Bellarine ...	Grant ...	Port Phillip Bay	Agriculture ...	59	360
Belmont ...	Grant ...	Barwon ...	Suburb of Geelong	135	711
Belvoir (see Wodonga)					
Bena ...	Mornington ...	... ..	Agriculture and grazing	32	104
Benalla ...	Delatite, Moira ...	Broken ...	Agriculture ...	473	2,509
Bendigo (c) ...	Bendigo ...	Bendigo Creek ...	Mining ...	5,493	26,774
Bendoc ...	Croajingolong ...	Bendoc ...	Mining ...	33	147
Berwick ...	Mornington ...	Cardinia Creek ...	Agriculture ...	116	636
Bet Bet ...	Talbot and Glad- stone	Bet Bet Creek ...	Agriculture ...	18	109
Bethanga ...	Benambra ...	Murray ...	Grazing ...	67	306
Beveridge ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	22	105
Birregurra ...	Polwarth ...	Barwon ...	Agriculture ...	69	392
Blackburn ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	134	658
Blackwood and ad- jacent gold work- ings	Bourke ...	Lerderderg ...	Mining ...	248	1,099
Blakeville ...	Bourke ...	Korweinguboora Creek	Timber cutting ...	42	226
Bloomfield ...	Buln Buln ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	19	107
Boolara ...	Buln Buln ...	Morwell ...	Timber cutting and grazing	44	220
Boort ...	Tatchera and Glad- stone	Lake Boort ...	Agriculture ...	81	414
Bowen... ..	Buln Buln ...	Corner Inlet ...	Agriculture ...	2	16
Bowenvale ...	Talbot ...	... ..	Mining ...	115	580
Box Hill ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne	295	1,542
Branxholme ...	Normanby ...	... ..	Grazing ...	53	237
Braybrook ...	Bourke ...	Saltwater ...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	69	317

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHs, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—*continued*.

*** (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Briagolong ...	Tanjil ...	...	Agriculture and grazing	28	125
Bridgewater ...	Gladstone and Bendigo	Loddon ...	Agriculture ...	27	126
Bright... ...	Delatite and Bogong	Ovens ...	Mining ...	106	435
Brighton (t) ...	Bourke ...	Port Phillip Bay...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	1,851	9,858
Broadford ...	Dalhousie ...	Sunday Creek ...	Agriculture and mining	82	409
Broadmeadows ...	Bourke ...	Moonee Ponds Creek	Agriculture ...	51	292
Bromley (Burnt Creek)	Gladstone ...	Burnt Creek ...	Mining ...	52	171
Brookside ...	Delatite ...	Buckland ...	Grazing ...	27	109
Browns and Scars- dale (b)	Grenville ...	Smythe's Creek ...	Mining ...	160	687
Brunswick (t) ...	Bourke ...	...	Pottery and Brick- making	4,418	21,961
Bruthen ...	Dargo ...	Tambo ...	Grazing ...	67	346
Buangor ...	Ripon ...	Fiery Creek ...	Agriculture ...	17	84
Buchan ...	Tambo ...	Buchan ...	Grazing and min- ing	23	104
Bulla ...	Bourke ...	Saltwater ...	Agriculture ...	53	306
Bullarto ...	Talbot ...	Kangaroo Creek ...	Timber cutting and agriculture	82	360
Buln Buln ...	Buln Buln ...	Brandy Creek ...	Agriculture ...	42	247
Bung Bong ...	Talbot and Glad- stone	Bet Bet Creek ...	Mining ...	31	124
Bungaree ...	Grant ...	...	Agriculture ...	72	384
Bunguluke ...	Tatchera ...	Avoca ...	Agriculture ...	14	85
Buninyong (b) ...	Grant ...	...	Mining ...	266	1,183
Buninyong East (see Yendon) ...					
Bunyip ...	Mornington ...	Bunyip ...	Agriculture ...	42	183
Burke's Flat ...	Gladstone ...	...	Agriculture ...	12	60
Bushfield ...	Villiers ...	...	Agriculture ...	22	81
Cambrian Hill ...	Grenville ...	...	Mining ...	43	207
Campbellfield ...	Bourke ...	Merri Merri Creek	Agriculture ...	35	213
Campbell's Creek	Talbot ...	...	Mining ...	234	822
Campbelltown ...	Talbot ...	Joyce's Creek ...	Agriculture ...	19	85
Camperdown ...	Hampden ...	...	Agriculture and grazing	305	1,627
Cape Clear ...	Grenville ...	...	Mining ...	34	157
Cape Otway ...	Polwarth ...	Bass' Straits ...	Lighthouse station	4	26
Caramut ...	Villiers ...	Burchett's Creek	Grazing ...	39	190
Carapooee ...	Kara Kara ...	Carapooee Creek	Agriculture ...	29	121
Carapook ...	Dundas ...	...	Agriculture ...	8	37

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHs, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—continued.

* * * (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Carisbrook (b) ...	Talbot ...	Deep Creek ...	Mining and agri- culture	227	1,135
Carlsruhe ...	Dalhousie ...	Campaspe ...	Agriculture ...	29	114
Carngham ...	Grenville ...	Baillie's Creek ...	Mining ...	30	126
Casterton ...	Follett and Dundas	Glenelg ...	Grazing ...	210	1,099
Castle Donnington (see Swan Hill)					
Castlemaine (b) ...	Talbot ...	Barker's Creek ...	Mining ...	1,063	4,770
Cathcart ...	Ripon ...	Hopkins ...	Grazing ...	23	83
Caulfield ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne	1,266	5,143
Cavendish ...	Dundas ...	Wannon ...	Grazing ...	28	145
Ceres ...	Grant ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	34	194
Charlton ...	Gladstone ...	Avoca ...	Agriculture ...	131	687
Chatsworth ...	Villiers ...	Hopkins ...	Grazing ...	11	50
Cheltenham ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Market gardening	73	310
Chepstowe ...	Grenville ...	Baillie's Creek ...	Agriculture ...	19	76
Chetwynd ...	Dundas ...	Chetwynd ...	Grazing and agri- culture	35	163
Chewton (b) ..	Talbot ...	Forest Creek ...	Mining ...	331	1,212
Childers ...	Buln Buln ...	... ..	Timber cutting and grazing	8	30
Chiltern ...	Bogong ...	Black Dog Creek	Mining ...	278	1,351
Chilwell (see New- town and Chil- well)					
Chinaman's Flat ..	Talbot ...	... ..	Mining ...	73	294
Chute ...	Ripon ...	Trewalla Creek ..	Mining ...	21	78
Clarendon ...	Grant ...	Williamson's Creek	Agriculture ...	27	120
Clarke's Hill ...	Talbot ...	... ..	Mining ...	55	292
Clunes (b) ...	Talbot ...	Tullaroop Creek ...	Mining ...	718	3,486
Clyde ...	Mornington ...	Clyde Gully ...	Agriculture and grazing	47	267
Clydebank ...	Tanjil ...	Avon ...	Commerce ...	27	130
Coalville ...	Buln Buln ...	Narracan Creek ...	Coal mining ...	83	399
Cobden ...	Heytesbury ...	Curdie's ...	Agriculture ...	49	224
Cobram ...	Moirs ...	Murray ...	Agriculture ...	60	282
Coburg (outside Penal Establish- ment)	Bourke ...	Merri Merri Creek	Suburb of Mel- bourne	1,187	4,599
Coburg (Penal Establishment)*	Bourke ...	Merri Merri Creek	Prison ...	1	763
Cohuna ...	Gunbower ...	Gunbower Creek...	Agriculture ...	5	24
Coimadai ..	Bourke ...	Coimadai Creek ...	Agriculture ...	18	80
Colac ...	Polwarth ...	Lake Colac ...	Agriculture ...	417	2,204
Colbinabbin ...	Rodney ...	Cornella Creek ...	Grazing ...	6	30
Colbrook ...	Grant ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	8	45
Coleraine ...	Dundas ...	Koonong Wootong Creek	Grazing ...	138	734

* Including officers and their families residing within the walls ; also 20 inmates and 5 female officers in the Girls' Reformatory.

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHs, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—continued.

** (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Collingwood (c) ...	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra ...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	7,141	35,070
Condah ...	Normanby ...	...	Grazing ...	14	83
Cope Cope ...	Kara Kara ...	Lake Cope Cope ...	Agriculture ...	41	149
Corak ...	Kara Kara ...	...	Agriculture ...	11	50
Corindhap ...	Grenville ...	Kurucaruc Creek	Mining... ..	35	157
Corinella ...	Mornington ...	Western Port ...	Agriculture and grazing	21	130
Corop ...	Rodney ...	Lake Cooper ...	Agriculture ...	24	124
Corryong ...	Benambra ...	Corryong Creek ...	Grazing ...	46	251
Costerfield ...	Dalhousie ...	Deegay Creek ...	Mining... ..	23	112
Cowes ...	Mornington ...	Western Port ...	Agriculture and marine	40	197
Craigie (see Majorca)					
Cranbourne ...	Mornington ...	...	Agriculture ...	59	291
Cressy ...	Grenville ...	Woady Yallock ...	Grazing ...	28	135
Creswick (b) ...	Talbot ...	Creswick's Creek...	Mining and agri- culture	677	3,095
Crib Point ...	Mornington ...	Western Port Bay	Fishing ...	9	44
Crossley ...	Villiers ...	...	Agriculture ...	42	230
Crowlands ...	Kara Kara ...	Wimmera ...	Agriculture ...	15	80
Cudgewa ...	Benambra ...	Cudgewa Creek ...	Grazing ...	8	42
Cunninghame ...	Tambo ...	Reeve ...	Fishing village ...	69	375
Dabyminga (see Tallarook)					
Daisy Hill (see Talbot)					
Dandenong ...	Bourke...	Dandenong Creek	Agriculture (market town)	230	1,134
Dargo Flat ...	Dargo ...	Dargo ...	Agriculture ...	33	189
Dark River ...	Benambra ...	Dark ...	Mining ...	13	35
Darley... ..	Bourke ...	Lerderderg ...	Agriculture ...	23	120
Darlimurla ...	Buln Buln ...	Stony Creek and Little Morwell	Timber cutting and grazing	44	221
Darlingford ...	Wonnangatta ...	Goulburn ...	Agriculture and mining	16	130
Darlington ...	Hampden ...	Mount Emu Creek	Grazing ...	11	65
Darnum ...	Buln Buln ...	Little Moe ...	Grazing and timber trade	15	86
Darraweit Guim...	Bourke ...	...	Agriculture ...	5	29
Dartmoor ...	Follett ...	Glenelg ...	Grazing ...	6	38
Daylesford (b) ...	Talbot ...	Wombat Creek ...	Agriculture and mining	811	3,839
Dean ...	Talbot ...	Bullarook Creek...	Agriculture ...	3	32
Dederang ...	Bogong ...	...	Grazing ...	15	76
Deep Lead ...	Borong ...	...	Mining ...	90	298

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHES, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—*continued*.

*** (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Deer Park ...	Bourke ...	Kororoit Creek ...	Grazing .	12	57
Deptford ...	Dargo ...	Nicholson ...	Agriculture ...	19	60
Dereel ...	Grenville ...	...	Mining ...	25	110
Derrinallum ..	Hampden ...	...	Grazing ...	10	65
Derwent Jack's ...	Grenville ...	...	Mining ...	29	86
Devenish ...	Moirā ...	Broken Creek ...	Agriculture ...	29	181
Diapur... ..	Lowan ...	...	Agriculture ...	13	80
Digby ...	Normanby ...	Stokes ...	Agriculture ...	42	186
Diggersrest ...	Bourke ...	...	Grazing ...	4	22
Dimboola ...	Borong ...	Wimmera ...	Grazing ...	129	563
Dobie's Bridge ...	Ripon ...	Hopkins ...	Agriculture ...	12	57
Docker's Plains ...	Bogong ...	...	Grazing ...	12	62
Donald ...	Kara Kara and Borong	Avon ...	Grazing ...	160	841
Doncaster ...	Bourke ...	...	Grazing ...	161	832
Donnelly's Creek	Tanjil ...	Donnelly's Creek	Mining ...	5	20
Donnybrook	Bourke ...	Merri Merri Creek	Agriculture ...	19	93
Dooen ...	Borong ...	...	Agriculture ...	14	59
Dookie and neigh- bourhood	Moirā ...	...	Agriculture ...	103	637
Doon ...	Anglesey ...	Merton Creek ...	Agriculture and mining	19	112
Dowling Forest ...	Grenville ...	...	Agriculture ...	21	138
Dromana ...	Mornington ...	Port Phillip Bay	Timber cutting ...	41	272
Drouin ...	Buln Buln ...	...	Agriculture ...	84	465
Drysdale ...	Grant ...	...	Agriculture ...	64	340
Dunach ...	Talbot ...	...	Mining ...	6	31
Dunkeld ...	Villiers ...	Wannon ...	Grazing ...	51	286
Dunnstown ...	Grant ...	...	Agriculture ...	18	74
Dunolly (b) ...	Gladstone ...	Burnt Creek ...	Mining ...	352	1,451
Durham Lead ...	Grant and Grenville	Yarrowee ...	Mining ...	78	456
Durham Ox ...	Gunbower ...	Serpentine ...	Agriculture ...	25	136
Eaglehawk (b) ...	Bendigo ...	...	Mining ...	1,528	7,315
Echuca (b) ...	Rodney and Gun- bower	Murray ...	Agriculture ...	877	4,354
Eddington ...	Talbot ...	Loddon ...	Agriculture ...	32	191
Edenhope ...	Lowan ...	Lake Wallace ...	Grazing ...	48	231
Edgecombe ...	Dalhousie ...	...	Agriculture ...	32	177
Edi (see Hedi)	...	...	...	...	...
Egan's Town ...	Talbot ...	...	Agriculture ...	14	46
Elaine ...	Grant ...	...	Mining ...	82	292
Eldorado ...	Bogong ...	Reedy Creek ...	Mining and agri- culture	59	243
Ellerslie ..	Hampden ...	Hopkins ...	Grazing ...	18	70
Elmhurst ...	Kara Kara ...	Wimmera ...	Agriculture and mining	49	272
Elmore ...	Bendigo ...	Campaspe ...	Agriculture ...	88	470

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHs, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—*continued*.

*** (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Elphinstone ...	Talbot ...	Coliban ...	Agriculture ...	29	125
Eltham ...	Evelyn...	Yarra Yarra ...	Grazing ...	84	377
Emu ...	Kara Kara ...	...	Agriculture ...	14	60
Enfield ...	Grenville ...	...	Agriculture ...	36	181
Enoch's Point ...	Wonnangatta ...	Big ...	Mining ...	18	48
Ensay ...	Tambo...	Little ...	Agriculture ...	11	71
Epping ...	Bourke ...	Darebin Creek ...	Agriculture ...	54	287
Epsom ...	Bendigo ...	Bendigo Creek ...	Agriculture, min- ing, and pottery manufacture	11	40
Eskdale ...	Bogong ...	Little Snowy Creek	Mining ...	13	83
Essendon (t) ...	Bourke ...	Moonee Ponds ...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	2,875	14,411
Euroa ...	Delatite and Moira	Seven Creeks ...	Agriculture ...	153	884
Eurobin ...	Bogong ...	...	Grazing ...	9	29
Evansford ...	Talbot ...	Stony Creek ...	Mining ...	63	183
Eversley ...	Kara Kara ...	Wimmera ...	Grazing ...	4	34
Everton ...	Bogong ...	...	Grazing and mining	17	91
Fern Hill ...	Mornington ...	...	Agriculture and grazing	13	65
Ferntree Gully ...	Bourke ...	...	Agriculture ...	154	766
Fitzroy (c) ...	Bourke ...	...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	6,174	32,453
Flemington and Kensington (b)	Bourke ...	Moonee Ponds Creek	Suburbs of Mel- bourne	1,952	9,958
Flinders ...	Mornington ...	Western Port ...	Agriculture and grazing	26	123
Footscray (c) ...	Bourke ...	Saltwater ...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	3,777	19,149
Foster ...	Buln Buln ...	Stockyard Creek...	Mining	147	549
Foxhow ...	Grenville ...	Gnarkeet Ponds ...	Agriculture ...	9	54
Framlingham ...	Villiers ...	Hopkins ...	Grazing ...	36	162
Franklingford ...	Talbot ...	Jim Crow Creek...	Agriculture and mining	23	120
Frankston ...	Mornington ...	Port Phillip Bay	Watering place ...	160	794
Freeburgh ...	Delatite ...	Ovens ...	Mining ...	54	183
Freshwater Creek	Grant ...	...	Watering place ...	10	59
Fryerstown ...	Talbot ...	Fryer's Creek ...	Mining ...	91	386
Fyansford ...	Grant ...	Moorabool ...	Suburb of Geelong	19	98
Gap ...	Bourke ...	Kororoit Creek ...	Agriculture ...	15	77
Garfield ...	Mornington ...	...	Grazing ...	43	184
Garvoc ...	Hampden ...	Mount Emu Creek	Agriculture ...	31	212
Geelong (t) ...	Grant ...	Barwon ...	Commerce ...	2,264	11,666
Geelong West (b)	Grant ...	Corio Bay ...	Suburb of Geelong	1,261	5,779
Genoa ...	Croajingolong ...	Mallacoota Inlet...	Grazing ...	23	101
Germantown ...	Grant ...	...	Agriculture ...	45	229

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHs, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—*continued.*

*** (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Giffard ...	Buln Buln ...	Merriman Creek...	Grazing ...	12	69
Gisborne ...	Bourke ...	Jackson's Creek ...	Agriculture ...	85	413
Glengower ...	Talbot ...	Middle Creek ...	Agriculture ...	7	34
Glen Iris ...	Bourke ...	Kooyong Koot Creek	Suburb of Mel- bourne	183	906
Glenlogie ...	Kara Kara and Gladstone	Avoca ...	Mining ...	54	160
Glenlyon ...	Talbot ...	Loddon	Agriculture ...	73	382
Glenmaggie ...	Tanjil ...	Glenmaggie Creek	Grazing ...	16	71
Glenorchy ...	Borong ...	Wimmera ...	Grazing ...	44	219
Glenpatrick ...	Kara Kara ...	...	Grazing ...	25	89
Glenrowan ...	Moirs ...	...	Grazing and agri- culture	20	125
Glenroy ...	Bourke ...	...	Agriculture ...	40	224
Glenthompson ...	Villiers ...	...	Agriculture and grazing	18	76
Glentress (see Korumburra)					
Gobur ...	Anglesey ...	Godfrey's Creek ...	Mining ...	10	32
Golden Gully ...	Talbot ...	...	Mining ...	13	49
Golden Point ...	Bourke ...	...	Mining ...	42	226
Goldsborough ...	Gladstone ...	Burnt Creek ...	Mining ...	44	236
Gooramadda ...	Bogong ...	...	Agriculture ...	12	95
Goornong ...	Bendigo ...	...	Agriculture ...	30	130
Gooroc ...	Kara Kara ...	Campaspe ...	Agriculture ...	15	106
Gordon ...	Grant ...	Moorabool ...	Mining ...	128	626
Goroke ...	Lowan ...	...	Agriculture ...	17	91
Gowar ...	Talbot ...	...	Agriculture and mining	18	62
Grant ...	Dargo ...	...	Mining ...	8	31
Granton ...	Anglesey ...	Acheron ...	Grazing ...	25	119
Grantville ...	Mornington ...	Western Port ...	Agriculture and shipping place	26	142
Granya ...	Benambra ...	...	Mining and graz- ing	42	209
Graytown ...	Dalhousie ...	Spring Creek ...	Mining ...	40	104
Great Northern Camp	Bogong ...	...	Mining ...	97	262
Great Western ..	Borong ...	Concongella Creek	Mining and agri- culture	34	199
Greendale ...	Bourke ...	Dale's Creek ...	Agriculture and grazing	32	170
Green Hill ...	Bourke ...	...	Mining ...	12	55
Greensborough ...	Bourke ...	Plenty ...	Agriculture ...	48	234
Greta ...	Delatite ...	Fifteen-mile Creek	Grazing ...	17	73
Guildford ...	Talbot ...	Loddon ...	Agriculture and mining	59	236
Gunbower ...	Gunbower ...	Gunbower Creek...	Agriculture ...	8	57
Haddon ...	Grenville ...	Smythe's Creek ...	Agriculture and mining	101	258

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHs, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—*continued.*

*** (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Hamilton (b) ...	Dundas and Nor-	Grangeburn Creek	Agriculture and	627	3,373
Happy Valley and adjacent gold workings	Grenville ...	...	commerce Mining ...	63	239
Hardie's Hill ...	Grenville ...	...	Mining ...	18	114
Harrietville ...	Bogong ...	Ovens ...	Mining ...	28	67
Harrow ...	Lowan ...	Glenelg ...	Grazing ...	47	243
Hastings ...	Mornington ...	Western Port ...	Fishing ...	69	388
Haunted Stream	Dargo ...	Haunted Stream...	Mining ...	23	62
Havelock ...	Talbot ...	...	Agriculture ...	40	135
Hawkesdale ...	Villiers ...	Tea Creek ...	Grazing ...	33	190
Hawthorn (c) ...	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra ...	Suburb of Mel-	3,797	19,585
Healesville ...	Evelyn...	Watts ...	bourne Agriculture ...	171	919
Heathcote (b) ...	Dalhousie ...	McIvor Creek ...	Agriculture and	248	1,090
Heatherton ...	Bourke ...	...	mining Market gardening	83	432
Hedi ...	Delatite ...	King ...	Agriculture ...	5	36
Heidelberg ...	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra ...	Suburb of Mel-	134	713
Hepburn ...	Talbot ...	...	bourne Agriculture and	50	160
Hexham ...	Villiers ...	Hopkins ...	mining Grazing ...	24	90
Heyfield ...	Tanjil ...	Thomson ...	Agriculture and	45	231
Heywood ...	Normanby ...	Fitzroy ...	grazing Agriculture and	53	275
High Camp Plain	Dalhousie ...	...	grazing Grazing ...	16	108
Highton ...	Grant ...	Barwon ...	Agriculture ...	70	377
Hillsborough ...	Bogong ...	...	Mining ...	11	49
Hochkirch ...	Normanby ...	...	Agriculture ...	23	92
Homebush ...	Gladstone ...	...	Mining ...	159	494
Horner (see Jeetho Valley)					
Horsham (b) ...	Borong ...	Wimmera ...	Agriculture and	497	2,678
Hotspur ...	Normanby ...	...	grazing Grazing and timber	9	46
Huntly ...	Bendigo ...	Bendigo Creek ...	cutting Mining ...	67	275
Hurdle Flat ...	Bogong ...	...	Mining ...	35	173
Illabarook ...	Grenville ...	...	Grazing ...	35	135
Indigo ...	Bogong ...	...	Mining ...	45	224
Inglewood (b) ...	Gladstone ...	...	Mining ...	316	1,367
Inkerman ...	Gladstone ...	...	Mining ...	36	88
Inverleigh ...	Grenville ...	Barwon ...	Agriculture and	36	191
Inverloch ...	Buln Buln ...	Anderson's Inlet...	grazing Grazing ...	42	191

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHES, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—*continued*.

** (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Irrewillipe ...	Polwarth ...	...	Grazing ...	11	56
Ivanhoe ...	Bourke ...	Darebin Creek ...	Agriculture ...	60	348
Jamieson ...	Wonnangatta ...	Goulburn ...	Mining ...	45	223
Janefield ...	Bourke ...	...	Grazing ...	4	21
Janiember ...	Bendigo ...	Serpentine Creek	Agriculture ...	11	54
Jeetho Valley ...	Mornington ...	...	Grazing ...	23	108
Jericho, and adja- cent gold work- ings	Tanjil ...	Jordan ...	Mining ...	36	100
Jindivick ...	Buln Buln ...	...	Grazing ...	24	99
Johnsonville ...	Tambo... ..	...	Grazing ...	25	126
Joyce's Creek ...	Talbot ...	...	Agriculture ...	15	68
Jumbunna ...	Mornington ...	...	Grazing ...	7	43
Jung Jung ...	Borong ...	Yarriambiack Creek	Grazing ...	26	141
Kalkallo ...	Bourke ...	...	Dairying ...	18	94
Kangaroo Flat ...	Bendigo ...	Bendige Creek ...	Mining ...	151	635
Kaniva ...	Lowan ...	...	Mallee ...	52	249
Karrabumet ...	Moirs ...	Black Creek ...	Agriculture ...	9	69
Keilor ...	Bourke ...	Saltwater ...	Agriculture and grazing	40	175
Kensington (see Flemington and Kensington)					
Kerang ...	Gunbower ...	Loddon ...	Agriculture and grazing	202	1,082
Kevington ...	Wonnangatta ...	Goulburn ...	Grazing ...	32	104
Kew (b) ...	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra ...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	1,331	8,462
Kiata ...	Lowan ...	...	Agriculture ...	16	80
Kiewa ...	Bogong ...	Kiewa ...	Agriculture and grazing	7	52
Kilcunda ...	Mornington ...	Bass' Straits ...	Mining and agri- culture	20	112
Killarney ...	Villiers ...	...	Agriculture ...	58	369
Kilmore ...	Dalhousie ...	...	Agriculture ...	231	1,122
Kinglake ...	Evelyn ...	...	Grazing ...	19	51
Kingower ...	Gladstone ...	Kingower Creek ...	Mining ...	35	136
Kingston ...	Talbot ...	Bullarook Creek...	Agriculture and mining	67	316
Kirkstall ...	Villiers ...	Murray's Brook ...	Agriculture ...	5	17
Koetong ...	Benambra ...	Koetong Creek ...	Grazing and mining	12	69
Koroit (b) ...	Villiers ...	...	Agriculture ...	316	1,694
Korongvale ...	Gladstone ...	...	Mining and agri- culture	26	140
Korumburra ...	Mornington and Buln Buln	...	Coal mining ...	16	65
Krambruk ...	Polwarth ...	Sea coast ...	Grazing, and watering place	50	224

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—*continued*.

*** (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Kyabram ...	Rodney ...	...	Agriculture ...	83	391
Kyneton ...	Dalhousie ...	Campaspe ...	Agriculture ...	666	3,371
Laanecoorie ...	Bendigo ...	Bradford Creek ...	Agriculture ...	23	76
Lake Boga ...	Tatchera ...	Lake Boga ...	Agriculture and grazing	20	86
Lake Charm ...	Tatchera ...	Dry Lake ...	Agriculture and grazing	39	178
Lake Marmal ...	Gladstone ...	...	Agriculture ...	23	127
Lake Rowan (see St. James)					
Lal Lal ...	Grant ...	...	Mining and grazing	8	67
Lamplough ...	Gladstone ...	Rutherford's Creek	Mining and grazing	35	117
Lancefield ...	Bourke ...	Saltwater ...	Agriculture ...	122	636
Landsborough and gold workings	Kara Kara ...	Heifer Creek ...	Mining ...	103	462
Langdon's Hill ...	Talbot ...	...	Agriculture ...	8	44
Lang Lang ...	Mornington ...	Lang Lang Creek	Agriculture ...	27	122
Langley ...	Dalhousie ...	...	Grazing ...	6	21
Langwarrin ...	Mornington ...	...	Grazing ...	24	98
Lara (see Little River)					
Lauraville ...	Wonnangatta ...	Gaffney's Creek ...	Mining ...	25	80
Lauriston ...	Dalhousie ...	Campaspe ...	Agriculture and mining	36	171
Laverton ...	Bourke ...	...	Grazing ...	33	156
Learmonth ...	Ripon ...	Lake Learmonth	Agriculture ...	80	406
Leonard's Hill ...	Talbot ...	...	Timber trade ..	44	211
Leongatha ...	Buln Buln ...	...	Grazing and timber cutting	44	232
Lethbridge ...	Grant ...	Moorabool ...	Agriculture and grazing	42	164
Leviathan Reef ...	Talbot ...	...	Mining ...	6	25
Lexton ...	Talbot ...	Burnbank Creek...	Agriculture and grazing	32	165
Lillimur ...	Lowan ...	...	Mallee ...	7	37
Lilydale ...	Evelyn ...	Olinda Creek ...	Agriculture ...	184	944
Lintons ...	Grenville ...	Springdallah Creek	Mining ...	150	588
Lismore ...	Hampden ...	Carringweet Creek	Grazing ...	18	83
Little River ...	Grant ...	Little ...	Grazing and agri- culture	21	117
Loch ...	Mornington ...	Bass ...	Agriculture and grazing	35	189
Locksley ...	Moirs ...	...	Agriculture and grazing	8	34
Lockwood ...	Bendigo ...	Bullock Creek ...	Agriculture and mining	27	87
Longford ...	Buln Buln ...	Latrobe ...	Grazing ...	9	89
Longwarry ...	Buln Buln ...	...	Agriculture ...	29	125

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHs, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—continued.

*** (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Longwood ...	Delatite and Moira	Nine-mile Creek...	Agriculture and grazing	56	265
Lorne ...	Polwarth ...	Loutit Bay ...	Watering place ...	41	260
Lorquon ...	Lowan ...	...	Agriculture ...	16	90
Lower Buckland	Delatite ...	Buckland ...	Mining ...	29	98
Lubeck ...	Borong ...	...	Agriculture ...	12	80
Lucknow ...	Dargo ...	Mitchell ...	Agriculture ...	39	201
Lyonville ...	Talbot ...	...	Timber cutting ...	28	137
Lysterfield ...	Mornington ...	...	Grazing and agri- culture	28	168
Macarthur ...	Normanby ...	Eumeralla ...	Grazing ...	24	341
Macedon ...	Bourke ...	...	Agriculture ...	76	363
Macorna ...	Gunbower ...	Moonlight Creek	Agriculture ...	26	140
Maddingley ...	Grant ...	Werribee ...	Agriculture ...	54	228
Maffra ...	Tanjil ...	Macallister ...	Agriculture and grazing	115	574
Magpie ...	Grenville ...	...	Mining ...	22	115
Maidstone ...	Bourke ...	...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	293	876
Mailor's Flat ...	Villiers ...	...	Agriculture ...	64	314
Majorca (b) ...	Talbot ...	Mount Greenock	Agriculture and mining	237	1,005
Maldon ...	Talbot ...	Muckleford Creek	Agriculture and mining	385	1,692
Malmsbury (b) ...	Dalhousie and Talbot	Coliban ...	Agriculture and mining	278	1,367
Malvern ...	Bourke ...	...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	1,113	5,085
Mangalore ...	Anglesey ...	...	Firewood cutting	46	274
Mansfield ...	Delatite ...	Ford's Creek ...	Agriculture ...	176	830
Marcus Hill ...	Grant ...	...	...	10	73
Marlo ...	Croagingolong ...	Snowy ..	...	7	27
Maryborough (b)	Talbot ...	Four-mile Creek	Mining ...	1,023	4,994
Marysville ...	Anglesey ...	Stevenson ...	Grazing and agri- culture	32	182
Maryvale (see Morwell)					
Melbourne (city only)*	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra ...	Metropolis ...	12,542	73,361
Melton ...	Bourke ...	Toolern Toolern ...	Agriculture ...	43	212
Mentone ...	Bourke ...	Port Phillip Bay	Suburb of Mel- bourne	111	617
Mepunga East ...	Heytesbury ...	...	Grazing ...	10	68
Meredith ...	Grant ...	Coole Barghurk Creek	Agriculture and mining	38	176
Merino ...	Normanby ...	Merino Creek ...	Agriculture ...	86	350
Merriang ...	Bourke ...	...	Agriculture ...	18	92
Merton ...	Anglesey ...	Merton Creek ...	Mining ...	33	184

* For Melbourne with its suburbs (Greater Melbourne) see Table following paragraph 122 post.

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—*continued*.

* * * (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Metcalfc ...	Talbot ...	...	Grazing ...	21	61
Metung ...	Tambo ...	Lake King ...	Fishing ...	24	105
Milawa ...	Bogong ...	...	Agriculture ...	12	48
Mildura ...	Karkarooc ...	Murray ...	Agriculture ...	278	1,243
Minersrest ...	Grenville & Ripon	Burrumbet Creek	Agriculture ...	43	326
Minyip ...	Borong ...	...	Agriculture ...	59	332
Miram Piram ...	Lowan ...	...	Mallee ...	11	41
Mirboo ...	Buln Buln ...	...	Timber cutting ...	80	390
Mirboo South ...	Buln Buln ...	...	Grazing and timber cutting	9	36
Mitcham ...	Bourke ...	...	Brickmaking ...	156	759
Mitchelltown ...	Tanjil ...	Mitchell ...	Grazing ...	32	165
Mitchell's Hill ...	Kara Kara ...	...	...	9	68
Mitiamo ...	Bendigo ...	Mount Hope Creek	Agriculture ...	32	174
Mitta Mitta ...	Bogong ...	Mitta Mitta ...	Mining ...	12	61
Moe ...	Buln Buln ...	...	Agriculture ...	35	172
Molesworth ...	Anglesey ...	Goulburn ...	Grazing ...	19	103
Moliagul ...	Gladstone ...	Burnt Creeek ...	Mining ...	67	189
Moonambel and adjacent gold workings	Kara Kara ...	Mountain Creek ...	Mining ...	81	309
Moondarra ...	Tanjil ...	Moondarra ...	Mining ...	24	64
Moonlight ...	Grenville ...	...	Mining ...	19	78
Moonlight Flat ...	Talbot ...	...	...	27	106
Moora ...	Rodney ...	...	Mining ...	30	135
Mooroopna ...	Rodney ...	Goulburn ...	Agriculture ...	213	1,246
Morang ...	Bourke ...	Plenty ...	Agriculture ...	18	111
Mordialloc ...	Bourke ...	Mordialloc Creek	Watering place ...	117	681
Mornington ...	Mornington ...	Tanti Creek and Port Phillip Bay	Watering place ...	172	909
Morrison's ...	Grant ...	Moorabool ...	Mining ...	35	151
Mortlake ...	Hampden ...	...	Grazing ...	141	701
Morwell ...	Buln Buln ...	Morwell ...	Agriculture ...	119	600
Mosquito Flat ...	Talbot ...	...	Agriculture ...	26	88
Mount Blackwood	Bourke ...	...	Mining ...	18	93
Mount Blowhard	Ripon ...	...	Agriculture and grazing	29	193
Mount Clear ...	Grenville ...	...	Mining ...	20	93
Mount Lornarch	Kara Kara ...	...	Mining ...	24	123
Mount Mercer ...	Grenville ...	...	Grazing ...	18	140
Mount Moriac ...	Grant ...	Wauru Ponds ...	Agriculture ...	28	133
Mount Prospect...	Talbot ...	...	Agriculture ...	11	60
Mount Rowan ...	Ripon ...	...	Agriculture ...	10	45
Moyston ...	Borong ...	Mount William Creek	Grazing ...	37	129
Muckleford ...	Talbot ...	Muckleford Creek	Agriculture ...	34	158
Murchison ...	Rodney ...	Goulburn ...	Agriculture ...	92	458
Murtoa ...	Borong ...	...	Agriculture ...	125	644
Myerstown ...	Bendigo ...	Myer's Creek ...	Mining ...	68	265
Myrniong ...	Bourke ...	Myrniong Creek...	Agriculture ...	42	230

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHs, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—continued.

*** (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Myrtleford ...	Bogong ...	Ovens ...	Mining and agri- culture	92	434
Mystic Park ...	Tatchera ...	Dry Lake ...	... ..	16	16
Nagambie ...	Moira ...	Goulburn ...	Agriculture ...	121	681
Napoleons ...	Grenville ...	... ..	Mining ...	75	549
Narbethong ...	Anglesey ...	Fisher's Creek ...	Grazing ...	20	77
Nar-nar-goon ...	Mornington ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	36	177
Narracan ...	Buln Buln ...	Narracan Creek ...	Agriculture ...	14	63
Narraport ...	Borong ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	15	61
Narrawong ...	Normanby ...	Surrey ...	Agriculture and grazing	12	71
Narree Warren ...	Mornington ...	... ..	Dairying ...	88	496
Nathalia ...	Moira ...	Broken Creek ...	Agriculture ...	146	689
Natimuk ...	Lowan ...	Lake Natimuk ...	Grazing ...	82	411
Navarre ...	Kara Kara ...	Heifer Station Creek	Grazing ...	12	51
Neerim ...	Buln Buln ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	10	60
Neilborough (see Raywood)					
Nelson... ..	Normanby ...	Glenelg ...	Grazing and agri- culture	6	47
Nepean ...	Mornington ...	Port Phillip Bay	Fortification ...	32	58
Netherby ...	Lowan ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	12	84
Newbridge ...	Bendigo ...	Loddon ...	Grazing and min- ing	11	60
Newham ...	Dalhousie ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	25	121
Newhaven ...	Mornington ...	Western Port ...	Agriculture ...	10	61
Newlyn ...	Talbot ...	Bullarook Creek ...	Agriculture ...	65	327
Newport ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne		
Newport West ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Stone quarrying...	101	474
Newry... ..	Tanjil ...	McAllister ..	Agriculture ...	12	55
Newstead ...	Talbot ...	Loddon ...	Agriculture and mining	51	257
Newtown ...	Talbot ...	... ..	Mining ...	32	84
Newtown and Chil- well (b)	Grant ...	Barwon ...	Suburb of Geelong	1,016	5,249
Nhill ...	Lowan ...	... ..	Grazing ...	214	1,102
Ni Ni ...	Lowan ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	8	49
Ninyeunook ...	Tatchera ...	Avoca ...	Grazing and agri- culture	5	21
Noradjuha ...	Borong ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	34	182
Northcote (t) ...	Bourke ...	Merri Merri Creek	Suburb of Mel- bourne	1,481	7,458
North Melbourne(t)	Bourke ...	... ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne	3,981	20,997
Northwood ...	Anglesey ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	8	52
Nuggety Flat ...	Talbot ...	... ..	Mining ...	11	45

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHs, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—*continued*.

* * * (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Numurkah ...	Moira ...	Broken Creek ...	Agriculture ...	205	1,011
Nyora ...	Mornington ...	... ..	Grazing ...	6	25
Oakleigh (postal district)*	Bourke ...	Kooyong Creek Koot	Agriculture ...	365	1,819
Ocean Grove ...	Grant ...	Bass' Straits ...	Watering place ...	24	136
Omeo ...	Benambra ...	Mitta Mitta ...	Agriculture and mining	113	939
Ondit (see Beeac)					
Orbost... ..	Croajingolong ...	... ..	Grazing ...	68	368
Orford ...	Villiers ...	Shaw ...	Grazing ...	12	68
Orville ...	Gladstone ...	Orville... ..	Mining ...	13	39
Osborne's Flat gold workings	Bogong ...	... ..	Mining ...	39	235
Oxley ...	Delatite ...	King ...	Agriculture ...	12	53
Pakenham ...	Mornington ...	Too-mac Creek ...	Agriculture ...	42	142
Palmerston ...	Buln Buln ...	Albert ...	Commerce ...	25	109
Panton Hill ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Grazing ...	15	84
Pearsonstown (see Walhalla)					
Penshurst ...	Villiers ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	118	551
Pentland Hills ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Grazing and agri- culture	24	138
Percydale ...	Kara Kara ...	Fiddler's Creek ...	Mining ...	34	146
Peterborough ...	Heytesbury ...	Bass' Straits ...	... ..	9	74
Piggoreet ...	Grenville ...	... ..	Grazing and min- ing	40	175
Pimpinio ...	Borong ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	14	72
Pirron Yalloak ...	Polwarth ...	Pirron Yalloak Creek	Agriculture ...	12	51
Pitfield ...	Grenville ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	12	62
Pootilla ...	Grenville ...	... ..	Mining ...	28	161
Poowong ...	Mornington ...	... ..	Grazing ...	16	69
Porepunkah ...	Bogong ...	Ovens ...	Mining ...	34	146
Port Albert ...	Buln Buln ...	Port Albert ...	Commerce ...	76	415
Portarlinton ...	Grant ...	Port Phillip Bay	Agriculture ...	151	852
Port Fairy (b) ...	Villiers ...	Moyne... ..	Commerce ...	373	1,864
Portland (b) ...	Normanby ...	Wattle Hill Creek	Grazing ...	459	2,284
Port Melbourne (b)	Bourke ...	Hobson's Bay ...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	2,630	13,067
Portsea ...	Mornington ...	Port Phillip Bay	Watering place ...	22	101
Powlett River ...	Mornington ...	Powlett ...	Grazing and agri- culture	5	40
Prahran (c) ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne	7,904	39,703
Preston ...	Bourke ...	Merri Merri Creek	Suburb of Mel- bourne	658	3,563

* For Oakleigh Borough, see table following paragraph 122 *post*.

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHs, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—*continued*.

*** (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Puebla...	Grant ...	Bass' Straits ...	Agriculture ...	9	55
Pyalong ...	Dalhousie ...	Mollison's Creek...	Agriculture ...	32	217
Pyramid Hill ...	Gunbower ...	Pyramid Creek ...	Agriculture ...	17	97
Queenscliff (b) ...	Grant ...	Entrance to Port Phillip Bay	Watering place ...	320	1,905
Queensferry ...	Mornington ...	Western Port ...	Agriculture and grazing	14	68
Queenstown ...	Evelyn...	Diamond Creek ...	Mining ...	33	103
Raglan ...	Ripon ...	Fiery Creek ...	Agriculture ...	18	86
Raywood (b) ...	Bendigo ...	...	Mining ...	101	469
Redbank ...	Kara Kara ...	Cherrytree Creek	Mining ...	28	121
Redcastle ...	Rodney ...	...	Mining ...	13	67
Redesdale ...	Dalhousie ...	...	Agriculture ...	12	61
Red Hill ...	Bourke ...	Lerderderg ...	Mining ...	32	134
Reedy Creek gold workings	Anglesey and Dal- housie	Reedy Creek ...	Mining ...	35	171
Rhyll ...	Mornington ...	Western Port ...	Agriculture ...	10	47
Richmond (c) ...	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra ...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	7,985	38,797
Riddell's Creek ...	Bourke ...	Riddell's Creek ...	Agriculture and grazing	14	563
Ringwood ...	Evelyn...	...	Brickmaking ...	116	521
Rochester ...	Bendigo and Rod- ney	Campaspe ...	Agriculture ...	161	902
Rochford ...	Bourke ...	...	Agriculture ...	6	38
Rocky Lead ...	Talbot ...	...	Mining ...	46	194
Rokewood ...	Grenville ...	Kurucaruc Creek	Agriculture and mining	48	205
Rokewood Junction	Grenville ...	...	Agriculture and mining	68	273
Romsey ...	Bourke ...	Five-mile Creek ...	Agriculture ...	61	305
Rosebrook ...	Villiers ...	...	Dairying ...	21	132
Rosebud ...	Mornington ...	Port Phillip Bay...	Fishing ...	22	103
Rosedale ...	Buln Buln ...	Latrobe ...	Agriculture ...	73	338
Ross Creek ...	Grenville ...	...	Mining ...	44	196
Running Creek ...	Bogong ...	Running Creek ...	Grazing ...	14	86
Runnymede ...	Rodney ...	Campaspe ...	Agriculture ...	8	35
Rupanyup ...	Borong ...	Dunmunkle Creek	Grazing ...	38	161
Rushworth ...	Rodney ...	...	Mining ...	153	706
Russell's Creek gold workings	Tanjil ...	Russell's Creek ...	Mining ...	7	28
Rutherglen (b) ...	Bogong ...	...	Agriculture and mining	137	704
Rye ...	Mornington ...	Port Phillip Bay...	Lime burning ...	23	91

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—*continued*.

* * * (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
St. Albans ...	Bourke ...	...	Grazing ...	20	76
St. Arnaud (b) ...	Kara Kara ...	St. Arnaud Creek	Mining ...	614	3,045
St. Helens ...	Villiers ...	...	Agriculture ...	9	62
St. James ...	Moirā ...	...	Agriculture ...	22	131
St. Kilda (c) ...	Bourke ...	Hobson's Bay ...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	3,716	19,838
St. Leonards ...	Grant ...	Port Phillip Bay ..	Watering place ...	37	152
Sale (b) ...	Tanjil ...	Flooding Creek ...	Agriculture ...	693	3,442
Sandford ...	Normanby ...	Wannon ...	Agriculture ...	70	342
Sandhurst (see Bendigo)					
Sandringham and Neighbourhood	Bourke ...	Port Phillip Bay...	Watering place	131	787
San Remo ...	Mornington ...	Western Port Bay	Watering place ...	17	110
Sarsfield ...	Dargo ...	Nicholson ...	Agriculture ...	12	52
Scarsdale (see Browns and Scarsdale)					
Schnapper Point (see Morning- ton)					
Scotsburn ...	Grenville ...	...	Mining ...	25	126
Seacombe ...	Buln Buln ...	McLellan's Straits	Watering place ...	20	96
Seaton ...	Tanjil ...	...	Grazing ...	6	43
Sebastian ...	Bendigo ...	...	Mining ...	65	307
Sebastopol (b) ...	Grenville ...	Yarrowee ...	Mining ...	524	2,578
Serviceton ...	Lowan ...	...	Mallee ...	42	222
Seville ...	Evelyn...	Wandin Yallock Creek	Agriculture ...	13	86
Seymour ...	Anglesey ...	Goulburn ...	Agriculture ...	322	1,740
Shelford ...	Grant ...	Yarrowee ...	Grazing ...	31	135
Shepparton ...	Moirā ...	Goulburn ...	Agriculture ...	319	1,679
Simon's Reef ...	Bourke ...	...	Mining ...	22	99
Skipton ...	Hampden ...	Mount Emu Creek	Agriculture and grazing	24	108
Smeaton ...	Talbot ...	Bullarook Creek...	Agriculture and grazing	89	502
Smythesdale (b)	Grenville ...	Smythe's Creek ...	Mining ...	97	421
Snake Valley ...	Grenville ...	...	Mining ...	92	333
Snowy Creek and Mitta Mitta gold workings	Bogong ...	...	Mining ...	52	213
Somerville ...	Mornington ...	...	Grazing and fruit tree nurseries	39	162
Sorrento ...	Mornington ...	Port Phillip Bay	Watering place ...	101	603
South Melbourne(c)	Bourke ...	...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	8,005	41,724
South Barwon (old borough)	Grant ...	Barwon ...	Suburb of Geelong	306	1,589

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHs, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—continued.

* * (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Springfield ...	Bourke	...	Agriculture ...	21	62
Spring Hill ...	Talbot ...	...	Agriculture ...	24	124
Springhurst ...	Bogong	...	Mining ...	22	116
Springmount ...	Talbot ...	...	Agriculture ...	63	269
Staffordshire Reef	Grenville	...	Mining ...	28	103
Staghorn Flat ...	Bogong	...	Mining ...	19	124
Stanley ...	Bogong	Nine-mile Creek...	Mining ...	16	143
Stawell (b) ...	Borong	Pleasant Creek ...	Mining ...	1,084	5,183
Steiglitz ...	Grant ...	Sutherland's Creek	Mining ...	60	265
Strangways ...	Talbot ...	Jim Crow Creek...	Mining ...	24	116
Stratford ...	Tanjil ...	Avon ...	Agriculture ...	96	445
Strathfieldsaye ...	Bendigo	Axe, Emu, and Sheepwash Creeks	Agriculture ...	20	97
Strathmerton ...	Moira ...	...	Agriculture ...	12	53
Strathmore ...	Villiers	Nine-mile Creek...	Agriculture and grazing	9	43
Streatham ...	Ripon ...	Fiery Creek ...	Grazing ...	15	88
Stuartmill and adjacent gold workings	Kara Kara	Strathfillan Creek	Mining ...	18	69
Sunbury (exclu- sive of lunatic asylum)	Bourke	Jackson's Creek ...	Agriculture ...	146	750
Surrey Hills ...	Bourke	...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	418	2,069
Sutherland's Plains	Kara Kara	...	...	10	53
Sutton Grange ...	Talbot ...	...	Grazing and agri- culture	8	42
Swan Hill ...	Tatchera	Murray	Grazing ...	142	770
Swanwater ...	Kara Kara	...	Agriculture ...	56	363
Sydenham ...	Bourke	...	Grazing ...	14	58
Sydney Flat ...	Bendigo	...	Mining ...	15	54
Tabilk ...	Moira ...	...	Vineyards ...	19	168
Tahara ...	Normanby	Wannon	Grazing ...	11	46
Talbot (b) ...	Talbot ...	Back Creek	Agriculture and mining	353	1,439
Tallangatta ...	Benambra	Tallangatta Creek	Mining ...	36	247
Tallarook ...	Dalhousie	Dabyminga Creek	Agriculture and grazing	54	284
Tallygaroopna ...	Moira ...	...	Agriculture and grazing	14	75
Tambo (see Bruthen)	Tanjil ...	Moondarra	Mining ...	16	48
Taradale (old borough)	Dalhousie Talbot	Coliban	Agriculture and mining	77	322

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHs, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—*continued*.

* * * (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Tarcombe ...	Moira ...	...	Agriculture ...	10	39
Tarilta ...	Talbot ...	...	Mining ...	19	76
Tarnagulla (b) ...	Gladstone ...	Loddon ...	Mining ...	183	713
Tarraville ...	Buln Buln ...	Tarra ...	Agriculture ...	34	140
Tarrawingee ...	Bogong ...	Hodgson's Creek	Agriculture ...	17	76
Tarwin ...	Buln Buln ...	Tarwin ...	Grazing ...	11	39
Tatura ...	Rodney ...	...	Agriculture ...	86	492
Teesdale ...	Grant ...	Native Hut Creek	Agriculture ...	37	169
Telford ...	Moira ...	...	Agriculture ...	7	48
Templestowe ...	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra ...	Agriculture ...	110	563
Terang ...	Hampden ...	Lake Terang ...	Agriculture and grazing	175	916
The Heart ...	Tanjil ...	Flooding Creek ...	Agriculture ...	37	209
Thomastown ...	Bourke ...	...	Agriculture ...	36	195
Thornton ...	Anglesey ...	Goulburn ...	Agriculture ...	8	21
Thorpdale ...	Buln Buln ...	...	Saw milling ...	35	139
Thowgla Creek ...	Benambra ...	Thowgla Creek ...	Mining ...	7	32
Timor ...	Talbot ...	Timor and Bet Bet Creeks	Mining ...	73	412
Tinamba ...	Tanjil ...	...	Grazing ...	21	49
Tintaldra ...	Benambra ...	Murray ...	Grazing ...	19	96
Tooborac ...	Dalhousie ...	...	Grazing ...	9	62
Toolamba ...	Rodney ...	Goulburn ...	Agriculture ...	26	144
Tooliorook (see Derrinallum)					
Toolleen ...	Rodney ...	Mount Pleasant Creek	Grazing ...	12	96
Toombon ...	Tanjil ...	...	Mining ...	17	67
Toongabbie ...	Tanjil ...	Rosedale Creek ...	Grazing ...	54	262
Toora ...	Buln Buln ...	...	Grazing ...	28	115
Tooradin ...	Mornington ...	Western Port Bay	Grazing ...	49	273
Towong ...	Benambra ...	Murray ...	Grazing ...	5	34
Trafalgar ...	Buln Buln ...	...	Agriculture ...	12	88
Traralgon ...	Buln Buln ...	Traralgon Creek ...	Mining ...	199	932
Trentham ...	Dalhousie ...	Branch of Coliban	Mining ...	128	654
Tullamarine ...	Bourke ...	Moonee Ponds ...	Agriculture ...	14	82
Tungamah ...	Moira ...	Boosey Creek ...	Agriculture ...	80	408
Tyabb ...	Mornington ...	Western Port ...	Fishing ...	26	132
Tyers ...	Tanjil ...	Latrobe ...	Agriculture ...	23	128
Tylden ...	Dalhousie ...	Little Coliban ...	Agriculture and mining	18	91
Tynong ...	Mornington ...	...	Agriculture ...	26	121
Tyrendarra ...	Normanby ...	...	Agriculture ...	9	50
Vaughan ...	Talbot ...	Loddon ...	Mining ...	13	24
Ventnor ...	Mornington ...	Western Port ...	Agriculture and marine	7	24

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHs, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—*continued*.

* * (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Violet Town ...	Delatite and Moira	Honeysuckle Creek	Agriculture and grazing	67	386
Vermont ...	Bourke...	Dandenong Creek	Agriculture ...	30	128
Waaia ...	Moira ...	Broken Creek ...	Agriculture ...	9	31
Wabdallah ...	Grant ..	...	Grazing ...	21	112
Wahgunyah ...	Bogong ...	Murray ...	Agriculture ...	132	809
Walhalla ...	Tanjil ...	Stringer's Creek...	Mining ...	387	1,771
Wallace ...	Grant ...	Western Moora- bool	Agriculture ...	24	152
Wallan Wallan ...	Bourke ...	...	Agriculture ...	33	138
Walmer ...	Talbot ...	Muckleford Creek	Agriculture ...	10	42
Wandiligong ...	Delatite ...	Morse's Creek ...	Mining ...	159	670
Wandin Yallock...	Evelyn ...	...	Fruit growing ...	8	31
Wangaratta (b) ...	Delatite, Bogong, and Moira	Ovens and King ...	Agriculture ..	375	2,051
Wangoom ...	Villiers...	...	Agriculture ...	40	218
Warburton ...	Evelyn ...	Britannia Creek ...	Mining ...	42	182
Warracknabeal ...	Borong ...	Yarriambiack Creek	Agriculture ...	240	1,313
Warragul ...	Buln Buln ...	Hazel Creek ...	Agriculture ...	310	1,634
Warrantdyte ...	Evelyn ...	Yarra Yarra ...	Grazing ...	71	254
Warrenheip ...	Grant ...	...	Agriculture ...	24	132
Warrnambool (t)	Villiers...	Hopkins ...	Agriculture ...	1,145	6,582
Waterloo and gold workings	Ripon ...	...	Mining ...	121	545
Waubra (Springs)	Talbot ...	...	Grazing and agri- culture	6	20
Weatherboard Hill	Ripon ...	...	Agriculture ...	43	226
Wedderburn ...	Gladstone ...	...	Mining ...	187	705
Welchman's Reef	Talbot ...	...	Mining ...	29	114
Wendouree ...	Grenville ...	...	Grazing ...	13	125
Wensleydale ...	Grant ...	...	Railway station ...	4	18
Werribee ...	Bourke...	Werribee ...	Grazing and agri- culture	91	432
West Charlton ...	Kara Kara ...	Avoca ...	Agriculture ...	19	82
Whipstick ...	Bendigo ...	...	Mining ...	29	91
Whittlesea ...	Evelyn and Bourke	Plenty ...	Agriculture ...	49	215
Whorouly ...	Delatite ...	...	Agriculture ...	2	15
Whroo... ..	Rodney ...	...	Mining ...	56	249
Wickliffe ...	Ripon ...	Hopkins ...	Grazing ...	19	143
Wilby ...	Moira ...	...	Agriculture ...	9	40
Williamstown (t)	Bourke...	Hobson's Bay ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne	3,232	15,960
Winchelsea ...	Grant and Gren- ville	Barwon ...	Grazing ...	29	189
Windsor (see Prah- ran)					

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHs, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1891—continued.

** (c) signifies City, (t) Town, and (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, Township, etc.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Winslow ...	Villiers...	Lake Cartcarronge	Agriculture ...	14	69
Wirchilleba ...	Borong ...	Avoca ...	Agriculture ...	6	30
Wodonga ...	Bogong ...	Murray ...	Agriculture and mining	180	891
Woodend ...	Dalhousie ...	Five-mile Creek ...	Agriculture ...	198	1,021
Woodlands ...	Villiers ...	Moyne ...	Grazing	16	121
Woodside ...	Buln Buln ...	Bruthen Creek ...	Grazing ...	10	48
Wood's Point ...	Wonnangatta ...	Goulburn ...	Mining ...	67	290
Woollert ...	Bourke...	Merri Merri Creek	Agriculture ...	16	72
Woolshed (Ovens)	Bogong ...	...	Mining ...	18	73
Woolsthorpe ...	Villiers ...	Spring Creek ...	Grazing ...	12	62
Woorndoo ...	Hampden ...	...	Grazing ...	14	56
Wooroonoke ...	Kara Kara ...	Lake Wooroonoke	Grazing ...	6	20
Wunghnu ...	Moira ...	Nine-mile Creek...	Agriculture and grazing	12	69
Wycheproof ...	Tatchera ...	...	Agriculture ...	14	90
Wyndham ...	Bourke and Grant	Werribee ...	Agriculture and grazing	72	341
Yackandandah ...	Bogong ...	Yackandandah Creek	Mining ...	133	569
Yambuck ...	Villiers ...	Shaw ...	Agriculture ...	40	178
Yandoit ...	Talbot ...	Jim Crow Creek...	Mining ...	414	192
Yan Yean ...	Evelyn...	Plenty ...	Agriculture ...	30	120
Yapeen ...	Talbot ...	...	Agriculture ...	11	51
Yarra ...	Evelyn...	Yarra Yarra ...	Agriculture ...	74	459
Yarragon ...	Buln Buln ...	...	Agriculture ...	43	198
Yarram Yarram ...	Buln Buln ...	...	Agriculture ...	49	280
Yarrawonga ...	Moira ...	Murray ...	Agriculture ...	256	1,278
Yarrowee ...	Grenville ...	...	Mining ...	29	154
Yaugher ...	Polwarth ...	...	Railway station ...	4	21
Yea ...	Anglesea ...	Muddy Creek ...	Agriculture and mining	129	577
Yelta ...	Millewa ...	Murray ...	Agriculture and grazing	8	41
Yendon ...	Grant ...	...	Agriculture ...	36	144
Yering ...	Evelyn...	...	Agriculture ...	12	58
Yinnar ...	Buln Buln ...	...	Grazing ...	21	131

122. The following table shows the population and the number of inhabited dwellings in each of the municipalities embraced in Melbourne and Suburbs (Greater Melbourne), extending over an area of ten miles from the Melbourne Post Office, on the 3rd April, 1881, and the 5th April, 1891:—

Population
and dwel-
lings in
Greater
Melbourne.

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN GREATER MELBOURNE,
1881 AND 1891.

Municipalities, etc.	Population.						Inhabited Dwellings.	
	1881.			1891.			1881.	1891.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
Melbourne ...	65,859	33,102	32,757	73,361	39,503	33,858	11,385	12,542
North Melbourne *	17,839	8,909	8,930	20,997	10,878	10,119	3,320	3,981
Fitzroy ...	23,118	11,130	11,988	32,453	16,301	16,152	4,426	6,174
Collingwood ...	23,829	11,381	12,448	35,070	17,116	17,954	4,918	7,141
Richmond ...	23,405	11,379	12,026	38,797	19,538	19,259	4,749	7,985
Brunswick ...	6,222	3,133	3,089	21,961	11,168	10,793	1,200	4,418
Prahran ...	21,168	9,542	11,626	39,703	18,607	21,096	4,139	7,904
South Melbourne †	25,374	12,438	12,936	41,724	21,382	20,342	4,839	8,005
Port Melbourne ‡	8,771	4,472	4,299	13,067	6,873	6,194	1,782	2,630
St. Kilda ...	11,654	5,016	6,638	19,838	8,965	10,873	1,983	3,716
Brighton ...	4,755	2,183	2,572	9,858	4,611	5,247	822	1,851
Essendon §	2,833	1,376	1,457	14,411	6,935	7,476	488	2,875
Flemington and Kensington §	2,228	1,147	1,081	9,958	5,057	4,901	415	1,952
Hawthorn ...	6,019	2,730	3,289	19,585	9,195	10,390	1,045	3,797
Kew ...	4,288	2,072	2,216	8,462	4,011	4,451	577	1,331
Footscray ...	5,993	3,068	2,925	19,149	9,986	9,163	1,135	3,777
Williamstown ...	9,034	4,414	4,620	15,960	8,120	7,840	1,773	3,232
Northcote ||	1,584	775	809	7,458	3,826	3,632	290	1,481
Oakleigh ¶	178	82	96	1,236	652	584	36	246
Malvern ...	1,797	921	876	8,136	3,875	4,261	299	1,561
Caulfield ...	2,488	1,128	1,360	8,005	3,809	4,196	397	1,524
Boroondara ...	1,525	757	768	6,204	2,946	3,258	270	1,241
Preston ||	1,410	763	647	3,569	1,919	1,650	237	659
Coburg ...	2,659	1,634	1,025	5,752	3,279	2,473	369	1,023
Wyndham Shire (part)	7,439	4,051	3,388	807	461	346	1,237	161
Braybrook Shire (part)				1,145	646	499		225
Keilor Shire (part)				286	155	131		58
Broadmeadows Shire (part)				997	553	444		171
Darebin Shire (part)				171	95	76		28
Heidelberg Shire (part)				3,582	1,855	1,727		540
Eltham Shire (part)				145	77	68		31
Bulleen Shire (part)				423	232	191		83
Doncaster Shire (part)				554	310	244		108
Nunawading Shire (part)				3,066	1,586	1,480		599
Oakleigh Shire (part)	1,478	1,403	75	470	263	207	...	95
Moorabbin Shire (part)				2,571	1,361	1,210		472
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River				1,965	1,814	151		...
Total ...	282,947	139,006	143,941	490,896	247,960	242,936	52,131	93,617

* Hotham in 1881.
† Emerald Hill in 1881.
‡ Sandridge in 1881.
§ Essendon and Flemington and Kensington were one borough in 1881.
|| Northcote and Preston were united in 1881 under the name of the Jika Shire.
¶ Oakleigh Borough formed part of Oakleigh Shire in 1881.

123. Between the censuses of 1881 and 1891, whilst the population of Melbourne City increased by 7,502, or rather more than 11 per cent., the city with its suburbs increased by 207,949, or no less than 73 per cent. The greatest increase was in Prahran (18,535), then South Melbourne (16,350), Brunswick (15,739), Richmond (15,392), Hawthorn (13,566), Footscray (13,156), Essendon (11,578), and Collingwood (11,241). These were the only metropolitan municipalities in which the increase of population amounted to as much as 10,000.

Increase in metropolitan municipalities.

124. The most populous of the suburban municipalities is South Melbourne, with 41,724 inhabitants; it and Prahran with 39,703, and Richmond with 38,797 inhabitants, are the only ones of which the population amounts to half that of Melbourne City.

Most populous suburban municipalities.

125. According to the census, the population of Greater Melbourne is equal to 43 per cent. of the population of the colony. This proportion increases rapidly, as will be observed by comparing the following figures, which show the proportions of the metropolitan to the whole population at the last four census periods :—

Increasing proportion of metropolitan population.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE TO THE TOTAL POPULATION OF VICTORIA.

						Per cent.
1861	...	...	...	...	...	25·89
1871	...	...	...	...	...	28·87
1881	...	...	...	...	...	32·81
1891	...	...	...	...	...	43·05

126. The district called Greater Melbourne, which, as has been stated, embraces the ground situated within a radius of ten miles from the Melbourne Post Office, extends over a wider area than that under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The following is a statement of the population and inhabited dwellings included in the area controlled by that body, including a portion of Moorabbin Shire (Sandringham), which has been added since the census was taken :—

Population and dwellings under Metropolitan Board of Works

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN DISTRICT UNDER METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Population—Males	...	...	...	239,632
„ Females	...	...	...	237,217
Total	...	...	...	476,849
Inhabited houses	...	...	...	91,270

127. Next to the municipalities embraced under the head of Greater Melbourne, the most important towns in Victoria are—Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Bendigo, two; Geelong,

Population of chief extra-metropolitan towns.

three; Warrnambool, one; Castlemaine, two; and Stawell, one. The enumerated populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the results of the censuses of 1881 and 1891 respectively, also the increase or decrease in each during the decade, were as follow :—

POPULATION OF SIX EXTRA-METROPOLITAN TOWNS,
1881 AND 1891.

Name of Town.	Population.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1881.	1891.		
Ballarat	41,540	46,033	4,493	...
Bendigo	36,640	37,238	598	...
Geelong	20,149	24,283	4,134	...
Warrnambool	4,839	6,582	1,743	...
Castlemaine	8,600	5,982	...	2,618
Stawell	7,348	5,183	...	2,165
Total	119,116	125,301	6,185*	...

Census
returns.

128. Returns of the birthplaces, religions, ages, conjugal condition and education of the people, have been published, and summaries under the various heads are subjoined. The compilation of the occupations had not been completed up to the time these pages were sent to press, but should information on the subject become available before this work is issued, it will be given in an appendix to this or to the second volume.

Birthplaces
of the
people.

129. The following table contains a statement of the birthplaces of the people of Victoria on the 5th April, 1891 :—

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE, 1891.

Country of Birth.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
BRITISH DOMINIONS.			
<i>Australasian Colonies—</i>			
Victoria	713,585	354,726	358,859
New South Wales	19,787	9,734	10,053
Norfolk Island	5	3	2
Queensland	2,757	1,280	1,477
South Australia	25,316	13,072	12,244
Western Australia	756	352	404
Tasmania	16,398	7,667	8,731
New Zealand	12,026	6,325	5,701
Fiji	136	70	66
Australia or Australasia— Colony not named	2,538	1,169	1,369

* Net figures.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE, 1891—*continued.*

Country of Birth.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
BRITISH DOMINIONS—<i>contd.</i>			
<i>The United Kingdom—</i>			
England	157,813	93,074	64,739
Wales	5,094	3,170	1,924
Scotland	50,667	28,404	22,263
Ireland	85,307	42,787	42,520
<i>Other British Possessions—</i>			
<i>European—</i>			
Malta	77	53	24
Gibraltar	49	23	26
Cyprus	5	5	...
<i>Asiatic—</i>			
India	1,720	1,111	609
Aden	1	1	...
Ceylon	72	41	31
Malacca	9	5	4
Penang	16	10	6
Singapore	25	16	9
Borneo	3	3	...
Hong Kong	7	1	6
<i>African—</i>			
Cape Colony	599	299	300
Natal	60	39	21
Ascension	2	2	...
St. Helena	41	22	19
Sierra Leone	2	2	...
Lagos	1	1	...
Gold Coast	2	...	2
Zanzibar	2	1	1
Mauritius	288	179	109
Seychelles	10	5	5
Rodriguez	1	...	1
<i>American—</i>			
Canada	1,377	997	380
Newfoundland	47	29	18
British Guiana	23	17	6
Bermuda	21	19	2
<i>West Indies—</i>			
Antigua	14	12	2
Bahamas	1	...	1
Barbadoes	31	24	7
Dominica	6	4	2
Grenada	4	3	1
Jamaica	190	102	88
St. Kitts	5	5	...
St. Vincent	6	5	1
Tobago	2	1	1
Trinidad	11	8	3
Virgin Islands	1	1	...
Island not named	116	76	40
Falkland Islands	5	4	1
British Subjects born at sea	1,882	973	909
British Subjects, birthplace not stated	6,360	3,483	2,877

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE, 1891—*continued.*

Country of Birth.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			
<i>European Countries (including possessions out of Europe)—</i>			
France ...	1,274	892	382
Algeria ...	2	2	...
Corsica ...	8	6	2
St. Bartholomew ...	1	1	...
Martinique ...	1	1	...
Guadeloupe ...	1	1	...
Bourbon ...	8	5	3
Anam ...	1	1	...
New Caledonia ...	10	5	5
Society Islands ...	1	...	1
Belgium ...	235	155	80
Holland ...	322	254	68
Dutch Guiana ...	2	2	...
Java ...	35	21	14
Sumatra ...	5	3	2
Madura ...	1	1	...
Timor ...	1	1	...
Germany ...	10,764	7,772	2,992
Heligoland ...	8	8	...
New Ireland ...	3	1	2
Austria-Hungary ...	586	490	96
Switzerland ...	1,317	1,121	196
Italy ...	1,700	1,543	157
Elba ...	1	1	...
Sicily ...	16	11	5
Spain ...	208	147	61
Balearic Islands ...	1	1	...
Cuba ...	2	1	1
Philippine Islands ...	16	12	4
Portugal ...	140	112	28
Azores ...	8	8	...
Madeira ...	8	6	2
Cape de Verde Islands ...	12	12	...
Denmark ...	1,389	1,216	173
Iceland ...	3	2	1
Faroe Islands ...	1	1	...
Greenland ...	1	1	...
St. Thomas ...	5	3	2
Sweden and Norway ...	3,214	3,013	201
Russia ...	1,172	911	261
Turkey ...	26	17	9
Crete ...	1	1	...
Armenia ...	3	1	2
Palestine ...	35	26	9
Syria ...	142	95	47
Greece ...	179	166	13
Ionian Islands ...	23	19	4
Montenegro ...	1	1	...
Roumania ...	27	22	5
Servia ...	3	3	...
Bulgaria ...	4	2	2

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE, 1891—*continued*.

Country of Birth.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—<i>contd.</i>			
<i>Asiatic Countries—</i>			
China—European race ...	17	12	5
„ Asiatic race ...	8,450	8,318	132
Japan ...	30	26	4
Afghanistan ...	11	11	...
Persia ...	7	6	1
Arabia ...	6	3	3
Siam ...	1	1	...
<i>African Countries—</i>			
Egypt ...	24	13	11
Orange Free State ...	3	2	1
Madagascar ...	6	5	1
Monbana ...	1	...	1
Africa—Country not named	50	30	20
<i>American Countries—</i>			
United States ...	2,905	2,005	900
Mexico ...	10	8	2
Nicaragua ...	1	1	...
New Granada ...	2	1	1
Brazil ...	52	27	25
Argentine Republic ...	11	5	6
Uruguay ...	1	1	...
Chili ...	11	6	5
Peru ...	8	7	1
Ecuador ...	1	...	1
Hayti ...	2	1	1
North America—Country not stated	4	3	1
South America—Country not stated	41	26	15
<i>Polynesia—</i>			
New Hebrides ...	17	10	7
Solomon Islands ...	1	1	...
Tonga ...	10	7	3
Samoa ...	8	5	3
Sandwich Islands ...	14	3	11
South Sea Islands—Island or group not named	3	3	...
Other Foreign Countries ...	126	110	16
Foreign Subjects born at sea ...	91	59	32
Foreign Subjects, birthplace not stated	274	186	88
Total Population ...	1,140,405	598,414	541,991

130. In the following table a comparison is drawn between the numbers of various nationalities returned at the censuses of 1881 and 1891 :—

Birthplaces
of the
people.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE, 1881 AND 1891.

Country of Birth.	Number of Persons.		Increase or Decrease* in Ten Years.		Proportions per cent. of the Total Population.	
	1881.	1891.	Numeri-cal.	Centesi-mal.	1881.	1891.
Victoria	499,199	713,585	214,386	42·95	57·89	62·57
Other Australasian colonies ...	39,861	79,719	39,858	99·99	4·62	6·99
England	142,906	157,813	14,907	10·43	16·57	13·84
Wales	4,547	5,094	547	12·03	·53	·45
Scotland	48,153	50,667	2,514	5·22	5·58	4·44
Ireland	86,733	85,307	−1,426	−1·64	10·06	7·48
Other British possessions ...	3,564	4,852	1,288	36·14	·41	·43
Unspecified (British subjects)	6,584	8,242	1,658	25·18	·77	·73
France and French colonies ...	1,334	1,307	−27	−2·02	·15	·11
Germany and German colonies	8,571	10,775	2,204	25·71	1·00	·95
Austria-Hungary	323	586	263	81·42	·03	·05
Other European countries † ...	6,083	10,259	4,176	68·65	·71	·90
United States	2,343	2,905	562	23·99	·27	·25
China	11,799	8,467‡	−3,332	−28·24	1·37	·74
Other foreign countries ...	277	462	185	66·79	·03	·04
Unspecified (foreign subjects)	69	365	296	428·99	·01	·03
Total population ...	862,346	1,140,405	278,059	32·24	100·00	100·00
ALLEGIANCE.						
British subjects	831,547	1,105,279	273,732	32·92	96·43	96·92
Foreign subjects	30,799	35,126	4,327	14·05	3·57	3·08

British and Foreign subjects.

131. The first grand division of the inhabitants of Victoria, according to their birthplaces, is into British and Foreign subjects. The table shows that in 1891, the former amounted to 97 per cent. and the latter to 3 per cent. of the total population; also that in the decennium between the last two censuses, while British subjects increased by nearly a third, Foreign subjects increased by less than a seventh.

Victorian born.

132. Persons of Victorian birth amounted in 1891 to nearly two-thirds of the population. These combined with natives of the other Australasian colonies amounted to seven-tenths of the population.

Decrease of certain nationalities.

133. In the interval between the censuses, the Irish, French, and Chinese embraced in the population diminished in numbers, but the natives of Australasia increased 47 per cent.

* The minus sign (−) indicates decrease.
† Including dependencies either in Europe or elsewhere.
‡ Including 17 of European race.

134. No nationality decreased between the censuses to the same extent as the Chinese, the falling off being $28\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. The diminution in the numbers of the Irish and French was but slight.

Decrease of Chinese.

135. The attractiveness of Victoria to the natives of the other Australasian colonies is instanced by the fact that they increased 100 per cent., whilst the increase of the total population was only 32 per cent. It is worthy of remark that the natives of each individual colony of the group resident in Victoria increased in a faster ratio than the population of the latter, the proportionate increase of natives of New Zealand being 317 per cent.; South Australia, 155 per cent.; Queensland, 146 per cent.; New South Wales, 101 per cent.; Western Australia, 87 per cent.; and Tasmania, 38 per cent.

Increase of natives of other colonies.

136. The next table shows the number of persons of each religious belief. Where possible the exact way in which the religion was stated in the schedule has been entered, so that the manner in which the grouping has been effected may be readily understood:—

Religions of the people.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1891.

Religious Denomination.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Anglicans—			
Church of England	401,604	210,986	190,618
Protestants (not otherwise defined) *	15,578	8,714	6,864
Presbyterians—			
Presbyterian Church of Victoria	163,149	84,713	78,436
Free Presbyterian Church of Victoria	3,849	1,994	1,855
United Presbyterian Church	10	6	4
Cameronians	2	2	...
Covenanters	12	6	6
Reformed Presbyterian	1	...	1
Independent Presbyterian	1	1	...
Free Presbyterian	1	1	...
Puritan	1	1	...
Gaelic Church	1	1	...
Methodists—			
Wesleyan Methodists	131,841	66,957	67,884
Primitive Methodists	11,351	5,572	5,779
Bible Christians	9,579	4,682	4,897
United Methodist Free Church	2,269	1,104	1,165
Other Protestants—			
Independents—Congregationalists	22,110	11,175	10,935
Baptists	27,883	13,497	14,386

* Including Free Church of England.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1891—*continued.*

Religious Denomination.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
<i>Other Protestants—continued.</i>			
Disciples of Christ—Church of Christ ...	8,267	3,942	4,325
Christians (not otherwise defined) ...	1,075	578	497
Christians—Plymouth Brethren ...	1,069	508	561
Lutherans—German Protestants ...	15,529	9,895	5,634
Moravians—United Brethren ...	134	64	70
Calvinists—Calvinistic Methodists, Welsh Church ...	1,027	594	433
Society of Friends ...	360	222	138
Salvation Army ...	13,521	6,753	6,768
Unitarians ...	1,502	989	513
Australian Church ...	1,161	540	621
Church of Victoria ...	9	6	3
Free Church of New Zealand ...	1	1	...
Swedish Church ...	3	3	...
National Church of Berne ...	2	2	...
Helvetian Reformed Church ...	2	1	1
Protestant French Church ...	1	1	...
Netherlands Reformed Church ...	6	4	2
Scandinavian Church ...	4	4	...
Church of the First Born ...	9	4	5
Union Church ...	8	7	1
Church of God ...	52	32	20
Mission Church ...	1	1	...
Bethel ...	8	3	5
Town Mission ...	56	26	30
Seamen's Mission ...	1	1	...
Chinese Mission ...	2	2	...
Gospel Hall ...	2	...	2
Deaf and Dumb Service ...	4	2	2
Seventh Day Adventists ...	426	222	204
Christadelphians ...	284	157	127
Evangelists ...	53	36	17
Nonconformists ...	25	15	10
Dissenters ...	8	5	3
Huguenot ...	1	1	...
Revivalists ...	2	1	1
<i>Catholics—</i>			
Roman Catholics ...	240,310	121,756	118,554
Catholics (not otherwise defined) ...	8,281	4,265	4,016
Greek Church ...	247	206	41
<i>Other Denominations—</i>			
Catholic Apostolic Church ...	407	206	201
Israelites—Christian Israelites ...	293	145	148
Latter-day Saints—Mormons ...	48	29	19
New Church—Swedenborgians ...	305	156	149
Spiritists—Spiritualists ...	790	422	368
Jews ...	6,459	3,540	2,919
Mohammedans ...	241	229	12
Buddhists, Confucians, etc. ...	6,746	6,623	123
Tolstoian Church ...	1	1	...
Latin Church ...	1	1	...
Pastoral Church ...	1	...	1

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1891—*continued.*

Religious Denomination.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
<i>Other Denominations—continued.</i>			
Separatists ...	4	1	3
Universalists ...	22	20	2
Memnonists ...	2	1	1
Restorationists ...	2	2	...
Followers of Ulric Zwingli ...	4	3	1
Zoar ...	1	1	...
Nazarene ...	1	1	...
Shakers ...	5	3	2
Hindoos—Brahmins ...	42	37	5
Lay Church ...	5	3	2
Morrisonian ...	1	1	...
Glassite ...	1	1	...
Converted Jew ...	1	1	...
Peculiar People ...	6	4	2
Fakir ...	1	1	...
Chapel (so stated) ...	18	13	5
<i>No Denomination—</i>			
Deists ...	61	53	8
Bi-Deist ...	1	1	...
Theists ...	17	14	3
Pantheists ...	12	11	1
God in Man ...	1	1	...
Servant of God ...	1	1	...
Spirit of God ...	1	1	...
Believers in Christ ...	23	11	12
Followers of Christ ...	8	3	5
"Nurture of the Lord" ...	3	2	1
"Confess Christ before Men" ...	1	1	...
"Jesus has Bought Me" ...	1	1	...
Free Christians ...	2	1	1
Christian Agnostic ...	1	1	...
Catholic Agnostic ...	1	1	...
"Commandment of God, Jesus Christ, and the Faith" ...	1	1	...
Moses and his Laws ...	1	1	...
Church of the Future ...	1	1	...
Universal Brotherhood ...	1	1	...
Conditional Immortality ...	1	1	...
Bible Echo ...	3	1	2
Bible Searcher ...	3	...	3
Orthodox ...	1	1	...
Moralists ...	4	2	2
"Strictly taught Morals" ...	5	1	4
Theosophists ...	11	6	5
Naturalists ...	13	10	3
Humanitarians—"Humanity" ...	9	8	1
Restitutionist ...	1	...	1
Sectarians ...	3	3	...
Anti-Trinitarian ...	1	1	...
"New Light" ...	2	1	1
"Light and Truth" ...	3	3	...
Natural Religion ...	1	1	...
Latitudinarians ...	2	2	...

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1891—*continued.*

Religious Denomination.						Persons.	Males.	Females.
No Denomination— <i>continued.</i>								
Eclectic	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Freethinkers	...	...	...	...	...	5,028	3,938	1,090
Dependents	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
Fatalist	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Liberals	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Believers	...	...	...	...	...	21	10	11
Enjoyist	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Quietist	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Modern Rationalists—Rationalists	...	...	...	...	...	35	22	13
Reformers	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1
National—Undenominational	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Masonic	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
"Sinai"	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Uncertain	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Old Time Religion	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Truth Seeker	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Social Christians—Christian Socialists	...	...	...	...	...	21	12	9
Positivists	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3
No Denomination. No Sect—Unsectarian	...	...	...	...	...	7,640	5,096	2,544
No Religion—								
Atheists	...	...	...	...	...	306	189	117
Infidels	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Sceptics	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1
Unbelievers	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Materialists	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
Agnostics	...	...	...	...	...	300	252	48
Secularists	...	...	...	...	...	115	83	32
Socialists—State Socialists	...	...	...	...	...	13	11	2
Cosmopolitans	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	1
Communists	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	4
Finalist	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Egoist	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Optional	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Voltaireian	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Heathen	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
"L.S.D."	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
"Go-as-you-please"	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Nihilists	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Freelover	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Agapemone	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
No Religion (so returned)	...	...	...	...	...	2,671	2,164	507
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	9,269	5,392	3,877
Object to state their Religion	...	...	...	...	...	13,608	9,332	4,276
Total Population						1,140,405	598,414	541,991

Religions,
1881 and
1891.

137. The numbers of different religious beliefs at the censuses of 1881 and 1891 are compared in the following table:—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1881 AND 1891.

Religious Denominations.	Number of Persons.		Increase or Decrease* in Ten Years.		Proportions per cent. of the total Population.	
	1881.	1891.	Nume- rical.	Cente- simal.	1881.	1891.
Church of England†	311,291	417,182	105,891	34·02	36·74	37·33
Presbyterians	132,591	167,027	34,436	25·97	15·65	14·95
Methodists‡	115,053	158,040	42,987	37·36	13·58	14·14
Independents	19,878	22,110	2,232	11·23	2·35	1·98
Baptists	20,373	27,883	7,510	36·86	2·40	2·49
Lutherans	11,149	15,529	4,380	39·29	1·32	1·39
Salvation Army	...	13,521	13,521	Infinite	...	1·21
Other Protestants	8,057	15,565	7,508	94·41	·95	1·39
Roman Catholics§	203,480	248,591	45,111	22·17	24·01	22·25
Jews	4,330	6,459	2,129	49·17	·51	·58
Buddists, Confucians, etc.	11,159	6,746	−4,413	−39·55	1·32	·60
Other Denominations	2,344	2,450	106	4·14	·28	·22
No Denomination and no Religion	7,586	16,425	8,839	116·58	·89	1·47
Total specified	847,291	1,117,528	270,237	31·89	100·00	100·00
Unspecified	6,457	9,269	2,812	43·55	...	...
Object to state Religion	8,598	13,608	5,010	58·27	...	...
Total Population	862,346	1,140,405	278,059	32·24	...	...

138. If the whole of the Protestant sects be combined, the number of Protestants is found to have been 618,392 in 1881, and 836,857 in 1891. The proportion of these to the population was 72·99 per cent. at the former, and 74·88 per cent. at the latter period. At the same two periods respectively the table shows the percentage of Roman Catholics in the population to have been 24·01 and 22·25; thus, during the intercensal period, whilst in proportion to population, Protestants gained 1·89 per cent., Roman Catholics sustained a loss of 1·76 per cent.

139. The table also shows that whilst, in proportion to the population, the Church of England, the Methodists, the Baptists, and the Lutherans showed more or less increase, the Presbyterians and the Independents lost slightly.

140. It will, moreover, be observed that the Salvation Army, a body which had no existence in Victoria in 1881, returned as many as 13,521 followers in 1891.

* The minus sign (−) indicates decrease.
† Including also Free Church of England and Protestants not otherwise defined.
‡ Including also Bible Christians.
§ Including also Catholics not otherwise defined.

Buddhists,
Confucians,
etc.

141. The only bodies which returned smaller numbers in 1891 than in 1881 were those classed as Buddhists, Confucians, etc., which fell off by 4,413. This reduction was mainly in consequence of the diminished numbers of the Chinese, which were fewer by 2,751 at the last than at the previous census period. It may be mentioned that of the Chinese (including half-castes) enumerated in 1891, 1,537 were set down as Christians, viz., 1,306 as Protestants and 231 as Roman Catholics.

No denomi-
nation and
religion.

142. Persons returning themselves as of No Denomination and No Religion more than doubled between the last two censuses. In 1891, they amounted jointly to 1½ per cent. of the population.

Ages of the
people.

143. The ages of 595,516 males and 539,920 females were recorded in the census schedules. In the following table the numbers under 22 and over 85 are shown at each year of age, the remainder are grouped in quinquennial periods:—

AGES OF THE PEOPLE, 1891.

Ages.	Total of Victoria (including Chinese and Aborigines).		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
All ages ...	1,140,405	598,414	541,991
Specified ages ...	1,135,436	595,516	539,920
Under 1 year ...	32,814	16,610	16,204
1 to 2 years ...	29,421	14,908	14,513
2 „ 3 „ ...	29,598	15,137	14,461
3 „ 4 „ ...	28,900	14,473	14,427
4 „ 5 „ ...	28,001	14,101	13,900
5 „ 6 „ ...	27,030	13,757	13,273
6 „ 7 „ ...	26,788	13,532	13,256
7 „ 8 „ ...	25,811	13,161	12,650
8 „ 9 „ ...	24,642	12,298	12,344
9 „ 10 „ ...	23,969	12,241	11,728
10 „ 11 „ ...	24,700	12,375	12,325
11 „ 12 „ ...	22,898	11,543	11,355
12 „ 13 „ ...	23,517	11,874	11,643
13 „ 14 „ ...	22,386	11,292	11,094
14 „ 15 „ ...	22,563	11,452	11,111
Unspecified children ...	132	70	62
15 to 16 years ...	23,313	11,789	11,524
16 „ 17 „ ...	22,861	11,530	11,331
17 „ 18 „ ...	22,008	10,706	11,302
18 „ 19 „ ...	22,815	11,179	11,636
19 „ 20 „ ...	23,452	11,685	11,767
20 „ 21 „ ...	24,354	12,109	12,245

AGES OF THE PEOPLE, 1891—continued.

Ages.				Total of Victoria (including Chinese and Aborigines).		
				Persons.	Males.	Females.
21 to	25 years	...	...	101,187	51,247	49,940
25	„	30	„	117,909	62,910	54,999
30	„	35	„	87,299	47,632	39,667
35	„	40	„	58,070	31,672	26,398
40	„	45	„	45,256	23,924	21,332
45	„	50	„	41,574	22,007	19,567
50	„	55	„	41,966	22,676	19,290
55	„	60	„	38,267	22,135	16,132
60	„	65	„	32,938	20,091	12,847
65	„	70	„	18,215	11,075	7,140
70	„	75	„	11,969	7,194	4,775
75	„	80	„	5,444	3,191	2,253
80	„	85	„	2,384	1,378	1,006
85	„	86	„	255	138	117
86	„	87	„	190	107	83
87	„	88	„	160	96	64
88	„	89	„	121	78	43
89	„	90	„	90	40	50
90	„	91	„	123	65	58
91	„	92	„	65	38	27
92	„	93	„	41	23	18
93	„	94	„	18	11	7
94	„	95	„	9	8	1
95	„	96	„	14	8	6
96	„	97	„	3	2	1
97	„	98	„	7	4	3
98	„	99	„	4	2	2
99	„	100	„	8	7	1
100	„	101	„	5	3	2
101	„	102	„	1	...	1
102	„	103	„	1	...	1
103	„	104	„	1	1	...
107	„	108	„	1	1	...
108	„	109	„	1	...	1
Unspecified adults				4,837	2,828	2,009

144. The total population halves itself at 21½ years of age, there being about as many persons above as at and below that age. Upon the same principle the male population halves itself at about 22½ years of age, and the female population at about 20½ years of age.

Age at which population halves itself.

145. According to the census, the average age of the population was as follows :—In 1891, males, 26·61 years ; females, 24·60 years ; both sexes, 25·66 years. Males were, therefore, on the average, 2 years older than females. In 1881 the population was younger on the average than in 1891, males by 6 months, females by one year and about 3¼ months.

Average age of population.

Ages, 1881
and 1891.

146. In the following table the numbers of males and females have been arranged in quinquennial periods of age, and are compared with the numbers at similar periods returned at the previous census:—

AGES OF THE PEOPLE, 1881 AND 1891.

Ages.	Males.			Females.		
	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.*	1881.	1891.	Increase.
Under 5 years ...	57,846	75,614	17,768	56,359	73,805	17,446
5 to 10 „ ...	54,843	65,321	10,478	54,461	63,494	9,033
10 „ 15 „ ...	54,330	58,831	4,501	53,923	57,772	3,849
15 „ 20 „ ...	49,445	57,160	7,715	51,191	57,775	6,584
20 „ 25 „ ...	40,593	63,656	23,063	43,324	62,417	19,093
25 „ 30 „ ...	27,482	63,209	35,727	26,992	55,203	28,211
30 „ 35 „ ...	22,633	47,858	25,225	21,954	39,817	17,863
35 „ 40 „ ...	23,434	31,823	8,389	21,571	26,496	4,925
40 „ 45 „ ...	25,948	24,038	−1,910	21,245	21,411	166
45 „ 50 „ ...	28,354	22,112	−6,242	19,439	19,639	200
50 „ 55 „ ...	26,439	22,784	−3,655	15,296	19,361	4,065
55 „ 60 „ ...	15,967	22,239	6,272	9,118	16,192	7,074
60 „ 65 „ ...	12,046	20,187	8,141	7,008	12,894	5,886
65 „ 70 „ ...	6,156	11,128	4,972	3,801	7,166	3,365
70 „ 75 „ ...	3,686	7,229	3,543	2,524	4,792	2,268
75 „ 80 „ ...	1,782	3,206	1,424	1,215	2,261	1,046
80 „ 85 „ ...	851	1,384	533	621	1,009	388
85 and upwards ...	248	635	387	221	487	266
Total ...	452,083	598,414	146,331	410,263	541,991	131,728

Survivors
and immi-
grants at
various
ages,
1881-1891.

147. In comparing the numbers in 1881 and 1891 embraced in each age group, the above table shows that there were 11,807 fewer males in the groups between 40 and 55 years of age at the latter period than at the former, but that in all the other groups of males and in all the groups of females the numbers were the larger at the latter period. It will, however, be readily understood that in order to show what falling off has taken place by emigration and deaths, or what increase has taken place by immigration, the numbers at each age period in 1891 should be compared with those belonging to the ten years younger group in 1881. Thus the males between 40 and 45 in 1891, although fewer by 1,910 than in 1881, were more numerous by 1,405 than those between 30 and 35 in 1881, and upon the same principle the deficiency of males between 45 and 50 is reduced from 6,242 to 1,322, and the apparent surplus of females between 40 and 45 is changed to a deficiency of 543. An examination of the table will show that in all the groups of males after 40 to 45, and in all the groups of females after 25 to 30, the numbers were smaller in 1891 than they were in the ten years younger groups in 1881.

* The minus sign (−) indicates decrease.

148. It is evident that the census of 1881 can afford no guide as to the probable numbers in 1891 under ten years of age, as all returned at that age at the latter period had been born since the census of 1881 had been taken. The number of births in the decennium intervening between the censuses must therefore be compared with the numbers under 10 in 1891 in order to ascertain whether there has been a gain or a loss. This is done in the following table, in which, also, the numbers at the other age periods in 1891 are compared with those returned as 10 years younger in 1881; the increase or decrease at each age, the deaths at each age, and the resulting gain by immigration or loss by emigration at each age being also shown:—

AGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, 1881 TO 1891.

Ages.				Numbers.			Deaths in Ten Years.	Gain by Immi- gration (+), Loss by Emi- gration (-).	
1881.		1891.		1881.	1891.	Increase (+). Decrease (-).			
MALES.									
Not born	...	0 to 10 years	...	161,128*	140,935	- 20,193	29,771	+ 9,578	
0 to 5 years	...	10 „ 15 „	...	57,846	58,831	+ 985	2,930	+ 3,915	
5 „ 10 „	...	15 „ 20 „	...	54,843	57,160	+ 2,317	1,840	+ 4,157	
10 „ 15 „	...	20 „ 25 „	...	54,330	63,656	+ 9,326	2,503	+ 11,829	
15 „ 20 „	...	25 „ 30 „	...	49,445	63,209	+ 13,764	3,299	+ 17,063	
20 „ 25 „	...	30 „ 35 „	...	40,593	47,858	+ 7,265	3,315	+ 10,580	
25 „ 30 „	...	35 „ 40 „	...	27,482	31,823	+ 4,341	2,767	+ 7,108	
30 „ 35 „	...	40 „ 45 „	...	22,633	24,038	+ 1,405	2,676	+ 4,081	
35 „ 40 „	...	45 „ 50 „	...	23,434	22,112	- 1,322	3,169	+ 1,847	
40 „ 45 „	...	50 „ 55 „	...	25,948	22,784	- 3,164	4,189	+ 1,025	
45 „ 50 „	...	55 „ 60 „	...	28,354	22,239	- 6,115	5,480	- 635	
50 „ 60 „	...	60 „ 70 „	...	42,406	31,315	- 11,091	11,834	+ 743	
60 and upwards	...	70 and upwards	..	24,769	12,454	- 12,315	13,949	+ 1,634	
Total				...	613,211	598,414	- 14,797	87,722	+ 72,925
FEMALES.									
Not born	...	0 to 10 years	...	153,407*	137,299	- 16,108	25,442	+ 9,334	
0 to 5 years	...	10 „ 15 „	...	56,359	57,772	+ 1,413	2,923	+ 4,336	
5 „ 10 „	...	15 „ 20 „	...	54,461	57,775	+ 3,314	1,814	+ 5,128	
10 „ 15 „	...	20 „ 25 „	...	53,923	62,417	+ 8,494	2,348	+ 10,842	
15 „ 20 „	...	25 „ 30 „	...	51,191	55,203	+ 4,012	3,033	+ 7,045	
20 „ 25 „	...	30 „ 35 „	...	43,324	39,817	- 3,507	3,075	- 432	
25 „ 30 „	...	35 „ 40 „	...	26,992	26,496	- 496	2,515	+ 2,019	
30 „ 35 „	...	40 „ 45 „	...	21,954	21,411	- 543	2,367	+ 1,824	
35 „ 40 „	...	45 „ 50 „	...	21,571	19,639	- 1,932	2,477	+ 545	
40 „ 45 „	...	50 „ 55 „	...	21,245	19,361	- 1,884	2,627	+ 743	
45 „ 50 „	...	55 „ 60 „	...	19,439	16,192	- 3,247	2,907	- 340	
50 „ 60 „	...	60 „ 70 „	...	24,414	20,060	- 4,354	5,415	+ 1,061	
60 and upwards	...	70 and upwards	..	15,390	8,549	- 6,841	8,171	+ 1,330	
Total				...	563,670	541,991	- 21,679	65,114	+ 43,435

NOTE.—In this table those whose ages were not specified in the Census Schedules have been distributed by proportion among the other numbers.

* Births in the interval between the Censuses of 1881 and 1891.

Gain by
arrivals or
loss by
departures.

149. The sum of the numbers in 1881, and of the births which took place between then and the census of 1891, expresses the whole number of persons to be accounted for, viz., 613,211 males and 563,670 females. As it is evident some will die, there must necessarily be a falling-off at each age, unless the numbers are supplemented by immigration. A glance at the fifth column will show that the age-periods at which the immigration was so great as to outnumber not only the deaths but also the emigration, were all between 10 and 45 (0 and 35 in 1881) in the males, and all between 10 and 30 (0 and 20 in 1881) in the females, the excess of the former being 39,403, and of the latter 17,233. The sixth column shows the deaths at each period in the ten years, the difference between which and the numbers in the fifth column where the minus sign occurs, or their sum where the plus sign occurs, gives the numbers in the last column, which express the actual gain by excess of arrivals over departures, or loss by excess of departures over arrivals at each period of age during the ten years.

Periods at
which
arrivals
were in
excess and
vice versa.

150. It will be observed that the gain shown in the age-period 0 to 10 (not born in 1881) is more than the gain in the two subsequent periods combined in the case of the males, and nearly as much as that in those periods combined in the case of the females; but this can scarcely have been caused by so many more infants being brought here than have been taken away, and it is probable that unregistered births are partly accountable for the large numbers. A loss of 635 males will be observed at 55 to 60 (45 to 50 in 1881), of 432 females at 30 to 35 (20 to 25 in 1881), and of 340 females at 55 to 60 (45 to 50 in 1881), a gain being shown at all the other periods.

Net gain by
immigra-
tion.

151. The difference between the sum of the plus quantities and the sum of the minus quantities in the last column shows a net gain by immigration of 72,925 males and 43,435 females, which numbers agree as a matter of course with those quoted in a previous paragraph*, as showing the extent to which the natural increase of the population has been added to by immigration in the case of both males and females.

Conjugal
condition.

152. The conjugal condition of the people of Victoria at various periods of life, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines, was returned as follows:—

* See paragraph 101 *ante*.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1891.
(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

Ages.	Males.				Females.			
	Total Number.	Never Married.	Husbands	Widowers.	Total Number.	Never Married.	Wives.	Widows.
Under 15 years	199,109	199,108	1	..	194,365	194,362	3	..
15 to 20 „	56,981	56,878	97	6	57,603	55,964	1,620	19
20 „ 30 „	125,700	94,357	30,765	578	117,527	64,345	52,072	1,110
30 „ 40 „	78,447	26,066	50,631	1,750	66,814	12,870	50,172	3,272
40 „ 50 „	44,721	9,246	32,917	2,558	41,069	3,701	31,474	5,894
50 „ 60 „	42,422	7,692	30,345	4,385	35,603	1,877	24,272	9,454
60 years and upwards ..	41,937	7,206	25,527	9,204	28,665	1,483	14,033	13,149
All ages	589,317	400,553	170,283	18,481	541,146	334,602	173,646	32,898
Under 21 years	268,156	267,875	274	7	264,239	260,768	3,434	37
21 years and upwards ..	321,161	132,678	170,009	18,474	276,907	73,834	170,212	32,861
15 years and upwards ..	390,208	201,445	170,282	18,481	346,781	140,240	173,643	32,898
20 years and upwards ..	333,227	144,567	170,185	18,475	289,178	84,276	172,023	32,879

153. According to this table, there were, when the census was taken, 343,929 persons, or 30 per cent. of the population, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines, in the marriage state, the wives exceeding the husbands by 3,363.

154. The single males of 20 and upwards and the single females of 15 and upwards, or in other words, the bachelors and spinsters in the population,* numbered 144,567 and 140,240 respectively. If to these be added the widowers and widows at all ages, the whole marriageable population is ascertained to have amounted to 163,048 males and 173,138 females, the latter exceeding the former by 10,090.

155. The marriageable females were in the proportion of 106 to every 100 marriageable males. In 1881 the proportion of marriageable females was 120, but in 1871 only 74 to every 100 marriageable males.

156. It will be observed that before they had reached their 21st year 281 youths had become husbands, of whom 7 had lost their wives; and 3,471 girls had become wives, of whom 37 had lost their husbands; also that 1 boy and 3 girls under 15 years of age were living in the marriage state.

157. On the night of the census of 1891, 154,241 husbands abode in the same house with their wives; but there were 15,945 husbands whose wives were absent, and 19,304 wives whose husbands were absent. On the night of the previous census, the lone husbands numbered 11,841 and the lone wives 13,777.

* Including 110 divorced males and 86 divorced females.

Divorced
persons.

158. In 1891, 196 persons, viz., 110 males and 86 females, were living in a state of divorce. In 1881 the number so living was only 19, viz., 9 males and 10 females.

Conjugal
condition,
1881 and
1891.

159. In the next table are given the proportions at the last two censuses of single, married, and widowed males and females in every 10,000 of either sex at various periods of life:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1881 AND 1891.
(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines).

Ages.	In every 10,000 living at each Age.					
	Males.			Females.		
	Never Married.	Husbands.	Widowers.	Never Married.	Wives.	Widows.
1881.						
Under 21 years ...	9,987	13	...	9,865	133	2
21 years and upwards	3,650	5,755	595	2,161	6,664	1,175
15 years and upwards	4,993	4,539	468	3,983	5,132	885
20 years and upwards	3,891	5,537	572	2,473	6,409	1,118
All ages ...	6,891	2,818	291	6,398	3,072	530
1891.						
Under 21 years ...	9,990	10	...	9,869	129	2
21 years and upwards	4,131	5,294	575	2,666	6,147	1,187
15 years and upwards	5,162	4,364	474	4,044	5,007	949
20 years and upwards	4,338	5,107	555	2,914	5,949	1,137
All ages ...	6,797	2,890	313	6,183	3,209	608

Married
persons,
1881 and
1891.

160. Considering the population at all ages, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines, it is found that in 1881, 5,890 in every 20,000 of both sexes, or 2,818 in every 10,000 males and 3,072 in every 10,000 females, were living in the marriage state. In 1891 these numbers had risen to 6,099, viz., 2,890 in the case of males and 3,209 in the case of females.

Unmarried
persons,
1881 and
1891.

161. At all ages from infancy upwards, the single males decreased in proportion to the male population from 6,891 per 10,000 in 1881 to 6,797 per 10,000 in 1891, whilst the single females per 10,000 of the female population decreased from 6,398 to 6,183.

Widowed
persons,
1881 and
1891.

162. Both widowers and widows, the latter especially, showed larger numbers in proportion to the population in 1891 than in 1881.

163. In every 10,000 of their respective numbers in the population, the unmarried males and widowers of 20 and upwards (marriageable males), rose from 4,463 to 4,893; and the unmarried females and widows of 15 and upwards (marriageable females), increased from 4,868 to 4,993. Marriageable persons, 1881 and 1891.

164. In 1881, only 1 male in 48,863, and 1 female in 40,968, were living in a state of divorce; but in 1891, 1 male in 5,357, and 1 female in 6,291, were living in that condition. Divorced persons, 1881 and 1891.

165. The census returns of education give an account of the numbers and ages of those persons who have acquired the rudimentary arts of reading and writing, but do not supply any particulars of the higher branches of knowledge which many such persons possess. The following table contains a statement of the numbers at various periods of life, omitting Chinese and Aborigines, who were returned as able to read and write, able to read but not write, or unable to read:— Education of the people.

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE, 1891.

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

Ages.	Number at each age who could—			
	Read and Write.	Read only.	Not Read.	Total.
MALES.				
Under 6 years ...	3,008	4,022	81,733	88,763
6 to 13 „ (school age) ...	75,457	5,825	5,589	86,871
15 years and upwards ...	376,651	5,484	8,860	390,995
21 „ „ „ ...	308,512	5,254	8,455	322,221
All ages ...	477,626	15,401	96,290	589,317
FEMALES.				
Under 6 years ...	2,494	3,287	80,779	86,560
6 to 13 „ (school age) ...	75,381	4,842	4,930	85,153
15 years and upwards ...	330,087	9,113	8,077	347,277
21 „ „ „ ...	260,742	8,986	7,862	277,590
All ages ...	429,962	17,297	93,887	541,146
BOTH SEXES.				
Under 6 years ...	5,502	7,309	162,512	175,323
6 to 13 „ (school age) ...	150,838	10,667	10,519	172,024
15 years and upwards ...	706,738	14,597	16,937	738,272
21 „ „ „ ...	569,254	14,240	16,317	599,811
All ages ...	907,588	32,698	190,177	1,130,463

Education,
1871, 1881,
and 1891.

166. Taking the figures for both sexes, also similar figures derived from the returns of the two previous censuses, and comparing them with the population at those periods, the following results are arrived at:—

IN EVERY 10,000 PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES LIVING.*

			In 1871.	In 1881.	In 1891.	
At all ages	...	...	7,712	8,251	8,318	Could read.
"	...	...	6,716	7,687	8,029	Could write.
"	...	...	2,288	1,749	1,682	Could not read.
Between 6 and 13 (school age)			8,916	9,426	9,389	Could read.
"	"	"	6,865	8,379	8,769	Could write.
"	"	"	1,084	574	611	Could not read.
At 15 and upwards	...	...	9,505	9,652	9,771	Could read.
"	"	...	8,829	9,267	9,573	Could write.
"	"	...	495	348	229	Could not read.
At 21 and upwards...	...	...	9,451	9,572	9,728	Could read.
"	"	...	8,712	9,095	9,491	Could write.
"	"	...	549	428	272	Could not read.

Improved
state of
education.

167. Comparing 1891 with 1871, very considerable improvement will be noticed at all the ages; also comparing it with 1881 there is substantial improvement, except at the school age (6 to 13) at which, although the proportion able to write was larger, the proportion able to read was rather smaller, and the proportion unable to read was rather larger than in 1881, which probably arises from the fact of the children between 6 and 13 being on the average younger at the latter period than at the former. At all the other ages named, and at all ages, a larger proportion could write and could read, and a smaller proportion could not read in 1891 than at either of the two former census periods.

Education
of boys
and girls.

168. It is invariably found that girls are somewhat superior to boys in point of elementary instruction. This, so far as 1891 is concerned, is shown by the following figures:—

IN EVERY 10,000 LIVING AT THE SCHOOL AGE (6 TO 13), 1891.*

Boys.		Girls.	
9,357	...	9,421	Could read.
8,686	...	8,852	Could write.
643	...	579	Could not read.

Education
of children
of different
sects.

169. The degree of education of children is found to differ according to the religious denomination. This will be seen by the following table, which shows the proportionate amount of primary

* Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.

instruction returned as possessed by the children between 5 and 15 years of age belonging to each of the principal denominations :—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS, 1891.

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

Religious Denomination.	Numbers in every 10,000 living between 5 and 15 years of age—		
	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Unable to read.
Church of England* ...	8,190	637	1,173
Presbyterians ...	8,302	663	1,035
Methodists ...	8,461	581	958
Independents ...	8,487	469	1,044
Baptists ...	8,216	630	1,154
Lutherans ...	7,820	518	1,662
Salvation Army ...	7,878	782	1,340
Other Protestants ...	8,145	692	1,163
Total Protestants ...	8,270	627	1,103
Roman Catholics† ...	8,161	687	1,152
Jews ...	8,615	540	845
Residue ...	7,753	725	1,522
	8,236	641	1,123

170. Of all the denominations named in the table, the children of the Jews appear to be much the best educated. It must, however, be remembered that the adherents of this body are but few in number, and do not, as a rule, belong to the labouring classes. Especial interest attaches to the returns of the Roman Catholic denomination, as that body labours under the disadvantage of not generally availing itself of the gratuitous instruction offered by the State. The comparison of the degree of elementary education of children of that denomination with that of children of Protestants and Jews will be best understood by means of the following figures :—

Education of Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish children.

CHILDREN BETWEEN FIVE AND FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE, 1891.

Of Protestants ...	8,897 in 10,000 could read.
" ...	8,270 " could write.
" ...	1,103 " could not read.
Of Roman Catholics ...	8,848 " could read.
" ...	8,161 " could write.
" ...	1,152 " could not read.
Of Jews ...	9,155 " could read.
" ...	8,615 " could write.
" ...	845 " could not read.

* Including Protestants not otherwise described.

† Including Catholics not otherwise described.

Education
of different
sects
compared.

171. It will be observed that, in proportion to their numbers, the Jews have more children who can read and write and fewer who are illiterate, than either of the other denominations; also, that the Protestant children are, in point of instruction, somewhat in advance of the children of the Roman Catholics.

Populations
of Austral-
asian
colonies,
1881 to 1891.

172. It has been already stated* that a census of all the Australasian colonies was taken on the same day, viz., the 5th April, 1891. In the following table the numbers returned in the different colonies are collated with those returned at the previous simultaneous census, which was taken on the 3rd April, 1881:—

ENUMERATED POPULATIONS† OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1881 AND 1891.

Colony.	Census Year.	Enumerated Population.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.‡
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria	{ 1881	452,083	410,263	862,346	90·75	9·813
	{ 1891	598,414	541,991	1,140,405	90·57	12·976
New South Wales...	{ 1881	411,149	340,319	751,468	82·79	2·431
	{ 1891	612,562	519,672	1,132,234	84·84	3·662
Queensland	{ 1881	125,325	88,200	213,525	70·38	·320
	{ 1891	223,779	169,939	393,718	75·94	·589
South Australia§ ...	{ 1881	149,530	130,335	279,865	87·16	·310
	{ 1891	166,801	153,630	320,431	92·10	·355
Western Australia...	{ 1881	17,062	12,646	29,708	74·12	·030
	{ 1891	29,807	19,975	49,782	67·01	·051
Tasmania	{ 1881	61,162	54,543	115,705	89·18	4·387
	{ 1891	77,560	69,107	146,667	89·10	5·561
New Zealand|| ... ..	{ 1881	269,605	220,328	489,933	81·70	4·700
	{ 1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	88·26	6·012

Order of
colonies in
respect to
population
and sex.

173. Victoria is by far the most densely populated colony of the group; but in South Australia there exists a nearer approach to equality in the numbers of the sexes than in Victoria. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in respect of these two matters:—

* See paragraph 94 *ante*.
† The figures for Victoria contain 780 Aborigines for 1881 and 569 for 1891; those for New South Wales contain 1,643 Aborigines for 1881 and 8,280 for 1891. In most other cases it is understood that the Aborigines are omitted. For estimated populations in each year since 1872, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) in the second volume.
‡ For areas of the colonies, see paragraph 7 *ante*.
§ The population of South Australia, as here given, is inclusive of that contained in the Northern Territory, of which the small portion inhabited contained, when the census of 1881 was taken, 4,521 persons, of whom 3,804 were Chinese; and at the census of 1891, 5,219 persons, of whom 3,635 were Chinese.
|| The population of New Zealand is exclusive of Maoris, who numbered 44,097, viz., 24,368 males and 19,729 females in 1881; and 41,993, viz., 22,861 males and 19,132 females in 1891.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1891.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Victoria. | 5. Queensland. |
| 2. New Zealand. | 6. South Australia. |
| 3. Tasmania. | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. New South Wales. | |

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EQUALITY OF SEXES, 1891.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. South Australia. | 5. New South Wales. |
| 2. Victoria. | 6. Queensland. |
| 3. Tasmania. | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. New Zealand. | |

174. It will be noticed that, according to the census of 1891, the population of Victoria is still greater than that of New South Wales. The male population of the latter exceeds that of Victoria; but the effect of this upon the numbers of the total population is neutralized by the large excess of females in this colony. The official estimates published prior to the recent census indicated that New South Wales had a larger population than Victoria, but the simultaneous enumeration of the two colonies has shown the reverse to be the case.

More persons in Victoria than in New South Wales.

175. If reference be made to the last column but one of the table, it will be observed that in Victoria and Tasmania the proportion of males preponderates over that of females in a slightly higher, and in Western Australia in a much higher, degree now than it did in 1881; but in the other colonies the tendency since then has been for the sexes to approach nearer to equality.

Sexes diverging from equality in some colonies.

176. The following table shows the population of the Australian continent without and with Tasmania and New Zealand, as returned at the censuses of 1881 and 1891, the proportions of the sexes and the number of persons to the square mile being also given:—

Population of Australia and Australasia, 1881 and 1891.

ENUMERATED POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIA, 1881 AND 1891.

Continent of—	Census Year.	Enumerated Population.*			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Australia ...	{ 1881	1,155,149	981,763	2,136,912	84·99	·726
	{ 1891	1,631,363	1,405,207	3,036,570	86·14	1·031
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand	{ 1881	1,485,916	1,256,634	2,742,550	84·57	·892
	{ 1891	2,041,800	1,768,095	3,809,895	86·59	1·239

* See footnote (†) on page 118 *ante*.

Sexes ap-
proaching
equality.

177. According to the experience of the intercensal period, the proportionate excess of males over females shows a tendency to diminish both on the Australian continent and in Australasia as a whole.

Proportion
of Vic-
torians in
Austral-
asia.

178. A comparison of the figures in the last two tables will show that considerably more than one-third of the inhabitants of Australia, and about two-sevenths of the inhabitants of the Australasian group, are living in Victoria.

Population
of Austral-
asian
colonies,
1861 to
1891.

179. In 1881 and 1891 the census was simultaneous in all the Australasian colonies, but not so in 1861 and 1871, except as regards Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia. The populations of the other four colonies have, however, been brought by calculation from the nearest census to the same date as that on which the census of the three colonies named was taken, viz., to about the end of the first quarter of the census year, and the results are shown in the following table:—

CENSUS POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1861, 1871, 1881 AND 1891.*

Colony.	Population about the end of First Quarter of—			
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Victoria	540,322	731,528	862,346	1,140,405
New South Wales	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,132,234
Queensland	30,059	117,960†	213,525	393,718
South Australia	126,830	185,626	279,865	320,431
Western Australia	15,100†	25,270†	29,708	49,782
Total Australia	1,063,171	1,564,365	2,136,912	3,036,570
Tasmania	89,977	101,020†	115,705	146,667
New Zealand	84,536†	257,810†	489,933	626,658
Total Australasia	1,237,684	1,923,195	2,742,550	3,809,895

Increase of
population,
1861-1891.

180. The numerical and centesimal increase of the population of each of the colonies, also of Australia and Australasia, between the different census periods is shown in the following table:—

* See footnote (†) on page 118 ante.
† In these cases, where the census was not taken at or near the end of the first quarter, the figures have been estimated on the basis of the nearest census.

**DECENNIAL INCREASE OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, FROM 1861 TO 1891.**

Colony.	Increase in the ten years ended with the first quarters of—					
	1861 and 1871.		1871 and 1881.		1881 and 1891.	
	Numerical.	Centesi- mal.	Numerical.	Centesi- mal.	Numerical.	Centesi- mal.
Victoria ...	191,206	35·39	130,818	17·88	278,059	32·24
New South Wales ...	153,121	43·64	247,487	49·11	380,766	50·67
Queensland ...	87,901	292·43	95,565	81·01	180,193	84·39
South Australia ...	58,796	46·36	94,239	50·77	40,566	14·49
Western Australia ...	10,170	67·35	4,438	17·56	20,074	67·57
Total Australia ...	501,194	47·14	572,547	36·60	899,658	42·10
Tasmania ...	11,043	12·27	14,685	14·54	30,962	26·76
New Zealand ...	173,274	204·97	232,123	90·04	136,725	27·90
Total Australasia ...	685,511	55·39	819,355	42·60	1,067,345	38·90

181. From the figures in this table it may be found that, during the ten years intervening between the censuses of 1881 and 1891, the population of the Australasian colonies as a whole increased by 1,067,000, as compared with not quite 820,000 during the 10 years 1871 to 1881, and with less than 700,000 during the 10 years 1861 to 1871. In the last decennial period the increase in New South Wales was about 381,000, or nearly three-eighths of the whole; Victoria, 278,000, or over a fourth; Queensland, 180,000, or over a sixth; and New Zealand, 137,000, or over an eighth.

182. The following table shows the annual rate of increase of the population of each colony in each of the last three decennial periods:—

ANNUAL INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1861 TO 1891.

Colony.	Annual Rate of Increase between the Censuses of—		
	1861 and 1871.	1871 and 1881.	1881 and 1891.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Victoria ...	3·07	1·66	2·83
New South Wales ...	3·69	4·08	4·18
Queensland ...	14·65	6·11	6·28
South Australia ...	3·88	4·19	1·36
Western Australia ...	5·28	1·63	5·30
Total Australia ...	3·94	3·17	3·58
Tasmania ...	1·14	1·37	2·40
New Zealand...	11·80	6·63	2·49
Total Australasia ...	4·51	3·61	3·34

Rates of
increase,
1881 to
1891.

183. Except in very small communities, an annual increase to the population of 3 per cent. may be regarded as a high rate, and even that could not under ordinary conditions be maintained except by the aid of immigration. For it rarely happens that over a series of years the rate of natural increase (*i.e.*, by excess of births over deaths) exceeds 2 per cent. Indeed, in almost every country it is below $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ;* although exceptional instances occur, as in the case of some of the Australasian colonies, where the rates have over a series of years considerably exceeded even 2 per cent.—notably New Zealand, where the rate has averaged during a recent decade as high as 2·4 per cent.* Such high rates, however, are unusual, and are generally due to the presence of an abnormally large proportion of the population being at the reproductive ages, consequent on a considerable influx of immigrants. A glance at the last table will show that in Queensland, Western Australia, and New South Wales the annual rate of increase in the ten years ended with 1891 has been considerably over 3 per cent., and although in the other colonies it has been less than 3 per cent., the average for the whole of Australasia has been over $3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., and for the continent of Australia nearly $3\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

Rates of
increase at
three
periods
compared.

184. On comparing the rates of increase at the three periods, it will be observed that the population of Victoria increased seventy per cent. faster at the last than at the second period, but not quite so fast as at the first period ; also that the population of New South Wales increased much faster at the last than at the first, and a little faster than at the second period. Queensland and New Zealand had by far the highest rates of increase at the first and second periods ; but, whilst Queensland still maintains a high position, New Zealand at the last period is shown to have had a lower rate than any colony except Tasmania or South Australia.

Probable
Austral-
asian pop-
ulations,
1901.

185. In view of the increases shown in the table, it may fairly be estimated that when the next simultaneous census of the colonies is taken, viz., in 1901, the inhabitants of the Australian continent will be found to number at least 4,310,000, and those of that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand will be found to number close upon 5,300,000.

Chinese in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

186. It is estimated that in 1859 there were about 43,000 Chinese in the Australasian colonies, which number had become reduced in 1861 to 38,300, and in 1871 to 31,100. Ten years later, viz., at the

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90 Vol. I., page 323.

census of 1881, the Chinese had increased to 43,706, which number was 1,500 in excess of that returned in 1891. The following table shows, for each colony, the number of Chinese of either sex enumerated at the recent census, also the total number at the previous census, and the increase or decrease during the intercensal period:—

CHINESE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 AND 1891.

Colony.	Numbers, 1891.			Numbers, 1881.	Increase (+), Decrease (-).
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria * ...	8,772	605	9,377	12,128	-2,751
New South Wales † ...	13,555	601	14,156	10,205	+3,951
Queensland ‡ ...	8,527	47	8,574	11,229	-2,655
South Australia § ...	3,530	270	3,800	4,151	-351
Western Australia ...	912	5	917	145	+772
Total ...	35,296	1,528	36,824	37,858	-1,034
Tasmania ...	931	8	939	844	+95
New Zealand ...	4,426	18	4,444	5,004	-560
Grand Total ...	40,653	1,554	42,207	43,706	-1,499

187. In most, if not all, the Australasian colonies, the enumeration of the Aborigines was incomplete. It has been already stated that, in Victoria, whilst only 565 (including half-castes) were enumerated, 731 are believed to be in existence.|| In Queensland no attempt was made to enumerate or estimate the number of Aborigines. In South Australia the Aborigines were not regularly enumerated, but estimates of their numbers were furnished by the census collectors; seven-eighths of them were in the Northern Territory. In Western Australia only those Aborigines who were in the employment of the white population, together with a few who were met with travelling from one station to another, were enumerated. In Tasmania there are no longer any Aborigines, the last male having died in 1869 and the last female in 1876. It is believed that a very fair estimate has been

Aborigines
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

* In 1891, 888 half-castes, viz., 417 males and 471 females, and in 1881, 169 half-castes, are included.

† Including, in 1891, 867 half-castes, viz., 422 males and 445 females.

‡ Including 29 male and 20 female children born in Queensland of Chinese parents; also 1 Chinaman born in New South Wales.

§ It is understood that the figures for South Australia are not final.

|| See paragraph 109 ante.

made of the Maoris in New Zealand. The following are the numbers returned for each colony at the date of the census of 1891, also the numbers returned in 1881, with the increase or decrease :—

ABORIGINES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 AND 1891.

Colony.	Numbers, 1891.			Numbers, 1881.	Increase (+). Decrease (-).
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria* ...	325	240	565	780	- 215
New South Wales† ...	4,559	3,721	8,280	1,643	+ 6,637
Queensland (1881)‡ ...	10,719	9,866	20,585	20,585	...
South Australia ...	14,510	9,279	23,789	6,346	+ 17,443
Western Australia § ...	3,516	2,729	6,245	2,346	+ 3,899
Total ...	33,629	25,835	59,464	31,700	+ 27,764¶
New Zealand|| ...	22,861	19,132	41,993	44,097	- 2,104
Grand Total ...	56,490	44,967	101,457	75,797	+ 25,664¶

NOTE.—Tasmania is omitted, as no Aborigines remain on that island.

Apparent
increase of
Aborigines
in Austral-
asia.

188. The figures show an increase during the intercensal period of 27,800 Aborigines upon the Australian continent, which number, in consequence of there being a falling off of 2,100 in New Zealand, is reduced to 25,700 in the Australasian colonies as a whole. It is believed, however, that this increase is only apparent, and has arisen from the fact of the enumeration of the Aborigines having been less imperfect in 1891 than in 1881. Nothing like a complete census of the Aborigines was taken on either occasion.

Populations
of Austral-
asian capi-
tals, 1881
and 1891.

189. In the following table is shown the population of the capital city (including suburbs) of each of the Australasian colonies, according to the census returns of 1881 and 1891, the sexes at the latter period being distinguished; also the numerical and centesimal increase of population which took place in each city during the intercensal period :—

* Including in 1891 248 half-castes, viz., 133 males and 115 females.
† Including in 1891 3,183 half-castes, viz., 1,663 males and 1,520 females.
‡ No estimate having been made of the Aborigines in 1891, the figures for 1881 have been repeated. It is believed that these figures considerably understate the truth.
§ Aborigines employed by whites and those met with in travelling between one station and another only. The figures for 1891 include 575 half-castes, viz., 293 males and 282 females.
|| Including in 1891 40 Aboriginal inhabitants of the Chatham Islands (Maoris) viz., 26 males and 14 females, but exclusive of 2,184 half-castes living amongst Europeans.
¶ Net figures.

POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1881 AND 1891.

Capital City.*	Numbers, 1891.			Numbers, 1881.	Increase in Ten Years.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Numerical.	Centesimal.
Melbourne ...	247,960	242,936	490,896	282,947	207,949	73·50
Sydney ...	197,550	189,884	387,434	224,211	163,223	72·80
Brisbane ...	47,077	46,580	93,657	73,649†	20,008‡	27·17‡
Adelaide ...	63,877	69,375	133,252	103,942	29,310	27·23
Perth ...	4,249	4,198	8,447	5,044	3,403	67·46
Hobart ...	16,310	17,140	33,450	27,248	6,202	·73
Wellington §	16,324	16,900	33,224	21,746	11,478	52·78

190. According to the figures, both the numerical and centesimal increase of the Melbourne population during the ten years ended with April, 1891, have been greater than those of any of the other metropolitan cities.

Relative increase of Melbourne population.

191. From the results of the census of 1891 it appears that the metropolitan population forms a larger proportion of the total population in Victoria than it does in any other of the Australasian colonies ; at the census of 1881 that position was occupied by Adelaide, which has since fallen to the second place. The following are the proportions in each colony at the present time :—

Proportions of metro-politan to total popu-lations.

PROPORTION OF METROPOLITAN TO TOTAL POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Per cent.			Per cent.		
Melbourne ...	...	43·05	Hobart ...	...	22·81
Adelaide ...	...	41·59	Perth ...	...	16·97
Sydney ...	...	34·22	Wellington ...	...	5·30
Brisbane ...	...	23·79			

192. In Adelaide, Hobart, and Wellington, when the census of 1891 was taken, females were more numerous than males, but in the other chief cities mentioned the latter were slightly in excess. The following are the proportions of the sexes according to the returns of that census :—

Proportions of sexes in Austral-Asian capitals.

* Including suburbs.
† Figures for 1886. The population of Brisbane in 1881, included in the area shown (within a five mile radius), is not known.
‡ Increase in five years.
§ In 1891 three New Zealand towns had larger populations than Wellington, viz., Auckland with 51,298, Christchurch with 47,846, and Dunedin with 45,865 inhabitants. In all these cases the suburbs are included.

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1891.

			Females per 100 males.				Females per 100 males.
Adelaide.	...	...	108·61	Perth	...	...	98·80
Hobart	...	...	105·09	Melbourne	...	...	97·97
Wellington	...	...	103·53	Sydney	...	...	96·12
Brisbane	...	...	98·95				

Population,
1891.

193. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1891 was as follows :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1891.

Males	...	...	...	...	606,035
Females	...	...	...	...	551,643
Total					1,157,678

Mode of
forming
population
estimate.

194. This estimate shows an increase during the year of 24,412, viz., 9,971 males and 14,441 females. The figures have been derived from the numbers returned at the census, worked back to the beginning and on to the end of 1891 by means of the numbers expressing the excess of births over deaths and of arrivals over departures which took place before and after the census day. The official record of births, deaths, and arrivals have been taken as they stand, but the record of departures being known to be defective, an allowance has been made for those unrecorded, which are estimated to have amounted to 4,631, viz., 3,603 males, and 1,028 females in 1891. These numbers have accordingly been deducted from the totals. Had no such deductions been made, the apparent population at the end of 1891 would have been 1,162,309, viz., 609,638 males and 552,671 females.

Apparent
increase of
population
in 1891.

195. According to the records of births and deaths, and of immigrants and emigrants, the apparent increase of population in 1891 was 29,150, viz., 14,436 males and 14,714 females. Of this increase, 19,874, consisting of 8,932 males and 10,942 females, resulted from excess of births over deaths; and 9,276, consisting of 5,504 males and 3,772 females, was due to excess of arrivals over departures.

Mean popu-
lation, 1891.

196. The mean population of the year 1891 may be estimated as follows :—

ESTIMATED MEAN POPULATION, 1891.

Males	...	...	...	...	600,860
Females	...	...	...	...	546,070
Total					1,146,930

197. In the following table the area of Victoria is divided into three districts, the first being the metropolitan (Greater Melbourne), extending in all directions for a distance of ten miles from the centre of the city;* the second, viz., the extra-metropolitan towns, including the total space embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former) outside the limits of Greater Melbourne; and the third, viz., the extra-urban or rural, including the remaining portions of the colony. In each of these districts the population is shown as at the end of 1891, as well as the average population during that year, also the ratio of the population of each district to that of the whole colony, and the number of persons to the square mile:—

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1891.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Population, at end of 1891.			Mean Population, 1891.
		Total.	Proportions per Cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.	
Towns { Metropolitan ...	256	491,942	42·49	1,921	491,700
	Extra-Metropolitan† 376	194,084	16·76	516	195,940
Total Urban ...	632	686,026	59·25	1,085	687,640
Extra-Urban or Rural ...	87,252	471,652	40·75	5·4	459,290
Total of Victoria ...	87,884	1,157,678	100·00	13	1,146,930

198. The number of gold miners to be shown by the census returns is not yet known, as the tabulation of the occupations of the people has not been completed; an estimate of the number of miners actually at work is, however, each year made by the Mining Department, and the figures for the end of 1891 are subjoined:—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1891.

Alluvial miners ...	10,520	European miners ...	20,779
Quartz miners ...	13,006	Chinese miners ...	2,747
Total ...	23,526	Total ...	23,526

199. According to the same estimate, the Europeans engaged in quartz mining at the end of 1891 exceeded those engaged in alluvial

* Exclusive of water, which covers about 58 square miles of the area named.
† In addition to the present extra-metropolitan cities, towns, and boroughs, certain towns, which were at one time independent municipalities but have since become portions of shires, are included in this line. These, with their enumerated populations in 1891, are as follow:—Avoca, 787; Beechworth, 2,528; Chiltern, 1,351; Gisborne, 413; Graytown, 104; Guildford, 236; Jamieson, 223; Kilmore, 1,122; Kyneton, 3,371; Maldon, 1,692; South Barwon, 1,589; Steiglitz, 265; Tara-dale, 322; Walhalla, 1,771; Woodend, 1,157. The populations of the present cities, towns, and boroughs, also those of the shires, are given in a subsequent table.

mining by 4,919, the numbers being 12,849 and 7,930 respectively. The Chinese seldom practise quartz mining; the numbers returned as engaged in that industry being only 157, as against 2,590 engaged in alluvial mining.

Population
of Austral-
asian
colonies at
end of 1891.

200. The following table shows the estimated population of each Australasian colony at the end of 1891, the increase of population of each such colony since the census was taken, and the mean population of each during the year:—

POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AT END OF 1891.

Colony.	Estimated Population on 31st December.			Both Sexes.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase since Census (8 Months and 25 Days).	Mean Population, 1891.
Victoria ...	606,035	551,643	1,157,678	17,273	1,146,930
New South Wales ...	630,870	534,430	1,165,300	33,066	1,143,580
Queensland ...	232,558	177,772	410,330	16,612	400,713
South Australia ...	169,704	156,062	325,766	5,335	322,956
Western Australia ...	32,228	21,057	53,285	3,503	51,243
Total ...	1,671,395	1,440,964	3,112,359	75,789	3,065,392
Tasmania ...	80,917	71,702	152,619	5,952	148,955
New Zealand...	336,174	297,884	634,058	7,400	629,783
Grand total ...	2,088,486	1,810,550	3,899,036	89,141	3,844,130

Population
of Victoria
and New
South
Wales.

201. It will be remembered that, according to estimates made in New South Wales, the population of that colony, as far back as 1887, was shown to be larger than that of Victoria. The census of 1891, however, revealed the fact that these estimates were erroneous, and Victoria had still the larger population.* If the figures in the table relating to New South Wales—which were supplied by the Government of that colony—are correct, it would appear that in consequence of the increase since the census having been, according to the returns, greater there than in this colony New South Wales is now, in point of population, in advance of Victoria or any other Australasian colony.

Population
of Greater
Melbourne,
1891.

202. The following table shows the estimated area in acres, the estimated population and the number of persons to the acre at the end of 1891, also the estimated mean population during that year in the various municipalities comprised in Greater Melbourne:—

* See table following paragraph 172 ante.

POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1891.

Sub-districts.	Estimated Area in Acres.	At end of 1891.		Mean Population, 1891.
		Estimated Population.	Persons to the acre.	
Melbourne City	5,020	73,296	14·60	73,340
North Melbourne Town	565	21,057	37·27	21,470
Fitzroy City	923	31,453	34·08	32,120
Collingwood City	1,139	34,791	30·55	34,977
Richmond City	1,430	36,704	25·67	38,099
Brunswick Town	2,722	21,961	8·07	21,961
Northcote Town	2,850	7,100	2·49	7,339
Prahran City	2,320	39,453	17·01	39,620
South Melbourne City	2,311	45,570	19·72	43,006
Port Melbourne Borough	2,366	12,797	5·41	12,977
St. Kilda City	2,046	20,202	9·87	19,959
Brighton Town	3,288	9,887	3·01	9,868
Essendon Town	4,000	15,245	3·81	14,689
Flemington and Kensington Borough	1,088	10,100	9·28	10,005
Hawthorn City	2,389	19,267	8·10	19,479
Kew Borough	3,553	8,500	2·39	8,475
Footscray City	3,075	18,253	5·94	18,850
Williamstown Town	2,775	16,190	5·83	16,037
Oakleigh Borough	2,178	1,250	·57	1,241
Caulfield Shire	6,080	8,155	1·34	8,055
Malvern Shire	4,000	8,435	2·10	8,236
Boroondara Shire	8,320	6,438	·77	6,282
Preston Shire	8,800	3,466	·39	3,535
Coburg Shire	4,800	5,852	1·22	5,785
Remainder of District	84,904	14,555	·17	14,330
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River	...	1,965	...	1,965
Total, including Shipping ...	163,942	491,942	2·99*	491,700

203. The density of the population of each of the component parts of Greater Melbourne is shown in the fourth column of the table. It will be noticed that the most thickly peopled municipality is North Melbourne, with rather over 37 persons to the acre; then Fitzroy, with 34; Collingwood, with nearly 31; Richmond, with 26; South Melbourne, with 20; Prahran City, with 17; and Melbourne City, with rather less than 15 persons to the acre. In explanation of the fact that some of the suburbs are more densely populated than the city, it will be remembered that large numbers of people who come to business spend their days in the latter, but have their residences, and would therefore be enumerated, in the former. It should also be borne in mind that, in some of the municipalities, extensive parks, gardens, and other public reserves exist, so that the population is really living in closer proximity than the figures indicate. Melbourne City contains

Density of metropolitan population.

* In making this calculation, persons in ships were excluded from the total population.

1,723 acres of such reserves ; Kew, 634 acres ; South Melbourne, 482 acres ; Williamstown, 446 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres ; Flemington and Kensington, 307 acres ; St. Kilda, 250 acres ; Richmond, 190 acres ; Brighton, 166 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres ; Port Melbourne, 80 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres ; Essendon, 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres ; Fitzroy, 41 acres ; Collingwood, 39 acres ; Footscray, 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres ; and there are smaller reserves in some of the other municipalities. If the reserves be excluded, the persons to the acre in the places named would be as follow :—Fitzroy, 35·7 ; Collingwood, 31·6 ; Richmond, 29·6 ; South Melbourne, 24·9 ; Melbourne City, 22·2 ; Flemington and Kensington, 12·9 ; St. Kilda, 11·25 ; Williamstown, 7 ; Footscray, 6 ; Port Melbourne, 5·6 ; Essendon, 3·9 ; Brighton, 3·2 ; and Kew, 2·9.

204. The growth of the population of Greater Melbourne in the ten years ended with 1891 was at the rate of nearly 21,000 per annum, but according to estimates carefully prepared by the municipal authorities, this increase has been severely checked, the augmentation between the 5th April and the end of December, 1891, being only 1,046, or at the rate of about 1,400 per annum.

205. In the following table is shown the area embraced in the metropolis (including suburbs) of each of the Australasian colonies, with the population thereof as enumerated at the last census and estimated at the end of 1891 ; also the increase of the population of each capital city since the census, the mean population of each during the year, and the density of the population of each at its close :—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1891.

Name of City.	Area in Acres.	Population.		Increase since Census (8 months & 25 days).	Mean Population, 1891.	Persons to the Acre (31st Dec., 1891).
		Enumerated (5th April, 1891).	Estimated (31st Dec., 1891).			
Melbourne ...	163,942	490,896	491,942	1,046	491,700	3·00
Sydney ...	86,400	387,434	399,270	11,836	391,379	4·62
Brisbane ...	50,240	93,657	...	...	93,657*	1·86
Adelaide ...	167,680	133,252	132,575	—677†	133,026	·79
Perth ...	4,830	8,447	10,040	1,593	8,978	2·08
Hobart ...	47,560	33,450	33,972	522	33,624	·71
Wellington...	9,032	33,224	33,682	458	33,374	3·72

206. According to the estimates made, Sydney is the only capital city in which any substantial increase of population took place between the date of the census and the end of 1891. It will be noticed that, not only in Sydney but in Perth, the estimated numerical increase of

* The census figures are repeated, as no later estimate has been made of the population of Brisbane.
† Decrease.

population during the period referred to was greater than in Melbourne.

207. It will, moreover, be noticed that the inhabitants of Greater Sydney dwell in greater contiguity than those of any of the other metropolitan cities, and in both that city and Wellington the people are nearer each other than they are in Greater Melbourne, whilst in Adelaide and Hobart there is less than one person to the acre.

Density of population in capital cities.

208. There is often considerable difficulty in obtaining a true statement of the population of towns, as, in some instances, the population within the limits of the city or municipality only is returned, whilst in others the population of the suburbs is also included; for these reasons, the populations of the different towns given in the published lists are not always comparable with one another. The populations of the Australasian towns given in this work include their immediate suburbs, but it is not by any means certain that the same rule applies to all the towns in the following statement, which, however, has been compiled from the latest and best authorities, and will be found to embrace nearly all towns having as many as 100,000 inhabitants:—

Population of principal towns of the world.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD.

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
London	England	1891	5,633,332*
Paris	France	1891	2,427,000
Berlin	Prussia	1891	1,624,319
Canton	China	1859	1,600,000
Pekin	China ... ..	...	1,600,000
New York	United States	1890	1,513,500†
Vienna (with suburbs)	Austria	1887	1,270,000
Tokio	Japan	1891	1,165,048
Chicago	United States	1890	1,098,576
Philadelphia	United States	1890	1,004,894
Tientsin	China ... ..	...	950,000
Constantinople (with suburbs)	Turkey	1885	873,565
St. Petersburg	Russia	1890	861,303‡

NOTE.—Some towns in China, not included in the list, are stated to have more than 100,000 inhabitants, but the populations of these are not known with accuracy, and little is heard of them outside the country; they have therefore been omitted. All towns in China having important commercial relations with Europeans, if stated to contain as many as 100,000 inhabitants, have, it is believed, been included in the list.

* This is the approximate population of Greater London, as returned at the census of 1891. The population of Inner London (Registration District) at the same time was 4,211,056. The district of Greater London embraces an area within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross.
† New York, combined with Brooklyn, from which it is separated by the East River, and Jersey City and Hoboken, from which it is separated by the North River, contained 2,524,392 inhabitants in 1890. This combination, if allowed, would show New York to be the most populous city in the world except London.
‡ This is the summer population; it is said to be much larger in winter.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD—*continued.*

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Calcutta (with suburbs) ...	India ...	1891	810,686
Bombay ...	India ...	1891	821,764
Brooklyn ...	United States ...	1890	806,243
Hankow ...	China ...	...	800,000
Glasgow ...	Scotland ...	1891	792,728
Moscow ...	Russia ...	1884	753,469
Hamburg ...	Germany ...	1890	715,170
Foo-Chow ...	China ...	...	630,000
Bangkok ...	Siam ...	...	600,000
Hang-Chow-Foo ...	China ...	...	600,000
Buenos Aires (with suburbs) ...	Argentine Republic...	1892	540,425
Liverpool ...	England ...	1891	517,951*
Naples ...	Italy ...	1888	512,000
Manchester...	England ...	1891	505,343†
Madrid ...	Spain ..	1890	500,900
Nankin ...	China ...	...	500,000
Melbourne (with suburbs) ...	Victoria ...	1891	491,942
Brussels (with suburbs) ...	Belgium ...	1890	477,288
Osaka ...	Japan ...	1890	473,541
Buda-Pesth...	Hungary ...	1890	463,017
St. Louis ...	United States ...	1890	460,357
Warsaw ...	Russian Poland ...	1885	454,298
Madras ...	India ...	1891	452,518
Boston ...	United States ...	1890	448,477
Baltimore ...	United States ...	1890	434,151
Birmingham ...	England ...	1891	429,171
Milan ...	Italy ...	1891	429,030
Hyderabad ...	India ...	1891	415,039
Rio de Janeiro (with suburbs) ...	Brazil ...	1888	409,000
Rome ...	Italy ...	1890	407,936
Lyon ...	France ...	1891	405,000
Amsterdam ...	Holland ...	1890	403,083
Sydney (with suburbs) ...	New South Wales ...	1891	399,270
Marseille ...	France ...	1891	391,000
Cairo ...	Egypt ...	1882	374,838
Leeds ...	England ...	1891	367,506
Shanghai ...	China ...	...	355,000
Leipzig ...	Germany ...	1890	353,272
Dublin (with suburbs) ...	Ireland ...	1891	352,090
Munich ...	Bavaria ...	1890	344,899
Breslau ...	Prussia ...	1890	334,710
Mexico ...	Mexico ...	1888	329,535
Sheffield ...	England ...	1891	324,243
Copenhagen (with suburbs) ...	Denmark ...	1889	312,387
Turin ...	Italy ...	1888	305,000
Prague (with suburbs) ...	Bohemia ...	1889	304,356
San Francisco ...	United States ...	1890	297,990
Cincinnati ...	United States ...	1890	296,308
Kioto ...	Japan ...	1890	289,588
Cologne ...	Prussia ...	1890	282,537
Dresden ...	Saxony, ...	1890	276,085

* Liverpool, with Birkenhead, contained 617,135 inhabitants in 1891.

† Manchester, with Salford, contained 703,479 inhabitants.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD—*continued.*

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Lucknow ...	India ...	1891	273,028
Odessa ...	Russia ...	1887	270,643
Palermo ...	Sicily ...	1888	265,000
Cleveland ...	United States ...	1891	261,546
Edinburgh ...	Scotland ...	1891	261,261
Ningpo ...	China ...	1890	260,146
Belfast ...	Ireland ...	1891	255,896
Buffalo ...	United States ...	1891	254,457
King Ki-Tao ...	Corea ...	...	250,000
Barcelona ...	Spain ...	1890	247,187
Lisbon ...	Portugal ...	1878	246,343
New Orleans ...	United States ...	1890	241,995
Pittsburg ...	United States ...	1890	238,473
Bordeaux ...	France ...	1891	234,000
Alexandria ...	Egypt ...	1882	231,396
Washington ...	United States ...	1890	229,796
Stockholm ...	Sweden ...	1890	228,218
Antwerp ...	Belgium ...	1889	225,000
Bucharest ...	Roumania ...	1876	221,805
Bristol ...	England ...	1891	221,665
Benares ...	India ...	1891	219,467
Montreal ...	Canada ...	1891	216,650
Bradford ...	England ...	1891	216,361
Nottingham ...	England ...	1891	211,984
Teheran ...	Persia ...	...	210,000
Genoa ...	Italy ...	1888	206,000
Havana ...	Cuba ...	1890	205,676
Detroit ...	United States ...	1890	205,669
Milwaukee ...	United States ...	1890	204,150
Magdeburg ...	Prussia ...	1890	200,071
Santiago ...	Chile ...	1885	200,000
Gwalior ...	India ...	1881	200,000
Kingston-upon-Hull ...	England ...	1891	199,991
Salford ...	England ...	1891	198,136
Rotterdam ...	Holland ...	1888	197,722
Delhi ...	India ...	1891	192,579
Mandalay ...	India ...	1891	188,815
Cawnpore ...	India ...	1891	188,712
Lille ...	France ...	1886	188,272
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	England ...	1891	186,345
Hull ...	England ...	1891	184,267
Manila ...	Philippine Islands ...	...	182,242
Newark ...	United States ...	1890	181,518
Toronto ...	Canada ...	1891	181,220
Bangalore ...	India ...	1891	180,366
Rangoon ...	India ...	1891	180,324
Florence ...	Italy ...	1885	180,000
Lahore ...	India ...	1891	176,854
Riga ...	Russia ...	1885	175,332
Allahabad ...	India ...	1891	175,246
Kharkoff ...	Russia ...	1885	171,416
Nagoya ...	Japan ...	1890	170,433
Kieff ...	Russia ...	1887	170,216

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD—*continued.*

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Agra	India	1891	168,622
Patna	India	1891	165,192
Tabriz	Persia ... ..	...	165,000
Minneapolis	United States	1890	164,738
Jersey City	United States	1890	163,987
Poona	India	1891	161,390
Louisville	United States	1890	161,005
Trieste	Austria-Hungary	1889	161,000
Portsmouth	England	1891	159,255
Jeypore	India	1891	158,905
Königsburg	Prussia	1889	158,000
Dundee	Scotland	1891	155,640
Frankfort	Prussia	1885	154,513
Venice	Italy	1890	154,369
The Hague	Holland	1888	153,440
Fez	Morocco	1890	150,000
Hanoi	Tonquin ... ..	...	150,000
Smyrna	Asiatic Turkey ... ..	...	150,000
Damascus	Syria ... ..	...	150,000
Ahmadabad	India	1891	148,412
Ghent	Belgium	1888	147,912
Toulouse	France	1886	147,617
Valencia	Spain	1890	144,048
Christiania	Norway	1890	143,300
Leicester	England	1891	142,051
Kazan	Russia	1883	140,726
Liège	Belgium	1888	140,261
Bahia	Brazil	1883	140,000
Hanover	Prussia	1885	139,731
Omaha	United States	1890	139,526
Rochester	United States	1890	138,327
Genoa	Italy ... ..	...	138,081
Bologna	Italy	1888	137,000
Kobe	Japan	1890	136,968
Victoria	Hong Kong	1891	136,901
Amritsar	India	1891	136,766
Florence	Italy	1890	134,992
Montevideo (with suburbs)	Uruguay	1887	134,000
St. Paul	United States	1890	133,156
Seville	Spain	1890	132,856
Adelaide (with suburbs)	South Australia	1891	132,575
Kansas	United States	1890	132,416
Providence	United States	1890	132,043
Oldham	England	1891	131,463
Sunderland	England	1891	130,921
Pernambuco	Brazil	1883	130,000
Cardiff	Wales	1891	128,849
Yokohama	Japan	1890	127,987
Nantes	France	1886	127,482
Nuremberg	Bavaria	1885	126,000
Stuttgart	Wurttemberg	1885	125,906
Tunis	Tunis ... ..	...	125,000
Saratoff	Russia	1885	122,829

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD—*continued.*

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Khyraghush	India	...	122,264
Chemnitz	Saxony	1888	122,000
Aberdeen	Scotland	1891	121,905
Soerabaya	Java	...	121,637
Bareilly	India	1891	121,039
Kishineff	Russia	1885	120,074
Blackburn	England	1891	120,064
Leon	Mexico	1882	120,000
Yarkand	Turkestan	1886	120,000
Meerut	India	1891	119,390
Bremen	Germany	1886	118,615
Srinagar	India	1891	118,460
Dacca	India	1891	118,408
St. Etienne	France	1886	117,875
Nagpur	India	1891	117,014
Recife	Brazil	...	116,671
Howrah	India	1891	116,606
Baroda	India	1891	116,420
Brighton	England	1891	115,402
Dusseldorf	Prussia	...	115,183
Bolton	England	1891	115,002
Danzig	Prussia	1885	114,822
Athens	Greece	...	114,355
Lodz	Russia	1885	113,413
Havre	France	1886	112,074
Strasbourg	Alsace-Lorraine	1885	111,987
Colombo	Ceylon	1881	111,942
Malaga	Spain	1887	110,575
Lemberg	Galicia	1884	110,250
Valparaiso	Chile	1885	109,584
Surat	India	1891	109,229
Barmen	Prussia	1888	108,000
Preston	England	1891	107,573
Indianapolis	United States	1890	107,445
Rouen	France	1886	107,163
Alleghany	United States	1890	106,967
Denver	United States	1890	106,760
Elberfeld	Prussia	1885	106,492
Catania	Italy	1885	106,000
Oporto	Portugal	1878	105,838
Karáchi	India	1891	105,199
Altona	Prussia	1891	104,719
Tiflis	Asiatic Russia	1883	104,024
Bologna	Italy	...	103,998
Aachen	Prussia	1888	103,000
Vilna	Russia	1885	102,845
Croydon	England	1891	102,697
Brisbane (with suburbs)	Queensland	1891	102,167*
Stettin	Pomerania	1885	102,000
Lima	Peru	1876	101,488

* These figures relate to an area comprised within a radius of ten miles from the centre of Brisbane. It is pointed out, however, that the city, with its suburbs, cannot be said to extend further than five miles, the population within which radius is 93,657.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD—continued.

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Krefeld	Prussia	1888	101,000
Norwich	England	1891	100,964
Roubaix	France	1886	100,299
Bogota	Colombia	1881	100,000
Bagdad	Asiatic Turkey ... ..	...	100,000
Erzeroum	Asiatic Turkey ... ..	...	100,000
Herat	Afghanistan ... ..	...	100,000
Abbeokoota	Western Africa ... ..	...	100,000
Birkenhead... ..	England	1891	99,184
Cape Town... ..	Cape of Good Hope	1891	97,114
Huddersfield	England	1891	95,422
Derby	England	1891	94,146

Population of Melbourne and other cities compared.

209. According to the figures in the table, Melbourne is the most populous town in the Southern Hemisphere, except Buenos Aires ; it is more populous than any town in the United Kingdom, except London, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester ; than any town on the continent of Europe, except Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Hamburg, Naples, and Madrid ; or than any town in the United States, except New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Brooklyn. It should, however, be remembered that the population of the suburbs is included in the case of Melbourne, but it may not be so in the case of some of the towns which appear by the table to have smaller populations.

Area and population of British dominions.

210. The following table shows the area and the population of the United Kingdom and its various colonies and dependencies. It has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, principally from official documents, and embodies the latest available information upon the subject :—

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPE.				
England and Wales *	58,489	(c) 1891	29,148,888	498
Scotland	29,820	(c) „	4,033,103	135
Ireland	32,531	(c) „	4,706,162	145
British soldiers and sailors abroad	...	(c) 1881	215,974	...
Total United Kingdom ...	120,840	(c) 1891	38,104,127	315

* Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands, with an area of 303 square miles, and a population in 1891 of 147,870.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPE—<i>continued.</i>				
Gibraltar*	2	(c) 1891	19,859	9,930
Malta*	119	1890	165,662	1,392
Total	120,961	...	38,289,648	317
ASIA.				
British India †	944,108	(c) 1891	220,529,100	234
Feudatory Native States	642,996	(c) „	66,167,860	103
Ceylon	25,365	(c) „	3,008,239	119
Straits Settlements	1,472	(c) „	506,577	344
Protected Malay States	32,610	(c) „	412,440	13
British North Borneo	31,106	1889	175,000	6
Sarawak	45,000	„	300,000	7
Labuan and smaller islands*	30	1891	5,853	195
Hong Kong	32	(c) „	221,441	6,920
Aden... ..	} 75	(c) „	41,910	559
Perim		„	8,000	30
Bahrein Islands	270	1888	209,291	58
Cyprus	3,584	(c) 1891		
Total	1,726,648	...	291,585,711	169
AFRICA.				
Mauritius and dependencies*	881	1891	377,986	429
Natal	21,150	„	543,913	26
Zulu and Tonga Lands	14,220	„	180,000	13
Cape Colony and dependencies †	233,430	(c) 1891	1,527,224	7
Basutoland	9,720	(c) „	218,902	23
British Bechuanaland	43,000	„	72,726	1·7
Bechuanaland Protectorate	119,000	1889	50,000	·4
St. Helena*	47	1891	3,937	84
Ascension	35	1890	360	10
Lagos	1,071	1888	100,000	93
Gold Coast (including Protectorate)	46,600	1890	1,905,000	41
Sierra Leone	4,000	(c) 1891	74,835	19
Gambia	69	„	14,266	207
Total	493,223	...	5,069,149	10
AMERICA.				
Canada	3,456,383	(c) 1891	4,829,411	1·4
Newfoundland and Labrador	162,000	(c) 1884	197,335	1·2
Bermuda	20	1891	15,884	794
Honduras	7,560	„	31,471	4
British Guiana	109,000	„	284,887	2·6
West Indies—				
Bahamas	4,466	1890	47,565	11
Turks Island	169	1891	4,744	28
Jamaica	4,200	(c) „	639,491	152

* Exclusive of the military.

† Inclusive of Assam and Lower Burmah.

‡ Including not only Cape Colony proper, as constituted and bounded in 1875, but also Griqualand West, annexed in 1880, and also the following Native Territories annexed since 1875:—Griqualand East, Tembuland, Transkie, and Walfish Bay. Not quite one-fourth of the population are whites.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION—continued.

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census(c) or Estimate	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
AMERICA—continued.				
West Indies—				
St. Lucia	238	(c) 1891	41,713	175
St. Vincent	132	(c) „	41,054	311
Barbados	166	(c) „	182,322	1,098
Grenada	133	(c) „	53,209	400
Tobago	114	1890	20,727	182
Virgin Islands	58	(c) 1891	4,640	80
St. Christopher	}	1890	41,029	357
Nevis				
Antigua	170	(c) 1891	36,700	216
Montserrat	32	„	11,760	367
Dominica	291	(c) „	29,000	100
Trinidad	1,754	1890	208,030	119
Total	3,747,001	...	6,720,972	1·8
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	3,075,238†	(c) 1891	3,809,895‡	1·24
Fiji *	7,500	„	121,180	16
Falkland Islands	7,500	„	1,789	·2
Total	3,090,238	(c) 1891	3,932,864	1·3
Grand Total British Dominions ...	9,178,071	...	345,598,344	37·7

NOTE.—If Protectorates and “Spheres of Influence” be included, the area of British Dominions (according to the *Statesman’s Year-Book*), would be increased to 11,475,057 square miles, and the population to 378,725,857 persons. The most important of these protectorates are in Africa, the chief being Niger Territories and Oil Rivers, area, 269,500 square miles, population 17,500,000 ; Zambesia and Nyasaland, area 520,000 square miles, population 950,000 ; and British East Africa (from Zanzibar to Sokotra), area 1,255,367 square miles, population, 12,875,000.

Australasia compared with other British possessions.

211. The Australasian colonies occupy about one-third, and Victoria rather less than a hundredth, of the whole area of the British dominions. The Australasian colonies contain about a ninetieth, and Victoria contains about a three-hundredth, of the population of the whole British Empire. The area of Australasia is somewhat smaller than that of Canada, which is the largest British possession ; and the population of Canada exceeds that of Australasia by a million persons. The population of Victoria is exceeded by that of no British dependency except India, The Feudatory Native States, Canada, Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Gold Coast.

Foreign countries, area and population.

212. The next table gives the area and population of foreign countries, including all which are of importance. The information

* The area includes inhabited islands only, which number from 70 to 80 ; inclusive of uninhabited islands, the area is estimated to be 7,740 square miles. Of the population, in 1891, 108,019 were Fijians ; 2,036 Europeans ; 1,076 half-castes ; 2,267 Polynesians ; 7,468 Asiatics (chiefly natives of British India) ; and others, 314.
† For areas of the various colonies, see paragraph 7 ante.
‡ Exclusive of wandering Aborigines.

has been drawn from authentic sources, and it is brought down to the latest available dates:—

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION.*

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census(c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
Austria-Hungary† ...	264,443	(c) 1890	42,635,342	161
Belgium ...	11,370	(c) „	6,147,041	541
Denmark ...	14,784	(c) 1890	2,172,205	147
„ colonies of ‡ ...	87,123	„	126,162	1.4
Total Danish dominions ...	101,907	(c) 1890	2,298,367	23
France ...	204,092	(c) 1891	38,343,192	188
„ colonies of, Algeria ...	257,450	1887–91	3,910,399	15
„ „ Senegal, etc. ...	140,000	„	182,764§	1
„ „ French Soudan ...	50,000	„	283,660§	6
„ „ Gaboon, Guinea Coast & Congo Region ...	267,900	„	686,500	3
„ „ Tonquin ...	34,700	„	12,000,000	346
„ „ others ...	83,998	„	2,874,970	34
„ || protectorates of, Tunis ...	45,000	„	1,500,000	33
„ „ Madagascar ...	228,500	„	1,500,000	7
„ „ Annam ...	106,250	„	5,000,000	47
„ „ Sahara, etc. ...	1,568,000	„	1,120,000	.7
„ „ others ...	33,190	„	1,547,000	47
Total French dominions ...	3,019,080	1887–91	68,948,485	23
Germany ...	208,640	(c) 1890	49,416,476	237
Greece ...	24,970	(c) 1889	2,187,208	88
Holland ...	12,648	1890	4,564,565	361
„ colonies of, Java and Madura ...	50,848	1889	23,064,086	454
„ other colonies ...	668,826	„	6,801,914	10
Total Dutch dominions ...	732,322	1889–90	34,430,565	47
Italy ...	114,410	1890	30,158,408	264
Luxemburg ...	998	„	211,088	212
Montenegro ...	3,486	(c) 1880	236,000	68

* The figures of population in this table have been taken principally from the *Statesman's Year-Book*, 1892.

† Including the formally annexed provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novi-bazar, which contain an area of 23,262 square miles, with a population in 1888 of 1,404,000.

‡ Including Farøe islands.

§ Exclusive of natives.

|| Including spheres of influence.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN—continued.				
Portugal	32,528	1881	4,306,554	132
„ possessions of Azores ...	1,005	„	269,401	268
„ „ Madeira ...	505	„	132,223	262
„ „ others ...	924,000	...	12,650,540	14
Total Portuguese dominions	958,038	1881	17,358,718	18
Roumania	48,307	1887	5,500,000	114
Russia in Europe :—				
Russia (proper)	1,902,092	1887-9	86,594,226	46
Poland	49,142	„	8,385,807	171
Finland	144,210	„	2,305,916	16
Total	2,095,444	1887-9	97,285,949	46
Russia in Asia :—				
Caucasus and Trans-Caspian territory	395,453	1886	7,458,151	18
Siberia	4,823,112	„	4,493,667	9
Central Asia	1,170,744	„	5,532,021	5
Total	6,389,309	1886	17,483,839	3
Total Russian Empire ...	8,484,753	1886-9	114,769,788	14
Servia	19,050	(c)1891	2,162,759	114
Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands)	197,670	(c)1887	17,550,246	89
Spain, colonies of	406,903	„	9,585,572	24
Total Spanish dominions ...	604,573	(c)1887	27,135,818	45
Sweden and Norway	295,327	(c)1891	6,783,851	23
Switzerland	15,892	(c)1888	2,917,754	184
Turkey *	1,192,088	(c)1885	27,743,100	23
Eastern Roumelia	13,858	(c)1888	960,441	69
Bulgaria	24,369	„	2,193,934	90
Total Turkish Empire ...	1,230,315	...	30,897,475	25

* Turkey in Europe is estimated to contain 63,850 square miles, and 4,786,545 inhabitants; the portion in Asia (inclusive of the tributary principality of Samos), 729,380 square miles, and 21,656,555 inhabitants; and the portion in Africa (exclusive of the Protectorate of Egypt), 398,873 square miles, and 1,300,000 inhabitants.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION—*continued*.

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census(c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
ASIATIC.				
China (proper)* ...	1,336,841	{ 1879 & 1882 }	386,000,000	289
„ dependencies of ...	2,881,560	...	16,680,000	6
Total Chinese Empire ...	4,218,401	...	402,680,000	95
Corea ...	84,222	1886	12,000,000	142
Japan† ...	147,655	1890	40,072,020	271
Nepaul ...	54,000	1889	2,000,000	37
Persia ...	628,000	1881	7,653,600‡	12
Siam ...	250,000	...	6,000,000	24
AFRICAN.				
Egypt (proper) § ...	12,826	(c)1882	6,817,265	532
Liberia ...	14,300	...	1,068,000	75
Morocco || ...	219,000	1889	9,400,000	43
South African Republic... ..	121,854	(c)1890	679,192	6
AMERICAN.				
Argentine Confederation including Patagonia ...	1,125,086	1887	4,086,492	4
Bolivia ...	772,548	1889	2,300,000	3
Brazil ¶ ...	3,209,878	1888	14,002,335	4
Chile** ...	293,970	1891	2,766,747	9
Colombia †† ...	504,773	1881	3,878,600	8
Costa Rica ...	20,000	1891	238,782	12
Ecuador ...	118,630	...	1,271,861	11
Guatemala ...	46,800	1890	1,452,003	31
Haiti †† ...	10,204	1887	960,000	94
Honduras ...	46,400	1889	431,917	9
Mexico ...	767,005	1890	11,395,712	15
Nicaragua** ...	49,500	1889	282,845	6
Paraguay §§ ...	98,000	(c)1887	329,645	3
Peru ** ...	413,983	1884	2,994,675	7
Salvador ...	7,226	1891	777,895	108

* The figures relating to China (Proper) are principally for the year 1885, and are mainly derived from an official report published by the Minister of Finance. The dependencies referred to are Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, Jungaria, and East Turkestan, but not Corea.

† For a Statistical Account of the Empire of Japan, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1881-2, page 517.

‡ Including 1,910,000 nomads.

§ Authorities differ considerably as to the area of Egypt. Thus the State-Major-General of Egypt estimates the total area (not including the territories of the Soudan still occupied) as 394,240 square miles. *L'Almanach de Gotha* gives the area as 27,687 square kilometres (or about 10,690 square miles). The area above given is that published by the Imperial Board of Trade.

|| The estimates of population of Morocco, vary from two and a half millions to nine and a half millions.

¶ The wandering Aboriginal population is estimated to amount to 600,000.

** Not including wild Indians to the number of 30,000 in Nicaragua, 350,000 in Peru, and 50,000 in Chile.

†† Including wild Indians, estimated at 220,000.

‡‡ Nine-tenths of the population are negroes and the rest principally mulattoes.

§§ Exclusive of about 60,000 semi-civilised and 70,000 wild Indians.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
AMERICAN— <i>continued.</i>				
Santo Domingo	18,045	1888	610,000	34
United States *	3,602,990	(c)1891	62,875,956	17
Uruguay	72,110	1889	683,943	9
Venezuela	594,165	1890	2,285,054	4
OCEANIC.				
Hawaiian Islands †	6,640	(c)1890	89,990	14
Samoa	1,071	1889	36,000	33
Tonga	374	„	20,000	53
Grand total of countries named	33,667,537	...	1,046,335,672	31·1
Grand total of British Dominions	9,178,071	...	345,598,344	37·7
Grand total of British and Foreign Countries	42,845,608	...	1,391,934,016	32·5

British dominions compared with foreign countries.

213. According to the last two tables, the British Empire covers an area somewhat larger than European and Asiatic Russia combined, more than four times as large as Russia in Europe, more than twice as large as the Chinese Empire, and over two and a half times as large as the United States; while its population is equal to seven-eighths of that of the Chinese Empire, is more than three times as large as that of the Russian Empire, is five times as large as that of France and its possessions, is five and a half times as large as that of the United States, and nearly seven times that of Germany. Moreover, the area of the British dominions is about seventy-six times, and the population thereof more than nine times, as large as the area and population respectively of the United Kingdom itself.

Density of population in various countries.

214. The most densely populated independent country in the world appears to be Belgium, and the next England and Wales—the former containing five hundred and forty-one, and the latter nearly five hundred, persons to the square mile. Holland comes next, with three hundred and sixty-one; then China, which, according to the latest estimate, contains, even without its dependencies, over a fourth of the total population of the world, with two hundred and eighty-nine persons to the square mile; Japan with two hundred and

* Including Alaska Territory, which contains an area of 577,390 square miles, and a population of 37,000. Indians to the number of 249,273 are also included.

† Of the population given 34,436 were natives, 6,186 half-castes, 15,301 Chinese, 12,360 Japanese, 588 Polynesians, and 21,119 whites, principally Portuguese.

seventy-one; Italy next, with two hundred and sixty-four; followed in close succession by Germany, Luxemburg, France, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, and Denmark. Ireland is a little less densely populated than Denmark, and Scotland is less so than Ireland.

215. In most European countries, females are more numerous than males, the only exceptions in the following list being Russia, Italy, Servia, Roumania, Greece, and Bosnia. British India and the Asiatic portion of the Russian Empire, Corea, Japan, Canada, the United States, most of the South American Republics, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Australasian colonies also contain more males than females:—

Proportions
of sexes in
various
countries.

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Females to 100 Males.		Females to 100 Males
Paraguay (1887) ...	112.1	Italy (1881) ...	99.5
Portugal (1878) ...	109.2	Cape of Good Hope (1891)	99.0
Scotland (1891) ...	106.7	Corea... ..	98.2
Sweden and Norway (1890)	106.5	Japan (1890) ...	97.9
England and Wales (1891)	106.4	Canada (1881) ...	97.6
United Kingdom (1891) ...	106.0	United States (1880) ...	96.5
Mexico (1882) ...	105.9	British India (1891) ...	95.8
Switzerland (1888) ...	105.6	Servia (1891) ...	94.7
Austria (1890) ...	104.4	Roumania ...	94.4
Germany (1885) ...	104.3	Brazil (1872) ...	93.8
Spain (1887) ...	103.9	Greece (1891) ...	92.9
Prussia (1885) ...	103.8	Uruguay (1889) ...	92.3
Finland (1886) ...	103.5	South Australia (1891) ...	92.1
Ireland (1891) ...	103.1	Victoria (1891) ...	90.6
Holland (1890) ...	102.4	Bosnia (1885) ...	89.5
Hungary (1880) ...	101.8	Tasmania (1891) ...	89.1
European Russia (1885) ...	101.4	New Zealand (1891) ...	88.3
France (1881) ...	100.8	Australasia (1891) ...	86.6
Denmark (1890) ...	100.6	Australia (1891) ...	86.1
Belgium (1890) ...	100.5	New South Wales (1891)	84.8
Egypt (1882) ...	100.4	Queensland (1891) ...	75.9
Russian Empire ...	99.7*	Western Australia (1891)	67.0

216. Geographers differ as to the area and population of the world and its various divisions. The total land area, however, is generally considered to be something over fifty million square miles, and the total population to something under fifteen hundred millions. The following table contains two of the latest estimates, the number of inhabitants to the square mile being also given:—

The world's
area and
population.

* No regular census of the Russian Empire has ever been taken, but an estimate was made by the Government in 1885, which gave the number of males as 54,063,353, and the number of females as 53,883,042; and there were besides 835,840 individuals in Central Asia, of whom the sex was unknown.

THE WORLD.—ESTIMATES OF AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Area in Square Miles (000's omitted).		Estimated Population (000's omitted).		Population per Square Mile.	
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
Europe ...	3,555,	3,797,	360,200,	357,852,	101	94
Asia ...	14,710,	17,039,	850,000,	825,954,	57	48
Africa ...	11,514,	11,518,	127,000,	168,499,	11	14
North America	6,446,	7,952,	89,250,	88,386,	14	11
South America	6,837,	6,845,	36,420,	33,343,	5	5
Australasia and Polynesia	3,300,	3,458,	4,750,	5,685,	1·4	1·6
Polar Regions	4,889,*	1,690,†	300,*	11,†	...	...
Total ...	51,251,	52,299,	1,467,920,	1,479,730,	29	28

NOTE.—These estimates have been taken from the *Statesman's Year Book*, 1892. Estimate A is by Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, F.R.G.S. Estimate B is from *Die Bevölkerung der Erde*.

Increase in
the world's
population,
1880-1890.

217. Mr. Ravenstein estimates that the increase of the population of the world and its various divisions during the ten years ended with 1890 has been at the following rate:—Europe, 8·7 per cent.; Asia, 6 per cent.; Africa, 10 per cent.; North America, 20 per cent.; South America, 15 per cent.; Australasia, 30 per cent.; the World, 8 per cent.

Proportion
of countries
named to
world.

218. Comparing the totals in the table with those in the lowest line of the table following paragraph 212 *ante*, it appears that more than three-fourths of the earth's surface, and more than five-sixths of its population, are included in the countries named.

Proportion
of British
dominions,
etc., to
world.

219. It appears, moreover, that British dominions cover more than a sixth of the earth's surface, and contain about a fourth of its population; that the Australasian colonies cover a little over a seven-teenth of its surface, but contain only about a four-hundredth of its population; and that Victoria does not cover much more than a six-hundredth part of its surface, and contains less than a fourteen-hundredth of its population.

Available
land of the
world.

220. It has been estimated that of the land of the earth, exclusive of the polar regions, 61 per cent. is fit for agriculture, 30 per cent. consists of steppes and mountains, a considerable portion being probably fit for pastoral purposes, and 9 per cent. is desert.

* Beyond the north limit of cereals.

† Polar Islands only.

221. In the following paragraphs the immigration and emigration referred to is by sea only; the results given would probably be greatly modified if the overland traffic, of which no record is available, were to be taken into account, more especially since the facilities for overland intercourse with the neighbouring colonies have been greatly increased by the extension of railways. The insufficiency of the present returns of immigration and emigration to supply material for supplementing the return of births and deaths, for the purpose of forming estimates of population between the census periods, has more than once been brought under the notice of the Government by the Government Statist, who has suggested that steps should be taken to obtain a record of the arrivals and departures overland; but it seems that difficulties, at present supposed to be insuperable, stand in the way of taking note of such persons, and therefore there is no alternative but to leave them out of account altogether. It is evident that, supposing the returns of those who come and go by the seaboard are correct, and the births and deaths are all registered, the population estimates must always understate or overstate the truth, according as the arrivals or the departures overland are the greater.

Overland
migration
not
recorded.

222. In consequence of the system pursued in keeping the records of immigration and emigration—the practice being to set down all who pass through Victorian ports on their way to other colonies and countries as both arriving in and departing from this colony—Victoria, being situated between South Australia and Western Australia on the one hand and New South Wales and Queensland on the other, seems always to have an unduly large number of persons coming in and leaving, whereby an impression is created that great numbers come to Victoria, but, being dissatisfied with their prospects in this colony, betake themselves elsewhere. If all are recorded accurately, the result showing those who remain would be correct; still it is to be regretted that some means could not be found of keeping the account without including a number of persons who have had no connexion whatever with the colony, and perhaps may have never so much as even landed on its shores.

Returns of
arrivals and
departures
unduly
swelled.

223. The arrivals and departures by sea* recorded during 1891, also the excess of the former over the latter, were as follow:—

Immigra-
tion and
emigration,
1891.

* All the figures relating to arrivals in the colony, and departures therefrom, contain statements of those who come and go by sea only. No attempt is made to keep an account of those who cross the frontier from and to the adjacent colonies. It has already been mentioned that the number of persons departing by sea is habitually understated. The number of immigrants and emigrants recorded in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), published in the second volume.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1891.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arrivals by sea	41,537	20,911	62,448
Departures by sea	36,033	17,139	53,172
Excess of arrivals	5,504	3,772	9,276

Gain by im-
migration,
1890 and
1891
compared.

224. The records of both arrivals and departures show much smaller numbers for 1891 than for 1890—the former by 17,329, and the latter by 10,648; the apparent net gain being less than in 1890 by 6,681, viz., 3,927 males and 2,754 females.

Adults and
children
arriving
and
departing.

225. The immigration authorities do not note the exact ages of the persons arriving and departing, but classify them as adults, or those from 12 years of age upwards; as children, or those between 1 year of age and 12 years; and as infants, or those under 1 year. The following are the numbers under each of those heads who came and went during 1891:—

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ADULTS, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS, 1891.

—	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Arrivals	57,807	4,131	510	62,448
Departures	47,848	4,586	738	53,172
Immigration in excess ...	9,959	—455*	—228*	9,276†

Arrivals
from and
departures
for different
countries.

226. In consequence of the practice which exists of recording the ports of original departure and final destination of the ships as being also those of all the passengers, instead of noting the ports at which the respective passengers joined the vessel and those at which they stated their intention of leaving it, much doubt must exist as to the accuracy of the records showing the countries from which persons who arrive in the colony came, and to which those who left it went. The returns, however, as furnished by the immigration authorities, are given for what they may be worth:—

* Excess of emigration.

† Net figures.

ARRIVALS FROM AND DEPARTURES FOR DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1891.

Countries.	Arrivals therefrom.	Departures thereto.	Excess of Immigration.
New South Wales and Queensland ...	24,456	20,438	4,018
South and Western Australia ...	7,242	7,342	— 100*
Tasmania ...	18,346	15,217	3,129
New Zealand ...	4,028	3,313	715
The United Kingdom ...	5,846	4,853	993
Foreign Countries ...	2,530	2,009	521
Total ...	62,448	53,172	9,276

227. The net result of the recorded immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries during the last eight months and twenty-seven days of 1881, each of the years 1882 to 1890, the first three months and five days, and the last eight months and twenty-five days of 1891, the whole being the period intervening between the censuses of 1881 and the end of 1891, is shown in the following table :—

Gain by immigration from various countries, and vice versa.

NET IMMIGRATION FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1891.

Years.	Immigration from in Excess of Emigration to—*						Net Immigration.
	New South Wales and Queensland.	South and Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand and the South Seas.	The United Kingdom.	Foreign Countries.	
1881 (8 months and 27 days) ...	— 1,327	1,024	1,681	886	3,205	963	6,432
1882 ...	— 2,978	2,929	3,455	165	6,702	607	10,880
1883 ...	— 7,441	2,362	4,500	407	10,276	926	11,030
1884 ...	— 3,647	768	5,332	796	9,863	1,029	14,141
1885 ...	— 7,492	6,136	5,076	1,628	8,875	759	14,982
1886 ...	— 4,479	7,248	5,556	2,694	11,722	2,561	25,302
1887 ...	939	3,991	3,106	1,538	8,813	3,639	22,026
1888 ...	10,517	3,402	8,649	8,475	9,894	866	41,803
1889 ...	— 259	507	5,259	361	10,287	9	16,164
1890 ...	4,034	— 1,422	6,948	1,299	3,502	1,596	15,957
1891 (3 months and 5 days) ...	2,019	178	2,871	290	— 835	107	4,630
1891 (8 months and 25 days) ..	1,999	— 278	258	425	1,828	414	4,646
Total ...	— 8,115†	28,545†	52,691	18,964	84,132†	13,476	187,993

* Where the minus sign (—) occurs it indicates that emigration was in excess of immigration by the number against which it is placed.

† Net figures.

Net immi-
gration
from
various
countries.

228. It would appear from this table that the colony gained population from the United Kingdom in all the periods shown, except during the first three months of 1891, when there was a slight loss; that it gained in all the periods from foreign countries, Tasmania, and New Zealand; that, moreover, it gained from the western colonies in all the years except 1890 and 1891, but lost to the eastern ones in all the periods but five, the net loss in that direction being over 8,000 in the eleven years. The largest apparent gain in any one year (42,000) was in 1888, that being the year of the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition; the next largest gain (25,000) was in 1886, when the net immigration was much larger than in any other year except the Exhibition year alluded to. It should be borne in mind that so far as migration by the seaboard is concerned, which is that to which the table refers, the returns inwards are fairly correct, whilst those outwards invariably understate the truth, and chiefly for this reason the recent enumeration of the population, taken in connection with the registrations of births and deaths, revealed the fact that in the recent intercensal period the actual gain by immigration was only 168,000, as against 183,000 shown by the addition of the figures in the last column of the table, omitting those in the last line.

State-
assisted
immigra-
tion.

229. In the twelve years 1871 to 1882, 5,547 immigrants from the United Kingdom had free or partially free passages granted them to Victoria. Of these, 3,212, or 58 per cent., arrived in the first year, and 5,168, or 93 per cent., in the first three years of the period alluded to. The number then declined rapidly from year to year, and since 1873 only 379 such immigrants have arrived. Of these only 5, all females, came in 1880, not one in 1881, and only 2 in 1882. Since 1882 no free or assisted immigrants have been introduced by the State.*

Chinese
immigra-
tion, 1891.

230. The Chinese immigrants included in the returns of 1891 numbered 293 all but 3 of whom were males, or 61 more than in 1890, and 169 more than in 1889. The number of Chinese emigrants during 1891 was 604, viz., 603 males and 1 females, as compared with 583 males and 10 females in 1890.

Chinese
where from
and
where to.

231. Of the Chinese who arrived in 1891, 2 came from New South Wales and Queensland, 138 from Tasmania, 29 from New Zealand, 1 from South Australia, 74 from the United Kingdom and France, and 49 from Hong Kong. Of those who left, 54 went to New South Wales, 13 to South Australia, 2 to New Zealand, and 535 returned to Hong Kong.

* For number of State-assisted immigrants, not only in Victoria but also in the neighbouring colonies, for each year since 1850, see last issue of this work, Vol. II., page 484.

232. In the last ten years the Chinese population apparently decreased by 136. In the first three and in the last four years of that period there was a loss by the departures of Chinese being in excess of the arrivals, which was not counterbalanced by the reverse process during the three years prior to 1888, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Arrivals and
departures
of Chinese,
1882 to
1891.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE BY SEA,
1882 to 1891.

Year.	Arrivals of Chinese.	Departures of Chinese.	Excess of Arrivals (+). Excess of Departures (-).
1882	327	699	-372
1883	433	568	-135
1884	557	627	- 70
1885	670	579	+ 91
1886	1,108	492	+616
1887	2,049	902	+1,147
1888	372	582	-210
1889	124	655	-531
1890	232	593	-361
1891	293	604	-311
Total	6,165	6,301	-136

233. The following table shows the recorded arrivals in and departures from each Australasian colony by sea, and the excess of the former over the latter during the year 1891; the sexes of those who came and who went away being also distinguished:—

Immigra-
tion and
emigration
in Austral-
asian
colonies,
1891.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Arrivals.			Departures.*			Excess of Arrivals over Departures.†		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Victoria	41,537	20,911	62,448	36,033	17,139	53,172	5,504	3,772	9,276
New South Wales ..	47,057	22,862	69,919	35,415	16,658	52,073	11,642	6,204	17,846
Queensland	13,090	5,679	18,769	11,822	5,070	16,892	1,268	609	1,877
South Australia† ..	11,990	4,694	16,684	9,272	3,535	12,807	2,718	1,159	3,877
Western Australia	4,971	1,375	6,346	2,093	568	2,661	2,878	807	3,685
Total	118,645	55,521	174,166	94,635	42,970	137,605	24,010	12,551	36,561
Tasmania	18,129	9,186	27,315	14,010	7,223	21,233	4,119	1,963	6,082
New Zealand	9,427	5,004	14,431	11,396	6,233	17,629	-1,969	-1,229	-3,198
Grand total	146,201	69,711	215,912	120,041	56,426	176,467	26,160§	13,285§	§39,445

NOTE.—The figures in this table refer to immigration and emigration by sea only.

* The figures in these columns understate the truth. Many persons leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted.

† Where the minus sign (-) appears the departures exceeded the arrivals by the number against which it is placed.

‡ Exclusive of the Northern Territory.

§ Net figures.

Net gain by immigration to Australia and Australasia.

234. The figures in the table indicate the persons going from colony to colony, as well as those arriving from, and departing for, distant countries. The figures in the total and grand total lines of the last three columns, however, ought to show the net gain to the population of Australia and Australasia by immigration. By the last of these columns it is seen that, in 1891, the Australian continent apparently gained nearly 37,000, and the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, apparently gained over 39,000 inhabitants. The corresponding figures for 1890 were 51,139 and 51,804; those for 1889 were 48,802 and 51,688; those for 1888 were 73,844 and 65,599; those for 1887 were 61,732 and 65,041; and those for 1886 were 63,144 and 64,947. Many persons, however, leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted; therefore the actual gain from without is always less than the records indicate.

Net gain in Victoria, loss in New Zealand.

235. It will be noticed that the net immigration during the year was very much larger to Victoria than to any other colony of the group, except New South Wales; also that New Zealand was the only colony in which there was a recorded loss of population by emigration.

Order of colonies in respect to gain by immigration.

236. The following, according to the table, is the order in which the colonies stood during 1891, in reference to the net increase of their populations from external sources:—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1891.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. New South Wales | 5. Western Australia. |
| 2. Victoria | 6. Queensland |
| 3. Tasmania | 7. New Zealand (emigrants exceeded immigrants) |
| 4. South Australia | |

Immigration and emigration in Australasian colonies, 1882-91.

237. The arrivals in and departures from each Australasian colony by sea, and their difference, were as follow in the ten years ended with 1891, the arrivals of persons whose passages were paid, either wholly or partly, by the Colonial Governments, being distinguished from those who made their way to the colonies without State assistance:—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, 1882 TO 1891.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.*	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.‡	Total.		
Victoria ...	1882	59,402	2	59,404	48,524	10,880
	1883	66,592	...	66,592	55,562	11,030
	1884	72,202	...	72,202	58,061	14,141
	1885	76,976	...	76,976	61,994	14,982
	1886	93,404	...	93,404	68,102	25,302
	1887	90,147	...	90,147	68,121	22,026
	1888	102,032	...	102,032	60,229	41,803
	1889	84,582	...	84,582	68,418	16,164
	1890	79,777	...	79,777	63,820	15,957
	1891	62,448	...	62,448	53,172	9,276
New South Wales ...	1882	44,056	3,233	47,289	27,972	19,317
	1883	58,837	8,369	67,206	34,396	32,810
	1884	64,918	7,568	72,486	40,254	32,232
	1885	72,584	5,554	78,138	38,455	39,683
	1886	66,307	4,081	70,388	41,896	28,492
	1887	66,243	1,362	67,605	44,089	23,516
	1888	64,698	528	65,226	43,681	21,545
	1889	63,766	431	64,197	43,557	20,640
	1890	70,537	376	70,913	45,239	25,674
	1891	...	...	69,919	52,073	17,846
Queensland ...	1882	16,705	10,295	27,000	9,957	17,043
	1883	21,085	25,245	46,330	11,959	34,371
	1884	22,164	14,719	36,883	18,263	18,620
	1885	24,718	9,616	34,334	22,768	11,566
	1886	23,650	10,451	34,101	20,911	13,190
	1887	22,993	9,400	32,393	16,414	15,979
	1888	26,515	8,349	34,864	23,059	11,805
	1889	29,332	6,274	35,606	24,680	10,926
	1890	21,211	3,253	24,464	18,817	5,647
	1891	...	...	18,769	16,892	1,877
South Australia ...	1882	13,748	1,122	14,870	14,136	734
	1883	15,701	4,129	19,830	15,562	4,268
	1884	16,322	968	17,290	16,082	1,208
	1885	14,207	293	14,500	21,917	—7,417
	1886	17,623	...	17,623	25,231	—7,608
	1887	15,468	...	15,468	17,667	—2,199
	1888	12,637	...	12,637	12,750	—113
	1889	9,230	...	9,230	8,736	494
	1890	9,404	...	9,404	7,114	2,290
	1891	16,684	...	16,684	12,807	3,877

* These figures understate the truth. Many persons leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted.

† In consequence of the Emigration returns being defective, as stated by the previous footnote, these figures are too high, except where the minus sign appears, and then they are too low.

‡ See footnote on page 148 *ante*.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, 1882 TO 1891—*continued*.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.*	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
Western Australia ...	1882	...	...	932‡	838	94
	1883	1,211	296	1,507	1,071	436
	1884	2,083	351	2,434	1,563	871
	1885	2,666	381	3,047	1,419	1,628
	1886	4,059	1,556	5,615	1,877	3,738
	1887	2,921	1,529	4,450	2,400	2,050
	1888	1,548	50	1,598	2,794	—1,196
	1889	2,689	161	2,850	2,272	578
	1890	3,485	82	3,567	1,996	1,571
	1891	...	...	6,346	2,661	3,685
Tasmania ...	1882	12,681	141	12,822	11,403	1,419
	1883	13,642	598	14,240	12,636	1,604
	1884	13,308	949	14,257	12,524	1,733
	1885	14,240	582	14,822	14,173	649
	1886	15,231	168	15,399	14,630	769
	1887	14,797	183	14,980	12,288	2,692
	1888	18,834	32	18,866	17,936	930
	1889	23,424	19	23,443	20,771	2,672
	1890	29,514	3	29,517	27,070	2,447
	1891	...	...	27,315	21,233	6,082
New Zealand ...	1882	10,219	726	10,945	7,456	3,489
	1883	13,313	5,902	19,215	9,186	10,029
	1884	16,133	3,888	20,021	10,700	9,321
	1885	15,127	1,072	16,199	11,695	4,504
	1886	15,559	542	16,101	15,037	1,064
	1887	12,403	1,286	13,689	12,712	977
	1888	13,121	485	13,606	22,781	—9,175
	1889	15,301	91	15,392	15,178	214
	1890	14,884	144	15,028	16,810	—1,782
	1891	...	...	14,431	17,629	—3,198

NOTE.—The minus sign (–) indicates that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number to which it is prefixed.

Immigra-
tion and
emigration
in different
years.

238. The returns show that more persons have in all the years departed from Victoria than from any of the other colonies; but it has been already explained§ that many of these only pass through the ports of the colony on their way to other places. In the three years ended with 1885, the arrivals in New South Wales were more numerous than those in Victoria, but in all the other years the arrivals in Victoria exceeded those in any other colony. In 1888 the net

* See footnote (*) on page 151.

† See footnote (†) on page 151.

‡ The numbers assisted and unassisted were not distinguished.

§ See paragraph 222 *ante*.

immigration to Victoria was much larger than that to New South Wales, but the reverse was the case in all the other years named.

239. The returns of assisted immigration in 1891 have not come to hand, but in 1890 immigration received little or no State assistance in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, or New Zealand ; but it was still largely subsidized in Queensland, and to a less extent in New South Wales. The following are the differences between the number of persons who arrived in the various colonies entirely at their own expense and those who left them in that year; the colonies being placed in order :—

Order of colonies in respect to gain by unassisted immigration.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, OR THE CONTRARY,* 1890.

	Excess.†		Excess.†
1. New South Wales ...	25,298	5. South Australia ...	2,290
2. Victoria ...	15,957	6. Western Australia ...	1,489
3. Tasmania ...	2,444	7. New Zealand ...	−1,926
4. Queensland ...	2,394		

240. Cities in Victoria number 11, towns 8, and boroughs 41, or 60 in all. The following is a statement of the estimated area, population, and number of dwellings; the total and annual value of rateable property, and the total revenue of each city, town, and borough during the year 1891.‡ The areas have been quite recently carefully revised by the Lands Department :—

Cities, towns, and boroughs, 1891.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1891.§

Name.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Estimated Population.¶	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
CITIES.				£	£	£
Ballarat ...	4,090	24,257	5,397	2,572,260	171,484	31,913
Bendigo (Sandhurst)¶¶	7,900	26,627	6,214	1,673,050	167,305	27,821
Collingwood ...	1,139	34,791	7,807	2,818,360	281,836	30,434
Fitzroy ...	923	31,453	6,627	3,486,630	348,663	41,440
Footscray**	3,075	18,253	4,383	3,486,740	174,337	26,941
Hawthorn...	2,389	19,267	4,097	3,045,312	253,776	34,267
Melbourne ...	5,020	73,296	15,802	19,135,830	1,913,583	248,924
Prahran ...	2,320	39,453	8,588	7,855,720	561,123	52,706
Richmond ...	1,430	36,704	8,960	4,627,065	308,470	48,160
South Melbourne ...	2,311	45,570	9,093	11,726,200	586,310	76,176
St. Kilda ...	2,046	20,202	4,138	4,098,640	315,280	32,806

* Indicated by the minus sign (−).† See footnote (†) on page 151.

‡ For an account of the system of Municipal Government in Victoria, see paragraph 36 *et seq. ante*.

§ The financial year of Melbourne and Geelong ends on the 31st August; that of all other municipalities on the 30th September.

¶ The population of cities, towns, and boroughs are given for various dates, the average period being about the end of August.

¶¶ Name changed from Sandhurst on the 4th May, 1891.

** The town of Footscray was proclaimed a city on the 20th January, 1891.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1891*—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Estimated Popula- tion.†	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rate- able Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
TOWNS.						
				£	£	£
Ballarat East ...	4,331	16,592	3,735	782,640	78,264	14,415
Brighton ...	3,288	9,887	2,120	3,017,200	150,860	16,455
Brunswick ...	2,722	21,961	5,300	2,943,132	210,228	33,724
Essendon ...	4,000	15,245	3,265	2,387,148	198,929	25,940
Geelong ...	3,012	11,666	2,700	926,970	92,697	15,552
Northcote ...	2,850	7,100	1,843	2,265,950	101,615	14,904
North Melbourne ...	565	21,057‡	4,306	1,177,274	177,274	22,710
Williamstown ...	2,775	16,190	3,507	1,180,610	118,061	20,345
BOROUGHES.						
Ararat ...	3,840	3,200	570	168,540	16,854	2,932
Browns & Scarsdale...	5,760	687	162	10,790	2,158	405
Buninyong ...	3,424	1,210	305	63,000	6,300	975
Carisbrook ...	5,395	1,250	270	56,750	5,651	1,045
Castlemaine ...	5,760	4,770	1,109	300,470	30,047	4,533
Chewton ...	5,760	1,212	368	33,600	6,720	609
Clunes ...	5,760	3,242	860	121,720	12,660	2,627
Creswick ...	4,760	3,095	747	83,736	10,467	2,971
Daylesford ...	4,062	4,089	885	169,770	16,977	3,508
Dunolly ...	5,760	1,451	359	80,000	8,296	1,475
Eaglehawk ...	3,640	7,265	1,660	409,773	31,520	4,950
Echuca ...	4,308	4,234	736	387,876	32,323	5,604
Flemington & Ken- sington ...	1,088	10,100	2,250	2,020,000	101,000	14,239
Geelong West ...	859	5,715	1,360	339,804	28,317	3,837
Hamilton ...	5,100	3,373	650	200,000	20,000	4,043
Heathcote ...	3,594	1,090	267	28,000	5,715	884
Horsham ...	5,760	3,000	560	261,300	26,130	4,407
Inglewood ...	2,560	1,358	373	47,152	8,573	1,294
Kew ...	3,553	8,500	1,460	2,059,140	137,276	13,152
Koroit ...	5,599	1,694	335	188,928	15,744	2,239
Majorca ...	5,005	1,005	263	33,920	4,240	793
Malmsbury ...	4,214	1,367	287	60,000	6,930	1,202
Maryborough ...	5,760	5,000	1,100	282,490	28,249	4,246
Newtown and Chilwell	1,422	5,227	1,070	492,585	32,839	4,515
Oakleigh§ ...	2,178	1,250	321	515,820	25,791	91
Port Fairy ...	5,902	1,864	404	259,000	12,936	3,780
Portland ...	2,860	2,284	506	209,920	13,948	3,908
Port Melbourne ...	2,366	12,797	2,792	1,001,394	111,266	14,235
Queenscliff ...	2,173	2,000	368	156,264	13,022	2,100
Raywood ...	5,760	470	110	15,152	2,165	382
Rutherglen ...	1,280	704	141	45,545	4,554	723
Sale ...	5,442	3,800	774	376,000	30,115	8,546
Sebastopol ...	1,880	2,603	597	82,570	8,257	1,244
Smythesdale ...	1,440	421	109	19,125	1,912	179
St. Arnaud ...	6,355	3,065	670	172,650	17,265	2,567

* See footnote (§) on page 153.

† See footnote (||) on page 153.

‡ Including Benevolent Asylum.

§ Borough created on the 10th March, 1891, out of portion of Oakleigh Shire.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHs, 1891*—*continued.*

Name.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Estimated Population.†	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
BOROUGHS—<i>contd.</i>						
				£	£	£
Stawell ...	5,996	5,183	1,141	140,020	20,003	3,742
Talbot ...	5,578	1,420	365	31,605	6,321	1,266
Tarnagulla ...	5,133	710	200	40,000	5,326	680
Wangaratta ...	3,932	2,100	430	143,000	14,300	2,841
Warrnambool ...	3,450	6,582	1,203	943,740	47,187	14,760
Wood's Point ...	2,560	300	65	18,210	1,821	95
Total ...	223,214 or 349 sq.m.	620,258	136,084	91,276,090	7,141,270	963,257

NOTE.—Besides the cities, towns, and boroughs, there are several large towns in Victoria which form portions of shires. These, with their populations at the census of 1891, were as follow :—Kyneton, 3,371; Bairnsdale, 3,000; Maldon, 1,692; Benalla, 2,455; Beechworth, 2,528; Shepparton, 1,678; Walhalla, 1,771; Colac, about 2,000; Camperdown, 1,434; Avoca, 787. For other towns, which were formerly boroughs, see footnote to paragraph 197 *ante*.

241. The next table gives a list of the shires, numbering 137; Shires, 1891. together with a statement of the estimated area, population, and number of dwellings; the total and annual value of rateable property, and the total revenue of each shire, during the year 1891 :—

SHIRES, 1891.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.‡	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.§		Total Revenue. §
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.			£	£	£
Alberton ...	1,413	5,895	1,394	580,910	58,091	10,844
Alexandra ...	766	2,644	526	300,000	33,592	8,783
Arapiles ...	769	3,500	650	750,620	37,531	4,590
Ararat ...	1,556	4,623	943	1,649,330	82,466	9,385
Avoca ...	453	4,597	1,170	254,950	25,495	3,616
Avon ...	640	2,358	523	501,000	33,512	4,837
Bacchus Marsh ...	210	2,479	525	349,456	26,112	3,222
Bairnsdale ...	1,130	7,546	1,696	1,033,000	76,736	24,248
Ballan ...	359	6,451	1,469	738,820	36,941	4 072
Ballarat ...	182	4,491	849	985,810	49,290	6,648
Bannockburn ...	136	1,800	317	260,000	18,236	2,148
Barrabool ...	195	2,098	426	309,956	24,612	2,822
Beechworth|| ...	314	7,355	1,650	379,820	37,982	6,843

* See footnote (§) on page 153.

† See footnote (||) on page 153.

‡ The populations of shires are given for various dates, the average date being about the beginning of August.

§ The financial year of the shires ends on the 30th September.

|| The boundaries of the shires of Beechworth and North Ovens were adjusted on the 28th September, 1891.

SHIRES, 1891—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.	Estimated Popula- tion.*	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rate- able Property.†		Total Revenue. †
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.			£	£	£
Belfast ...	201	2,650	486	1,112,000	40,451	5,846
Bellarine ...	128	4,911	976	515,042	42,921	5,267
Benalla ...	1,140	8,700	1,720	971,090	97,109	13,060
Berwick ...	387	4,080	920	1,311,475	65,574	7,090
Bet Bet ...	337	3,570	1,100	220,000	23,042	2,834
Boroondara ...	13	6,438	1,395	3,138,700	156,935	23,640
Borong ...	852	6,000	950	795,370	39,094	1,874
Braybrook ...	92	1,891	412	902,660	45,133	4,525
Bright ...	1,292	4,258	968	238,200	23,820	3,560
Broadford ...	218	1,630	337	247,940	12,397	1,294
Broadmeadows ...	74	1,779	341	377,060	37,706	3,699
Bulla ...	112	2,150	332	760,000	26,637	2,661
Bulleen (Templestowe)	20½	818	196	309,840	15,492	1,888
Buln Buln‡	441	3,800	1,790	777,960	38,898	17,213
Bungaree ...	88	5,000	1,000	679,860	33,993	4,867
Buninyong ...	296	6,982	1,497	601,488	50,124	6,690
Caulfield ...	9½	8,005	1,939	3,749,004	208,278	41,656
Chiltern ...	95	2,285	492	80,504	10,063	1,740
Coburg ...	7½	5,852	1,300	865,930	86,593	13,442
Colac ...	1,094	7,525	1,498	1,751,760	116,784	13,434
Corio ...	243	2,167	456	300,000	30,452	3,232
Cranbourne ...	218	1,900	420	725,960	36,298	3,707
Creswick ...	198	7,993	1,707	1,263,120	63,156	7,534
Dandenong ...	60	2,500	506	635,760	42,384	6,862
Darebin ...	81	1,269	251	299,565	19,971	2,337
Dimboola ...	4,756	5,054	649	1,089,640	54,482	3,798
Doncaster ...	13½	788	156	567,995	28,400	1,821
Dundas ...	1,364	3,133	688	1,800,160	89,808	9,748
Dunmunkle ...	551	4,725	866	1,027,000	57,082	8,426
East Loddon ...	455	1,700	400	334,890	33,489	3,669
Echuca ...	1,260	7,347	1,504	1,908,000	95,400	11,421
Eltham ...	216	2,874	627	642,940	32,147	3,712
Euroa ...	860	7,381	1,681	832,500	69,375	7,876
Fern Tree Gully ...	120	1,800	360	750,000	40,000	3,770
Flinders & Kangerong	184	2,518	555	532,000	26,600	3,298
Gisborne ...	100	2,365	462	245,100	24,510	2,783
Glenelg ...	1,411	4,977	960	1,910,200	95,510	11,033
Glenlyon ...	121	2,700	600	171,860	17,186	1,983
Gordon ...	856	4,100	750	1,200,000	59,860	6,765
Goulburn ...	257	3,108	540	280,000	31,137	4,537
Grenville ...	315	3,568	943	340,050	32,647	4,253
Hampden ...	1,738	8,360	1,667	2,967,880	148,394	19,154
Healesville ...	197	1,225	246	250,000	13,095	4,116
Heidelberg ...	41	4,413	802	1,535,785	76,789	7,633
Howqua ...	834	1,144	438	26,140	5,228	1,146
Huntly ...	335	4,000	750	385,956	32,163	3,949
Kara Kara ...	911	4,584	1,118	434,638	43,464	4,980
Keilor ...	53	596	144	186,938	18,699	1,961

* See footnote (‡) on page 155.

† The financial year of the shires ends on the 30th September.

‡ The shire of Buln Buln was reduced on the 29th May, 1891, by the creation of the shire of Poowong and Jeetho.

SHIRES, 1891—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.	Estimated Popula- tion.*	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rate- able Property.†		Total Revenue. †
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.			£	£	£
Kilmore ...	92	2,592	529	220,890	22,089	2,720
Korong ...	1,121	8,004	1,960	1,188,166	71,290	8,342
Kowree ...	1,448	2,933	623	816,840	54,456	6,444
Kyneton ...	253	8,727	1,834	1,401,460	70,073	12,126
Lancefield ...	38	1,238	252	225,720	15,048	2,092
Lawloit‡ ...	2,265	3,056	...	...	...	...
Leigh ...	381	1,622	394	394,440	39,444	3,762
Lexton ...	300	2,144	524	475,200	26,939	3,136
Lilydale ...	180	4,666	1,020	766,833	51,123	7,483
Lowan ...	2,289	6,097	2,100	1,700,000	99,975	11,592
Lawloit§	§	§				
Maffra ...	966	3,600	700	911,180	45,559	6,078
Maldon ...	212	4,422	1,064	569,160	28,458	4,906
Malvern ...	6½	8,435	1,900	4,286,920	214,346	33,376
Mansfield... ..	825	3,800	900	850,000	42,086	5,272
Marong ...	562	7,345	1,668	656,365	65,636	7,612
Melton ...	101½	1,200	229	360,000	18,093	2,426
Meredith ...	181	1,261	267	306,200	15,310	1,965
Merriang ...	117	1,086	243	216,684	18,057	1,883
Metcalfe ...	213	3,100	690	260,000	26,040	3,546
Mildura ...	4,564	3,000	500	600,931	44,062	1,429
Minhamite ...	541	1,738	280	1,553,948	46,599	6,061
Moorabbin ...	32	6,572	1,488	2,370,195	158,013	17,107
Mornington ...	118	3,750	900	1,134,360	56,718	7,735
Mortlake ...	815	2,937	522	858,530	85,853	9,956
Mt. Alexander ...	50	2,350	685	67,830	11,305	1,562
Mt. Franklin ...	107	2,921	765	144,800	14,476	1,859
Mt. Rouse ...	537	2,164	450	1,217,660	60,883	7,275
McIvor|| ...	575	2,829	692	583,290	29,165	3,269
Narracan ...	706	4,485	999	763,620	38,181	8,724
Newham ...	91	2,825	520	279,075	18,605	2,703
Newstead ...	105	2,145	614	241,500	16,019	1,948
North Ovens¶	237	2,000	300	421,780	21,089	2,918
North Yarrawonga**	242	3,282	628	750,000	37,494	...
Numurkah ...	620	7,015	1,374	1,478,200	73,910	8,130
Nunawading ...	23½	4,262	1,005	1,660,020	83,000	9,069
Oakleigh ...	25½	1,677	364	979,800	48,590	7,466
Omeo ...	2,211	3,500	950	825,940	41,297	11,114
Oxley ...	1,005	3,460	716	680,120	34,006	4,165
Phillip Island ...	304	2,050	430	600,000	28,887	2,531
Poowong & Jeetho††	151	1,900	300	462,960	23,148	...
Portland ...	1,460	5,365	1,034	1,459,930	72,996	8,286
Preston ...	13¾	3,466	702	1,469,710	73,485	8,449
Pyalong ||	229	1,194	220	293,140	14,657	1,806

* See footnote (‡) on page 155.

† The financial year of the shires ends on the 30th September.

‡ Shire of Lawloit created on 26th May, 1891, being severed from the Shire of Lowan. The number of dwellings, value of rateable property, and revenue included under Lowan.

§ These particulars are included under Lawloit.

|| The boundaries of the shires of McIvor and Pyalong adjusted on the 19th October, 1891.

¶ See footnote (||), page 155.

** Shire of North Yarrawonga created on 14th April, 1891, being severed from Shire of Yarrawonga.

†† Shire formed on 29th May, 1891. See footnote (‡), page 156.

SHIRES, 1891—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.	Estimated Popula- tion.*	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rate- able Property.†		Total Revenue. †
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.			£	£	£
Ripon ...	588	4,404	1,050	928,395	61,893	7,678
Rodney ...	400	5,279	1,131	844,178	56,278	4,957
Romsey ...	85	1,910	372	529,000	26,450	3,665
Rosedale ...	804	3,676	732	1,002,060	50,103	5,934
Rutherglen ...	205	3,510	820	473,072	29,567	3,219
Seymour ...	382	4,485	850	279,542	39,934	4,552
Shepparton ...	208	3,780	730	421,600	42,160	5,836
South Barwon ...	63	2,159	518	177,780	17,778	2,381
Springfield ...	111	915	193	302,360	15,118	1,738
St. Arnaud ...	1,690	7,383	1,485	1,601,640	88,980	12,021
Stawell ...	994	3,800	935	974,472	51,288	5,791
Strathfieldsaye ...	234	3,365	751	206,180	20,618	2,412
Swan Hill ...	5,621	7,555	1,490	1,561,660	78,083	10,211
Talbot ...	184	1,750	450	174,860	17,486	2,010
Tambo ...	4,928	4,700	950	642,210	32,110	8,248
Towong ...	2,545	5,187	1,032	1,059,940	52,997	11,356
Traralgon‡	388	4,394	1,070	192,305	38,660	8,723
Tullaroop...	222	3,757	928	261,375	26,137	3,527
Upper Yarra ...	454	800	260	275,490	13,780	2,417
Walhalla ...	409	2,297	564	58,416	14,604	4,450
Wannoon ...	753	2,479	474	1,485,020	74,250	9,028
Waranga ...	700	6,787	1,240	1,267,840	63,392	8,470
Warragul...	157	4,150	830	1,036,500	51,825	15,965
Warrnambool ...	610	9,220	1,695	2,559,780	127,989	15,370
Whittlesea ...	138	1,857	444	276,090	18,406	2,075
Wimmera ...	1,140	5,835	1,100	1,522,620	76,130	7,205
Winchelsea ...	630	3,500	720	500,000	49,220	6,315
Wodonga ...	104	1,804	353	141,190	14,119	2,503
Woorayl‡	610	4,000	600	656,940	32,847	11,359
Wyndham ...	275	1,995	850	1,423,000	71,192	7,053
Yackandandah ...	812	3,788	874	782,600	39,130	8,684
Yarrawonga§	602	6,477	1,139	989,716	76,132	20,264
Yea ...	600	2,036	449	760,360	38,018	9,022
Total ...	86,728½	523,699	112,447	112,075,270	6,592,500	916,604

Area of mu-
nicipalities.

242. The total area included in the two descriptions of munici-
palities is as follows :—

AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1891.

	Sq. Miles.
Cities, towns, and boroughs ...	349
Shires ...	86,728½
Total ...	87,077½

* See footnote (‡) on page 155.

† The financial year of the shires ends on the 30th September.

‡ A portion of the Shire of Traralgon was severed therefrom and added to Shire of Woorayl on the 28th April, 1891.

§ See footnote (**) on page 157.

243. The estimated area of Victoria is 87,884 square miles. It thus appears that all but about a one-hundredth part of this area is included within the limits of municipal districts. Proportion to total area of Victoria.

244. The population of the two kinds of districts, as estimated by the municipal authorities, was as follows at the end of 1891:— Population of municipalities.

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1891.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	620 258
Shires ...	...	...	...	523,699
Total ...	...	...	...	<u>1,143,957</u>

245. According to the recent census, the shore residents living outside municipalities numbered only 91, whilst persons in ships and vessels numbered 2,439, or 2,530 in all. The population enumerated being 1,140,405, it appears that all except a four hundred and fiftieth were enjoying the benefits of local self-government. Population outside municipalities.

246. The ratepayers in the two kinds of municipal districts numbered as follow, in 1891. Each ratepayer is not necessarily a distinct individual, as ratepayers having property in more than one municipality, or more than one ward or riding of the same municipality, are entered on the municipal roll for each such property:— Ratepayers in municipalities.

RATEPAYERS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1891.*

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	138,218
Shires ...	...	...	...	138,919
Total ...	...	...	...	<u>277,137</u>

247. The following is a statement of the number of dwellings in the two kinds of municipal districts as returned at the end of 1891:— Dwellings in municipalities.

DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1891.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	136,084
Shires ...	...	...	...	112,447
Total ...	...	...	...	<u>248,531</u>

248. According to the recent census returns, the average number of inhabitants to a dwelling is about $4\frac{2}{3}$ in both descriptions of municipalities; the exact proportions being 4.70 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 4.66 in shires. Persons to dwelling in municipalities.

* Including both male and female ratepayers ; also ratepayers whose rates are in arrear.

Area, popu-
lation, etc.,
in shires
and
boroughs
compared.

249. The area contained in shires is about 250 times that in cities, towns and boroughs ; but the population in the latter exceeds that in the former by nearly a fifth, and the dwellings in the latter exceed those in the former by rather more than a fifth.

Amount of
rating in
munici-
palities.

250. The following is the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, in which rates were struck in each of the last five years at the amounts set down in the first column :—

RATINGS* IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1887 TO 1891.

Amount levied in the £.		Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.					Number of Shires.				
		1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
s.	d.										
0	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
0	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	4	2	1
0	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	0	22	21	19	18	17	114	112	113	115	128
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...
1	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	3	6	6	6	6	5	2	2	5	5	3
1	4	3	3	1	2	3	...	...	1	2	...
1	6	17	16	18	20	22	2	2	4	4	3
1	6½	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	8	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	9	3	4	3	3	3	1	...	...	...	...
1	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
2	0	5	4	8	7	7	1	3	1	1	...
2	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated		...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1
Total		59	59	59	59	60	126	128	130	133	137

High and
low ratings

251. It will be observed that no municipality during the last five years was rated at the lowest amount allowed by law, viz., 6d. in the pound ; also, that only one municipality in any of the years levied rates up to the full amount allowed by law, viz., 2s. 6d. in the pound.

Municipali-
ties rated
at 1s. in
the pound.

252. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 37 per cent. in 1887, 36 per cent. in 1888, 32 per cent. in 1889, 31 per cent. in 1890, and 28 per cent. in 1891, were rated at 1s. in the pound ; of the shires 90 per cent. in 1887, 88 per cent. in 1888, 87 per cent. in 1889, 86 per cent. in 1890, and 93 per cent. in 1891, were rated at the same amount.

* Including general and special rates.

253. In 1887, 4; in 1888, 6; in 1889, 5; in 1890, 4; and in 1891, 3; municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the pound. In 1887, 44; in 1888, 45; in 1889, 52; in 1890, 55; and in 1891, 47 municipal districts were rated at over that amount.

Municipalities rated under and over 1s. in the pound.

254. The number of properties in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the eighteen years ended with 1891, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table. In 1891 as compared with 1890 the increase of the whole number of properties was 9,387, of which 3,557 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 5,830 in shires. All the groups relating to both kinds of municipalities showed increase except those relating to properties rated at between £300 and £400 in the case of cities, towns, and boroughs, and those relating to properties rated at between £200 and £400, and at £500 and over in the case of shires:—

Classification of properties rated.

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1891.

Year.	Number of Properties Rated.							
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 to £300.	£300 to £400.	£400 to £500.	£500 and upwards.	Total.
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.								
1874	91,320	7,981	2,964	764	289	153	235	103,706
1875	94,769	8,253	3,040	782	301	160	242	107,547
1876	94,893	8,466	3,035	786	300	162	265	107,907
1877	95,911	8,628	3,170	812	332	155	278	109,286
1878	98,942	8,895	3,211	829	363	151	294	112,685
1879	99,846	8,877	3,166	826	331	145	287	113,478
1880	99,949	9,021	3,181	856	345	146	276	113,774
1881	103,188	9,055	3,240	852	348	153	274	117,110
1882	105,312	9,327	3,358	891	376	163	310	119,737
1883	109,811	10,326	3,782	958	427	175	338	125,817
1884	114,615	11,003	3,947	1,018	445	194	362	131,584
1885	119,385	11,693	4,116	1,083	495	227	439	137,438
1886	123,147	14,095	4,560	1,224	545	270	519	144,360
1887	132,887	15,244	5,053	1,254	530	288	578	155,834
1888	141,416	15,714	5,519	1,355	708	376	897	165,985
1889	149,068	17,434	6,077	1,582	723	401	993	176,278
1890	149,936	18,198	6,179	1,526	742	410	991	177,982
1891	153,012	18,497	6,224	1,600	697	422	1,087	181,539
SHIRES.								
1874	75,852	7,537	2,398	552	268	117	612	87,336
1875	79,425	8,326	2,671	568	279	128	696	92,093
1876	82,817	8,407	2,654	563	256	157	705	95,559
1877	83,583	9,067	2,778	641	283	149	726	97,227
1878	84,338	10,442	2,901	666	300	140	702	99,489
1879	88,598	10,436	3,051	683	296	159	672	103,895
1880	90,874	10,232	3,151	762	342	157	706	106,224
1881	93,266	9,858	3,013	687	294	154	679	107,951
1882	95,615	9,964	3,108	721	320	157	673	110,558
1883	96,048	10,514	3,283	723	336	148	703	111,755
1884	98,089	10,701	3,463	736	321	154	711	114,175
1885	102,041	11,462	3,790	811	377	176	727	119,384
1886	110,440	12,164	4,346	883	423	181	755	129,192
1887	113,583	12,912	4,632	1,050	413	201	765	133,556
1888	121,794	14,717	5,342	1,289	622	282	1,008	145,054
1889	138,466	16,764	6,123	1,547	648	326	1,141	165,015
1890	148,705	17,666	6,436	1,711	679	355	1,044	176,596
1891	153,300	19,126	6,468	1,561	637	366	968	182,426

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1891—continued.

Year.	Number of Properties Rated.							
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 to £300.	£300 to £400.	£400 to £500.	£500 and upwards.	Total.
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.								
1874	167,172	15,518	5,362	1,316	557	270	847	191,042
1875	174,194	16,579	5,711	1,350	580	288	938	199,640
1876	177,710	16,873	5,689	1,349	556	319	970	203,466
1877	179,494	17,695	5,948	1,453	615	304	1,004	206,513
1878	183,280	19,337	6,112	1,495	663	291	996	212,174
1879	188,444	19,313	6,217	1,509	627	304	959	217,373
1880	190,823	19,253	6,332	1,618	687	303	982	219,998
1881	196,454	18,913	6,253	1,539	642	307	953	225,061
1882	200,927	19,291	6,466	1,612	696	320	983	230,295
1883	205,859	20,840	7,065	1,681	763	323	1,041	237,572
1884	212,704	21,704	7,410	1,754	766	348	1,073	245,759
1885	221,426	23,155	7,906	1,894	872	403	1,166	256,822
1886	233,587	26,259	8,906	2,107	968	451	1,274	273,552
1887	246,470	28,156	9,685	2,304	943	489	1,343	289,390
1888	263,210	30,431	10,861	2,644	1,330	658	1,905	311,039
1889	287,534	34,198	12,200	3,129	1,371	727	2,134	341,293
1890	298,641	35,864	12,615	3,237	1,421	765	2,035	354,578
1891	306,312	37,623	12,692	3,161	1,334	788	2,055	363,965

Increase in
seventeen
years.

255. In the seventeen years ended with 1891 the total increase in the number of properties was 172,923, of which 77,833 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 95,090 in shires.

Total value
of rateable
property.

256. The following table gives the estimated total value (or value in fee simple) of rateable property in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the seventeen years ended with 1891, arranged in groups according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. In 1891, as compared with 1890, an increase occurred in the value of properties rated under all the heads in cities, towns, and boroughs, and all the heads but that relating to properties valued at £200 or upwards in shires. The valuation on the whole showed an increase of £9,037,714, made up of an increase of £5,049,124 in urban, and of £3,988,590 in country properties :—

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY, 1874 TO 1891.

Year.	Total Value of Properties rated annually at—				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.					
1874	12,620,396	5,201,090	3,717,516	5,785,603	27,324,605
1875	13,425,920	5,236,868	3,710,671	5,750,344	28,123,803
1876	14,107,710	5,615,811	3,774,874	6,140,120	29,638,515
1877	13,878,561	5,442,678	3,901,064	6,109,727	29,332,030
1878	15,120,374	5,778,025	4,148,800	6,840,617	31,887,816
1879	14,833,220	5,960,162	4,045,167	6,514,331	31,352,880
1880	14,911,152	5,896,372	4,071,366	6,320,593	31,199,483

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1891—*continued*.

Year.	Total Value of Properties rated annually at—				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS— <i>continued</i> .					
1881	15,718,312	6,063,311	4,144,817	6,382,354	32,308,794
1882	16,809,572	6,338,181	4,459,555	6,952,045	34,559,353
1883	18,004,909	6,982,466	4,896,619	7,471,377	37,355,371
1884	19,855,306	7,715,575	5,064,994	8,625,789	41,261,664
1885	22,478,820	8,663,192	5,831,623	10,370,965	47,344,600
1886	24,669,900	10,369,594	6,756,713	12,109,385	53,905,592
1887	27,794,412	11,415,365	7,796,400	13,941,350	60,947,527
1888	33,157,265	13,041,125	9,989,043	20,763,807	76,951,240
1889	36,840,166	14,534,828	10,907,233	22,929,331	85,211,558
1890	37,863,106	14,924,540	11,074,410	22,364,910	86,226,966
1891	39,072,130	16,152,230	11,377,190	24,674,540	91,276,090
SHIRES.					
1874	13,105,624	5,070,283	3,319,425	13,401,702	34,897,034
1875	14,807,648	6,106,437	3,749,993	15,138,977	39,803,055
1876	18,218,513	6,790,706	4,328,945	16,805,458	46,143,622
1877	19,185,139	7,430,460	4,578,389	17,088,731	48,282,719
1878	19,922,055	9,111,830	5,197,287	18,314,493	52,545,665
1879	20,914,381	8,653,809	5,304,667	17,018,379	51,891,236
1880	21,429,941	8,647,484	5,239,721	17,330,790	52,647,936
1881	23,122,683	8,912,526	5,518,599	17,779,857	55,333,665
1882	24,380,465	9,119,805	5,720,403	18,012,521	57,233,194
1883	24,017,782	9,780,685	5,998,661	18,458,460	58,255,588
1884	26,106,636	10,335,547	6,573,698	19,518,287	62,534,168
1885	27,630,512	11,327,732	7,239,846	20,740,880	66,938,970
1886	29,470,220	12,066,750	8,482,142	21,954,044	71,973,156
1887	31,081,250	13,538,713	9,161,183	23,157,028	76,938,174
1888	34,243,310	15,571,870	10,960,090	29,658,700	90,433,970
1889	38,784,570	18,258,460	12,920,346	32,383,577	102,346,953
1890	41,449,164	19,596,816	14,143,030	32,897,670	108,086,680
1891	43,934,720	20,993,170	14,591,210	32,556,170	112,075,270
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	25,726,020	10,271,373	7,036,941	19,187,305	62,221,639
1875	28,233,568	11,343,305	7,460,664	20,889,321	67,926,858
1876	32,326,223	12,406,517	8,103,819	22,945,578	75,782,137
1877	33,063,700	12,873,138	8,479,453	23,198,458	77,614,749
1878	35,042,429	14,889,855	9,346,087	25,155,110	84,433,481
1879	35,747,601	14,613,971	9,349,834	23,532,710	83,244,116
1880	36,341,093	14,543,856	9,311,087	23,651,383	83,847,419
1881	38,840,995	14,975,837	9,663,416	24,162,211	87,642,459
1882	41,190,037	15,457,986	10,179,958	24,964,566	91,792,547
1883	42,022,691	16,763,151	10,895,280	25,929,837	95,610,959
1884	45,961,942	18,051,122	11,638,692	28,144,076	103,795,832
1885	50,109,332	19,990,924	13,071,469	31,111,845	114,283,570
1886	54,140,120	22,436,344	15,238,855	34,063,429	125,878,748
1887	58,875,662	24,954,078	16,957,583	37,098,378	137,885,701
1888	67,400,575	28,612,995	20,949,133	50,422,507	167,385,210
1889	75,624,736	32,793,288	23,827,579	55,312,908	187,558,511
1890	79,312,270	34,521,356	25,217,440	55,262,580	194,313,646
1891	83,006,850	37,145,400	25,968,400	57,230,710	203,351,360

Increase in
total value
of property.

257. According to the above table the total value of rateable property in urban and rural municipalities combined has nearly doubled in the last seven years; and that in cities, towns, and boroughs has nearly doubled in the last six years; but that in shires has not quite doubled in the last eight years.

Annual
value of
rateable
property.

258. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. In 1891, as compared with the previous year, there was an increase of £308,227 in the urban, and of £160,000 in the country, properties—thus resulting in a total increase of £468,227. The only group which shows decrease is that embracing properties of an annual value of £200 and upwards in shires :—

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1891.

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS.					
1874	1,352,679	537,885	381,885	584,033	2,856,482
1875	1,384,125	539,887	382,546	592,823	2,899,381
1876	1,414,565	563,091	378,503	615,664	2,971,823
1877	1,436,377	563,296	403,745	632,333	3,035,751
1878	1,489,722	569,275	408,757	673,966	3,141,720
1879	1,494,247	600,406	407,496	656,231	3,158,380
1880	1,498,284	592,472	409,094	635,098	3,134,948
1881	1,559,989	601,763	411,359	633,427	3,206,538
1882	1,636,258	616,964	434,097	676,718	3,364,037
1883	1,721,321	667,544	468,131	714,285	3,571,281
1884	1,851,434	719,449	472,292	804,323	3,847,498
1885	2,041,264	786,690	529,560	941,770	4,299,284
1886	2,208,121	928,148	604,771	1,083,871	4,824,911
1887	2,335,021	959,010	654,979	1,171,219	5,120,229
1888	2,715,100	1,067,880	817,960	1,700,260	6,301,200
1889	2,879,254	1,135,974	852,458	1,792,049	6,659,735
1890	3,000,456	1,182,693	877,590	1,772,304	6,833,043
1891	3,056,930	1,263,720	890,130	1,930,490	7,141,270
SHIRES.					
1874	1,220,327	492,313	315,056	1,111,299	3,138,995
1875	1,320,284	544,464	334,358	1,349,826	3,548,932
1876	1,441,050	537,132	342,412	1,329,280	3,649,874
1877	1,488,197	576,383	355,147	1,325,578	3,745,305
1878	1,474,572	674,431	384,688	1,355,585	3,889,276
1879	1,605,387	664,266	407,186	1,306,330	3,983,169
1880	1,621,249	654,212	396,403	1,311,134	3,982,998
1881	1,658,451	639,242	395,816	1,275,242	3,968,751
1882	1,733,662	648,497	406,770	1,280,846	4,069,775

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1891—*continued*.

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
SHIRES— <i>continued</i> .					
1883	1,699,193	691,957	424,389	1,305,886	4,121,425
1884	1,774,831	702,650	446,907	1,326,928	4,251,316
1885	1,855,081	760,531	486,075	1,392,519	4,494,206
1886	1,963,868	804,117	565,242	1,462,997	4,796,224
1887	2,033,435	885,746	599,354	1,515,007	5,033,542
1888	2,125,117	966,380	680,176	1,840,600	5,612,273
1889	2,376,707	1,118,873	791,755	1,984,456	6,271,791
1890	2,466,740	1,166,254	841,686	1,957,820	6,432,500
1891	2,584,330	1,234,860	858,290	1,915,020	6,592,500
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	2,573,006	1,030,198	696,941	1,695,332	5,995,477
1875	2,704,409	1,084,351	716,904	1,942,649	6,448,313
1876	2,855,615	1,100,223	720,915	1,944,944	6,621,697
1877	2,924,574	1,139,679	758,892	1,957,911	6,781,056
1878	2,964,294	1,243,706	793,445	2,029,551	7,030,996
1879	3,099,634	1,264,672	814,682	1,962,561	7,141,549
1880	3,119,533	1,246,684	805,497	1,946,232	7,117,946
1881	3,218,440	1,241,005	807,175	1,908,669	7,175,289
1882	3,369,920	1,265,461	840,867	1,957,564	7,433,812
1883	3,420,514	1,359,501	892,520	2,020,171	7,692,706
1884	3,626,265	1,422,099	919,199	2,131,251	8,098,814
1885	3,896,345	1,547,221	1,015,635	2,334,289	8,793,490
1886	4,171,989	1,732,265	1,170,013	2,546,868	9,621,135
1887	4,368,456	1,844,756	1,254,333	2,686,226	10,153,771
1888	4,840,217	2,034,260	1,498,136	3,540,860	11,913,473
1889	5,255,961	2,254,847	1,644,213	3,776,505	12,931,526
1890	5,467,196	2,348,947	1,719,276	3,730,124	13,265,543
1891	5,641,260	2,498,580	1,748,420	3,845,510	13,733,770

259. During the seventeen years ended with 1891 the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £7,738,293, viz., to £4,284,788 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £3,453,505 in shires. Increase in annual value of property.

260. The increase in the value of rateable properties is no doubt partly due to the greater extent and number of properties rated, as well as to the improvements made. The following table shows the total increase, and the increase under each group in the number of properties, and in their total and annual values, during the seventeen years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1891 Increase in number and value of properties rated.

the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs being added to that in shires :—

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES,
1874 TO 1891.

Rateable Values.	Increase during Seventeen Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.	Annual Value.
Under £50 ...	139,140	£57,280,830	£3,068,254
£50 to £100 ...	22,105	26,874,027	1,468,382
£100 to £200 ...	7,330	18,931,459	1,051,479
£200 and upwards ...	4,348	38,043,405	2,150,178
Total increase ...	172,923	£141,129,721	£7,738,293

Largest increase in small properties.

261. By far the greatest increase in the number of properties, amounting to four-fifths of the whole increase, was in properties rated at less than £50; moreover, the largest increase in the total and in the annual value of properties, amounting in each case to about two-fifths of the total gain, was in properties of that rating. The next largest increase in the value of properties was in those rated at £200 and upwards, which, in the case of both the total and the annual value amounted to between a third and a fourth of the whole increase.

Naturalization.

262. In Victoria, a foreigner, even if naturalized, is not eligible to become a member of the Executive Council, but, with this exception, the highest offices of the State are open to naturalized persons of foreign as well as of British birth; and, without becoming naturalized, alien friends resident in the colony may acquire real and personal property, and may convey, devise, and bequeath it in the same manner as if they had been British subjects by birth. Alien women married to British subjects thereby become naturalized; but to become a member or elector of either House of Parliament it is necessary for a foreigner to take out letters of naturalization, to procure which, in accordance with the provisions of the *Aliens Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1,063), he must present a memorial to the Governor, stating his name, age, birthplace, residence, occupation, period of residence in the colony, and his desire to settle therein, which memorial must be accompanied by a certificate from a magistrate, to the effect that he is known to be

the person signing and is of good repute. Should letters be granted, the applicant, before they are issued, must take an oath of allegiance to the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The following table shows the native countries of those who obtained letters of naturalization during the year 1891 and the previous twenty years :—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1891.

Native Countries.					Twenty Years : 1871 to 1890.	Year 1891.
France	...	...	...	...	75	2
Belgium	...	...	...	...	11	...
Holland	...	...	...	...	13	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	59	10
Germany	...	...	...	...	810	52
Italy ...	...	...	...	...	38	...
Spain ...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	2	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	69	37
Other European countries	...	...	...	...	527	48*
United States ...	...	...	...	...	22	1
South and Central American States	...	...	...	...	1	...
China ...	...	...	...	...	2,969	...
Other countries...	...	...	...	...	20	1
Total					4,621	151

263. It will be noticed that whilst no Chinese were naturalized in 1891, more than half as many Russians were naturalized as during the whole of the previous twenty years.

Large
number of
Russians
naturalized

264. The persons naturalized in 1891, were of the following occupations :—

Occupations
of persons
naturalized,
1891.

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS NATURALIZED, 1891.

Accountant	...	...	1	Commercial traveller	...	8
Barman ...	...	...	2	Cook ...	...	4
Bookbinder	...	...	1	Dairyman	...	2
Bootmaker	...	...	2	Draper ...	...	4
Brewer ...	...	...	1	Draughtsman	...	1
Builder ...	...	...	1	Engineer	...	3
Butcher	...	...	1	Eucalyptus, extract of, manu-		
Cableman	...	...	1	facturer	...	1
Capmaker	...	...	1	Fancy leather goods maker		1
Carpenter	...	...	2	Farmer ...	...	9
Caterer ...	...	...	1	Fireman	...	1
Clerk ...	...	...	3	Foreman	...	1

* Of these 16 were natives of Norway or Sweden.

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS NATURALIZED, 1891—*continued*.

Fruiterer	...	...	2	Paperstainer	...	...	1
Gardener	...	...	2	Restaurant-keeper	...	...	1
Gas-stoker	...	...	1	Saddler	...	...	1
Gatekeeper	...	...	2	Sailor	...	...	9
Gripman	...	...	1	Salesman	...	...	1
Groom	...	...	1	Ship carpenter	...	...	1
Hawker	...	...	2	Slipper maker	...	...	1
Herbalist	...	...	1	Stevedore	...	...	2
Herdsmen	...	...	1	Storekeeper	...	...	6
Hotelkeeper	...	...	4	Surveyor	...	...	1
Hotel manager	...	...	4	Tailor	...	...	10
Importer	...	...	2	Tobacconist operative	...	...	1
Journalist	...	...	1	Vignerons	...	...	1
Labourer	...	...	16	Watchmaker	...	...	2
Mariner	...	...	7	Waterproof clothing manu- facturer	...	...	2
Master mariner	...	...	1	Wood merchant	...	...	1
Merchant	...	...	7				
Miner	...	...	2				
Minister of religion	...	...	1	Total	...	...	151

PART III.—FINANCE.

265. The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of Victoria in the financial year ended on the 30th June, 1891; the excess of the latter over the former; the credit balance brought forward from 1889-90, and the debit balance carried forward to 1891-2:—

FINANCE ACCOUNT OF VICTORIA, 1890-91.*

(Exclusive of recoups and special expenditure.†)

	£	s.	d.
Receipts	8,343,587	18	4
Expenditure	9,128,698	16	9
Expenditure in excess of receipts	785,110	18	5
Credit balance from 1889-90	578,268	0	9
Debit balance carried forward to 1891-2	206,842	17	8

266. During the financial year under review, the expenditure exceeded the receipts by £785,111; but after allowing for the large credit balance brought forward from the previous year, viz., £578,268, there remains a net debit balance of £206,843 to be carried forward to 1891-2. This is the first debit balance which has occurred during the last ten years.

267. With reference to this debit balance, however, it should be stated that an exceptionally large amount (nearly £641,000) was paid during the last two years to wipe out all arrears remaining over from previous years, with a view of placing the accounts upon a sound footing. Thus the expenditure incurred in each of the last four financial years, but charged forward in each case to the subsequent year, was as follows:—£507,123 in 1887-8, £658,936 in 1888-9, £153,226 in 1889-90, and £18,258 in 1890-91. As against the last-named amount, however, the Audit Commissioners point out that there is a set-off of £15,498 by amounts received at country revenue offices in

* According to a statement distributed to members of the Legislative Assembly on the 28th July, 1892, by the Honorable the Treasurer, the revenue of 1891-2 was £7,728,828, and the expenditure was £8,639,900, the latter thus exceeding the former by £911,072, which amount being added to the balance at the beginning of the financial year, leaves a debit balance of £1,117,915, which, being added to the balance at the debit of the Land Sales by Auction Fund, £416,410 (which it is proposed to charge to the general revenue account), results in a total debit balance of £1,534,325 to be carried forward. The estimated population at about the middle of the same twelve months was about 1,157,678; so that the revenue per head was £6 13s. 6d., and the expenditure per head £7 9s. 3d. These figures are not final. Further details are given in an Appendix published at the end of this volume.

† For particulars of recoups, see paragraph 283; and for special expenditure, see table following paragraph 294, *post*.

June, but not brought to account in the Treasury until July. Thus, all arrears having virtually been paid off, the year 1891-2 is practically free from the liabilities of former years. In accordance with established custom, the interest on the public debt is still charged to the year in which it is payable ; interest accrued, but not payable until after the close of any year, being charged to the subsequent year. The amount of interest which had accrued in 1890-91, but was not payable until 1st July and 1st October of the ensuing financial year, was £730,992.

Net revenue
and expen-
diture.

268. In the following table the receipts and expenditure, exclusive of advances recouped and to be recouped, are given for each of the seventeen financial years ended with 1890-91; also the surplus or deficiency of revenue in each year, and the credit or debit balances carried forward from year to year:—

NET PUBLIC REVENUE AND NET PUBLIC EXPENDITURE,
1874-5 TO 1890-91.*

Year.	Excluding Advances Recouped and to be Recouped.†			
	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Surplus (+). Deficiency (-).	Balances carried forward. Credit (+). Debit (-).
	£	£	£	£
1874-5	4,169,700	4,296,649	- 126,949	+ 120,155
1875-6	4,325,156	4,394,066	- 68,910	+ 51,245
1876-7	4,513,738	4,336,139	+ 177,599	+ 228,844
1877-8	4,485,412	4 536,062	- 50,650	+ 178,194
1878-9	4,520,277	4,809,724	- 289,447	- 111,253
1879-80	4,600,627	4,803,790	- 203,163	- 314,416
1880-81	5,115,041	5,100,225	+ 14,816	- 299,600
1881-2	5,589,972	5,145,764	+ 444,208	+ 144,608
1882-3	5,602,066	5,643,885	- 41,819	+ 102,789
1883-4	5,934,578	5,653,293	+ 281,285	+ 384,074
1884-5	6,290,361	6,121,564	+ 168,797	+ 552,871
1885-6	6,416,406	6,513,540	- 97,134	+ 455,737
1886-7	6,733,826	6,561,251	+ 172,575	+ 628,312
1887-8	7,607,598	7,287,151	+ 320,447	+ 948,758
1888-9	8,675,990	7,919,902	+ 756,088	+ 1,704,846
1889-90	8,519,159	9,645,737	- 1,126,578	+ 578,268
1890-91	8,343,588	9,128,699	- 785,111	- 206,843

Years of
highest and
lowest sur-
plus and
deficiency,
etc.

269. It will be noticed that the gross revenue showed a surplus in eight and a deficiency in nine of the years named. On the whole, the deficiencies were larger than the surpluses, as the credit balance

* For particulars relating to earlier years, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraph 243.
† For amounts of advances and recoups, see tables following paragraphs 285 and 292 *post*.

amounting to £120,000 carried forward at the end of the first year has disappeared, and its place at the end of the last year has been supplied by a debit balance of £207,000. By far the largest surplus of revenue was in 1888-9, when it exceeded by nearly one-third of a million sterling that in 1881-2, which was the next largest. The credit balance carried forward at the end of 1888-9 was also much larger than that in 1887-8, which in turn was much larger than in any other year. The largest deficiencies of revenue were in 1889-90 and 1890-91, when they exceeded by over £830,000 and nearly £500,000 respectively, the deficiency in 1878-9, which was the largest after these.

270. No changes were made in the taxation of the people in 1890-91, but several changes, carried out in the previous year, continued to affect the revenue during the year under review. Thus, on the one hand, the Customs duties on tea, coffee, and cocoa, which were either remitted or considerably reduced in 1889-90, showed a further actual loss in 1890-91 of about £26,100; moreover, duties on several other articles, which were mostly increased, were estimated to, but did not, result in a net further gain of £52,500 to the revenue of the year, on the assumption that the importation of the articles affected would not fall off.* As a matter of fact, however, the revenue from Customs duties as a whole fell off by over £130,000, owing partly to some of the duties having become prohibitory, but chiefly to a gradual contraction in the general imports since 1888-9, when they were stimulated partly by the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition held during that year, and partly by the great excitement, which was then at its height, in connexion with land, mining, and other speculations. Moreover, the excise duty on tobacco was reduced (in 1889-90) at an actual loss on the year under review of about £11,000; and the rate of tonnage dues on vessels was reduced at a loss of about £9,100. An unforeseen decrease of about £215,000, as compared with 1889-90, also occurred in the amount received from duties on estates of deceased persons—a source of income which is naturally subject to fluctuations. As regards other sources of revenue, the railways were extended by an average length of 321 miles during the year; and, in consequence, the revenue derivable therefrom might be expected to increase, allowing £1,340 per mile,† by about £430,300.‡

Changes in
source of
revenue.

* See also paragraph 342, and table following paragraph 348, *post*.

† See table following paragraph 196 in Vol. II. of the last edition of this work.

‡ Owing to a falling off of traffic the railway revenue, however, increased by only £172,500, as will be shown hereafter.

Revenue
1890-91 and
previous
years.

271. The revenue of 1890-91 was smaller by £332,000 and £176,000 than the revenues of 1888-9 and 1889-90 respectively ; it was, however, much larger than that raised in any year prior to those two. The year in which the next largest revenue had previously been realised was 1887-8, when, however, it was about £736,000 less than in the year under review. In the ten years ended with the year under review the revenue increased from £5,200,000 to £8,300,000, or by 60 per cent., the population during the same period having increased by only 32 per cent.*

Expenditure
1890-91 and
former
years.

272. The expenditure in 1890-91 was much larger than in any previous year except 1889-90. The amount was less than in that year by over £517,000, but exceeded that in 1888-9—the year in which the next largest expenditure occurred—by about £1,210,000.† It should be pointed out, however, that the amounts in the last two years were exceptionally large, from the fact of their including many items which are non-recurring. Prior to 1853, the annual expenditure never exceeded one million sterling; from 1853 to 1872-3 it was usually nearly up to or slightly over three millions; from 1873-4 to 1879-80 it was between four and four and three-quarter millions; from 1880-81 to 1883-4 it ranged from five to nearly five and three-quarter millions; from 1884-5 to 1888-9 it increased from six to nearly eight millions sterling; whilst in the last two years it exceeded nine millions.

Revenue
and expen-
diture per
head, 1851
to 1890-91.

273. The revenue and expenditure per head for each year from that of separation from New South Wales to 1890-91 will be found in the following table :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1890-91.†

Year.	Average Population of each Financial Year.	Revenue per Head.			Expenditure per Head.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1851	86,825	4	10	5	4	14	8
1852	132,905	12	5	11	7	7	4
1853	195,378	16	11	2	16	9	3
1854	267,371	11	11	0	15	13	1
1855	338,315	8	1	4	7	14	6
1856	380,942	7	16	1	7	0	1
1857	430,347	7	14	8	6	17	11
1858	483,827	6	2	11	6	7	10
1859	517,390	6	6	1	6	11	3

* Figures showing the revenue and expenditure in each year from the first settlement of the colony will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) published in the second volume of this work.

† Figures showing the revenue and expenditure in each year from the first settlement of the colony will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) published in the second volume of this work. For amounts per head in 1891-2, see footnote to paragraph 265 ante.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1890-91—
continued.

Year.	Average Population of each Financial Year.	Revenue per Head.			Expenditure per Head.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1860	534,055	5	15	5	6	4	2
1861	539,824	5	9	4	5	14	6
1862	548,080	5	19	3	5	10	11
1863	562,960	4	18	6	5	2	5
1864	586,450	5	0	9	4	19	11
1865	611,218	5	0	8	4	17	7
1866	629,038	4	17	11	5	2	5
1867	644,276	4	19	10	5	0	7
1868	663,092	4	17	5	4	16	2
1869	687,202	4	18	6	4	13	10
1870	713,195	4	11	5	4	16	2
1871 (six months) *	731,528	2	6	3	2	8	0
1871-2	747,412	4	19	11	4	17	11
1872-3	758,984	4	16	0	4	12	4
1873-4	772,039	5	6	5	5	8	3
1874-5	783,274	5	6	6	5	9	9
1875-6	791,399	5	9	4	5	11	1
1876-7	801,717	5	12	7	5	8	2
1877-8	815,494	5	10	0	5	11	3
1878-9	827,439	5	9	3	5	16	3
1879-80	840,620	5	9	5	5	14	3
1880-81	860,067	5	18	11	5	18	7
1881-2	879,886	6	7	1	5	17	0
1882-3	899,562	6	4	6	6	5	5
1883-4	920,694	6	8	11	6	2	9
1884-5	944,564	6	13	2	6	9	7
1885-6	969,202	6	12	5	6	14	5
1886-7	1,000,510	6	14	7	6	11	1
1887-8	1,032,993	7	7	4	7	1	1
1888-9	1,076,966	8	1	1	7	7	1
1889-90	1,103,727	7	14	5	8	14	10
1890-91	1,133,266	7	7	3	8	1	1

274. The revenue per head in 1890-91 was less by 7s. 2d., and the expenditure per head was less by 13s. 9d., than in the previous year. The former was also considerably lower than in 1888-9, about the same as in 1887-8, but larger than in any other previous year since 1857; whilst the latter was larger than in any year since 1854, except 1889-90. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, the revenue and, as a consequence, the expenditure declined pretty steadily year by year from 1862 to 1872-3; but since then a gradual increase has taken place, which, with slight fluctuations, has been maintained up to the present time. In 1888-9 the

Revenue
and expen-
diture per
head, in
1890-91 and
former
years.

* The financial year was changed in 1871 so as to terminate on the 30th June instead of on the 31st December as formerly.

revenue per head, and in 1889-90 the expenditure per head, was exceptionally high.

Revenue
estimated
and raised.

275. In the thirty-five and a half years ended with 1890-91 the revenue raised exceeded the Treasurer's estimate on twenty-one occasions, or by £4,789,754; and was less than that estimate on fifteen occasions, or by £2,714,376. Deducting the latter from the former, the net amount by which the result exceeded the estimate is found to have been £2,075,378. The following table shows the revenue estimated and actually raised, also the difference between those amounts, in each of the years :—

REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RAISED, 1856 TO 1890-91.

Year.				Revenue.		
				According to Treasurer's Estimate.	Actually Raised.	More (+) or Less (-) than Estimate.*
				£	£	£
1856	...	...	...	2,738,600	2,972,496	+ 233,896
1857	...	...	...	3,005,130	3,328,303	+ 323,173
1858	...	...	...	3,197,900	2,973,382	- 224,518
1859	...	...	...	3,384,000	3,261,104	- 122,896
1860	...	...	...	3,150,000	3,082,461	- 67,539
1861	...	...	...	3,136,000	2,952,101	- 183,899
1862	...	...	...	3,113,105	3,269,079	+ 155,974
1863	...	...	...	2,945,600	2,774,686	- 170,914
1864	...	...	...	2,973,000	2,955,338	- 17,662
1865	...	...	...	3,095,400	3,076,885	- 18,515
1866	...	...	...	3,186,265	3,079,160	- 107,105
1867	...	...	...	3,439,078	3,216,317	- 222,761
1868	...	...	...	2,963,050	3,230,754	+ 267,704
1869	...	...	...	3,241,500	3,383,984	+ 142,484
1870	...	...	...	3,332,200	3,261,883	- 70,317
1871 (six months)	...	...	...	1,664,700	1,691,266	+ 26,566
1871-2	..	...	...	3,538,750	3,734,422	+ 195,672
1872-3	...	...	...	3,611,920	3,644,135	+ 32,215
1873-4	...	...	...	3,883,650	4,106,790	+ 223,140
1874-5	...	...	...	4,259,135	4,169,700	- 89,435
1875-6	...	...	...	4,109,750	4,325,156	+ 215,406
1876-7	...	...	..	4,385,716	4,513,738	+ 128,022
1877-8	...	...	...	4,672,880	4,485,412	- 187,468
1878-9	...	...	...	4,855,666	4,520,277	- 335,389
1879-80	...	...	...	5,208,828	4,600,627	- 608,201
1880-81	...	...	...	5,093,647	5,115,041	+ 21,394
1881-2	...	...	...	5,241,544	5,589,972	+ 348,428
1882-3	...	...	...	5,584,104	5,602,066	+ 17,962
1883-4	...	...	...	5,779,775	5,934,578	+ 154,803
1884-5	...	...	...	6,048,720	6,290,361	+ 241,641

* If certain sums which were not included in the Treasurer's estimate be deducted, the deficiency in 1866 would be increased to £149,250; the excess in 1868 would be reduced to £197,864, and that in 1873-4 to £181,473, whilst the excess in 1871 (6 months) would be changed to a deficit of £7,612.

REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RAISED, 1856 TO 1890-91*—*continued.*

Year.	Revenue.		
	According to Treasurer's Estimate.	Actually Raised.	More (+) or Less (−) than Estimate.
	£	£	£
1885-6	6,285,308	6,416,406	+ 131,098
1886-7	6,516,797	6,733,826	+ 217,029
1887-8	6,968,706	7,607,598	+ 638,892
1888-9	7,792,624	8,675,990	+ 883,366
1889-90	8,328,270	8,519,159	+ 190,889
1890-91	8,631,345	8,343,588	− 287,757

NOTE.—Recoups are deducted for all the years since 1873-4. See summary at end of table following paragraph 285 *post*.

276. The year in which the revenue exceeded the estimate by the largest amount is shown to have been 1888-9, the excess being £883,366, which is £240,000 larger than in 1887-8, and over two and a half times as large as the next largest excess (£348,428) in 1881-2; whilst that in which it fell most short of the estimate was 1879-80, viz., by £608,201, which was more than twice as large as the deficiency in 1890-91.

277. The sums voted by the Legislature in any year exceed, as is well known, those actually spent, the difference being sometimes erroneously designated the “savings” of the year. The following table shows the amounts voted and expended and the difference, in each of the thirty-five and a half years ended with 1890-91:—

AMOUNTS VOTED AND EXPENDED, 1856 TO 1890-91.

Year.	Amounts—		Balance Unexpended.
	Voted.	Expended.	
	£	£	£
1856	2,588,086	2,327,919	260,167
1857	2,965,610	2,733,562	232,048
1858	3,343,812	2,764,350	579,462
1859	3,273,642	2,982,664	290,978
1860	3,065,784	2,818,107	247,677
1861	2,771,100	2,535,095	236,005
1862	2,617,664	2,359,280	258,384
1863	2,163,855	2,003,961	159,894
1864	2,153,324	1,968,053	185,271
1865	2,399,936	1,976,587	423,349
1866	2,493,213	2,227,297	265,916
1867	2,316,423	2,190,279	126,144
1868	2,355,307	2,199,504	155,803

* The revenue for 1891-2 was estimated at £8,581,995, or about £853,167 above the actual result. The probable revenue for 1892-3 was estimated, in July, 1892, at £8,054,152.

AMOUNT VOTED AND EXPENDED, 1856 TO 1890-91—continued.

Year.	Amounts—		Balance Unexpended.
	Voted.	Expended.	
	£	£	£
1869	2,378,772	2,202,798	175,974
1870	2,338,927	2,086,736	252,191
1871 (six months)	1,077,228	1,004,283	72,945
1871-2	2,175,505	2,064,436	111,069
1872-3	2,405,238	2,074,127	331,111
1873-4	3,045,430	2,751,313	294,117
1874-5	3,197,493	2,848,016	349,477
1875-6	2,903,710	2,753,866	149,844
1876-7	2,993,036	2,812,405	180,631
1877-8	3,276,921	2,973,815	303,106
1878-9	3,418,656	3,183,240	235,416
1879-80	3,594,139	3,446,795	147,344
1880-81	3,765,422	3,621,954	143,468
1881-2	3,740,419	3,571,667	168,752
1882-3	4,530,516	4,220,871	309,645
1883-4	4,495,241	4,181,169	314,072
1884-5	4,679,081	4,432,858	246,223
1885-6	4,990,824	4,696,924	293,900
1886-7	5,055,629	4,770,705	284,924
1887-8	5,635,949	5,324,347	311,602
1888-9	6,364,193	5,869,351	494,842
1889-90	7,850,859	7,196,089	654,770
1890-91	7,191,162	6,795,508	395,654

NOTE.—The amount voted for 1891-2 was £6,621,075 (including amount under supplementary estimates), and the approximate expenditure from votes in that year was £5,958,466, leaving an unexpended balance of about £662,600. The probable expenditure from votes in 1892-3 was estimated in July, 1892, at £5,538,905.

Amount un-
expended,
1856-91.

278. By adding the figures in the last column, it is found that the sum of the unexpended balances in the thirty-five and a half years amounted to nearly $9\frac{2}{3}$ millions sterling, the exact amount being £9,642,175, or to an average of about £271,600 per annum.

Heads of
revenue,
1889-90 and
1890-91.

279. The various sources from which the revenue of Victoria is derived may be grouped in five main divisions, viz:—Taxation, Crown Lands, Railways and other Reproductive Public Works, Post and Telegraphs and Other Sources. In 1890-91, £3,253,000, or 39 per cent., was derived from taxation; £613,000, or 7 per cent., from Crown Lands; £4,093,000, or 49 per cent., from what may be termed the commercial undertakings of the Government, viz.:—Railways, Water Works, and Post and Telegraphs, to which the railways alone contributed as much as £3,306,000, or nearly 40 per cent. of the total revenue; whilst the balance amounting to £384,000, or about 5 per cent. of the whole, was derived from other sources. Of the Land Revenue, amounting to £613,000, by far the greater proportion, or £476,000—being equal to nearly 6 per cent. of the total revenue—

was derived from the sale of public land, which, being a receipt arising from the realization of one of the most valuable assets of the country, is obviously not a permanent source of income. Portion of this amount is properly treated as capital, for on reference to the statement of expenditure it will be seen that a sum of nearly £107,400 was paid during the year towards the construction of railways as directed by the *Land Act* 1884,* which provides that all proceeds arising from the sale of public lands by auction shall be paid to the credit of the Railway Construction Account. In the last two years, however, the amount so paid represented only between one-fifth and one-sixth of the total proceeds from land sales, the great bulk of land alienated being disposed of otherwise than at auction. A special receipt in 1889-90 amounting to £140,000 was derived from the sale of the old Police Court site, the proceeds of which have not been allowed to merge into the general revenue, but have been set apart for various public works.† The following is a statement of the amounts received under different heads‡ in each of those divisions during the last two financial years, together with the increase or decrease under each head:—

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1889-90 AND 1890-91.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889-90.	1890-91.		
TAXATION.	£	£	£	£
Customs duties (including also wharfage rates)	2,658,010	2,525,572	...	132,438
Excise	137,332	129,990	...	7,342
Ports and harbours (chiefly tonnage dues)§	29,789	20,669	...	9,120
Licences (business)	21,756	22,152	396	...
Duties on estates of deceased persons...	400,150	184,886	...	215,264
Duties on bank notes	32,173	30,736	...	1,437
Stamp duty|| ... ..	230,000	218,000	...	12,000
Land tax	121,604	120,633	...	971
Total	3,630,814	3,252,638	...	378,176¶

* 48 Vict., No. 812, section 78.

† See table following paragraph 295 *post*.

‡ The heads of Revenue and Expenditure are arranged according to a classification agreed upon at a conference of representatives of several of the Australian colonies, upon the subject of statistics, which was held in Tasmania in January, 1875.—See Report of Conference, with introductory letter by the Government Statist of Victoria, Parliamentary Paper No. 11, Session 1875.

§ Tonnage rate reduced from 1s. to 6d. per ton on 1st January, 1890.

|| Estimated roughly, as the Postal Authorities are unable to furnish reliable statements in consequence of stamp duty, postage, and fees, all being collected by means of one class of stamps. The telegraph revenue is also collected by means of stamps; but as there are other means of ascertaining this, the figures may be taken as correct. The "Postal receipts" include commission on money orders and postal notes. The inland letter rate was reduced from 2d. to 1d. on 1st January, 1890.

¶ Net figures.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1889-90 AND 1890-91—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889-90.	1890-91.		
LAND REVENUE.				
Land sales (including rents counting towards purchase money)	£ 442,583	£ 476,542	£ 33,959	£ ...
Rents of Crown lands (not counting towards purchase money)	136,358	136,601	243	...
Penalties under Land Acts ...	835	308	...	527
Total ...	579,776	613,451	33,675*	...
PUBLIC WORKS.				
Railways ...	3,134,066	3,306,580	172,514	...
Water Supply { Metropolitan ...	190,678	204,026	13,348	...
{ Country† ...	69,549	77,055	7,506	...
Other public works ...	4,848	6,701	1,853	...
Total ...	3,399,141	3,594,362	195,221	...
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.				
Postal receipts, etc.‡ ...	353,684	322,693	...	30,991
Telegraph receipts, etc. ...	172,716	176,634	3,918	...
Total ...	526,400	499,327	...	27,073*
OTHER SOURCES.				
Mint charges ...	11,317	10,655	...	662
„ subsidy returned ...	4,478	4,760	282	...
Fees, fines, etc. (inclusive of fee stamps)‡	162,807	162,452	...	355
Interest on public account ...	66,700	56,492	...	10,208
Rents (other than Crown lands) ...	4,019	2,427	...	1,592
Reimbursements in aid § ...	75,220	76,522	1,302	...
Miscellaneous receipts ...	58,487	70,502	12,015	...
Total ...	383,028	383,810	782*	...
Total Ordinary Revenue ...	8,519,159	8,343,588	...	175,571*
Special Receipts ...	|| 140,000	...	...	140,000
Grand Total Receipts ...	8,659,159¶	8,343,588	...	315,571

NOTE.—For further details of the revenue under each head, see table following paragraph 282 *post*, and for particulars of revenue in 1891-92, see Appendices at the end of this volume.

* Net figures.

† Including interest on loans to local bodies for waterworks, etc.

‡ See footnote (||) on page 177.

§ Embracing amounts received by departments which are not charged, or are only casually charged, with the collection of revenue, such as proceeds of the labour of prisoners, sums paid for the care of lunatics and of children in Industrial and Reformatory Schools; for the service of the police when specially applied for; for the sale of works by the Government Printer; for the storage of gunpowder; for quarantine expenses, etc.

|| Derived from sale of the Melbourne Police Court to the City Council. For expenditure of the proceeds, see table following paragraph 295 *post*.

¶ Exclusive of recoups. The amount expended in former years and recouped from loans, etc., in 1889-90 was £116,906, but in 1890-91, *nil*.

280. Comparing the ordinary revenue of 1890-91 with that of the previous year, it will be observed that the total net decrease, viz., £175,600, resulted from a falling-off of £422,900 under certain heads—chiefly Taxation and Postal receipts, less an increase of £247,300 under others—more especially Public Works, Land revenue, and Miscellaneous receipts. The falling-off under Taxation amounted to as much as £378,000, of which £215,000 was in consequence of the smaller amount derived from estates of deceased persons, an item which naturally fluctuates considerably, whilst the remainder is chiefly accounted for by the diminished Customs revenue. In consequence of the rate for inland letters being reduced from 2d. to 1d. from the 1st January, 1890, the Postal receipts, etc.—which, besides receipts from postage, include commission on money orders, proceeds of parcels post, etc.—show an apparent falling-off of £31,000, in addition to £49,000 in the previous year, or about £80,000 in all; but eliminating commission on money orders, etc., the estimated revenue from postage alone fell off during the last two years by about £86,000, which proves to be £10,000 below the estimated loss. On the other hand the Telegraph revenue continues to expand, although the increase in 1890-91 (£4,000) was not nearly so large as that in the previous year, viz., £22,700; whilst the total increase since 1883-4, just before considerable reductions were made in the rates, was £89,700, or over 100 per cent. It should be noted, however, that over £37,000 of this is derived from the telephone exchanges, taken over by the Government in September, 1887. The increase in the land revenue amounted to £33,700, which is due to the alienation of Crown lands, the amounts derived from rentals remaining almost stationary. In the Public Works division the increase exceeded £195,000, being made up of £172,500 under Railways, which, however, is less by £257,500 than the amount which might have been expected (viz., £430,000)* from the increased length of line open for traffic; £13,300 under Metropolitan Waterworks; £7,500 under Country Waterworks, due merely to increased interest on growing advances to Waterworks and Irrigation Trusts; and £1,800 to other Public Works. Under “Other Sources” there was a falling-off of £10,000 in the interest received on the public account; but, on the other hand, this was more than counterbalanced by an increase of £12,000 in Miscellaneous receipts.

Diminished
revenue,
1890-91,
under
various
heads.

281. In reference to the postal revenue, it should be pointed out that, although carefully estimated in the office of the Government

Estimates of
postal and
stamp
revenue
unreliable.

* See paragraph 270 *ante*.

Statist, it may be wide of the mark, the data available being, for reasons already explained,* inadequate to show with certainty the progress of this important branch of revenue; and the reductions made from time to time in the postal rates still further increase the difficulty of forming a correct estimate. The total stamp revenue in 1890-91 was £751,330, but after deducting the amount received on account of telegrams, which is known, there remains a balance of £612,010 for stamp duty, postage, and fees, as compared with £662,649 in 1889-90. Thus the stamp revenue, exclusive of telegraphs, showed a decrease of £50,639 as compared with that received in the previous year, and one of £87,207 in 1889-90, as against an increase of £82,286 in 1888-9, of £140,792 in 1887-8, of only £1,465 in 1886-7, of £36,931 in 1885-6, and of £43,372 in 1884-5.† Of the decrease in 1890-91, about £36,000 was estimated to have been due chiefly to the reduction in the rate of postage just alluded to, against which must be set off an increase of about £1,100 from the parcels post; and, after allowing a reasonable reduction for fees, a balance of £12,000 was set down to stamp duty (taxation). The importance of distinguishing stamp duty (taxation) from postal revenue and fees has often been referred to in previous issues of this work, but there is still no reliable information on the subject.

Heads of
revenue
detailed.

282. The heads of revenue arranged in the preceding table are necessarily comprehensive; but, in order to give some idea of the subordinate items embraced therein, the details for the two years under some of the more important heads, except taxation, which will be dealt with later on, are summarized below:—

HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED, 1889-90 AND 1890-91.

Heads of Revenue.					1889-90.	1890-91.
LAND SALES.					£	£
Sales by Auction‡	...	...	...	...	93,302	106,450
„ under Deferred Payments—Progress payments	...	...	...	...	288,353	309,406
„ „ „ „ Final „	...	...	...	...	50,652	55,631
„ otherwise	...	...	...	...	10,276	5,055
Total	...	...	...	...	442,583	476,542

* See footnote (||) page 177.
† See also paragraph 364 post.
‡ Including £4,704 in 1889-90, and £6,812 in 1890-91, for interest on auction balances. The purchase-money of land sold by auction may be spread over three years, with interest at 6 per cent. added.

HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED, 1889-90 AND 1890-91—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	1889-90.	1890-91.
RENTS OF CROWN LANDS.		
Pastoral Occupation—Rents of pastoral and grazing lands*	35,510	37,285
„ „ Grazing licences ...	21,182	21,790
„ „ Mallee pastoral leases ...	8,549	10,420
Auriferous and Mineral Lands (including Miners' Rights) ...	17,974	18,122
Licences and Leases (not agricultural) ...	52,913	48,443
Business Licences on goldfields ...	230	158
Land occupied by Victoria Water Supply Department ...	...	383
Total ...	136,358	136,601
WATER SUPPLY, ETC.		
Melbourne (Yan Yean) ...	190,678	204,026
Geelong ...	9,582	10,119
Goldfields ...	21,279	21,276
Interest on Loans to Municipalities ...	18,405	17,743
„ „ Water Trusts ...	20,213	23,015
„ „ Irrigation Trusts ...	70	4,902
Total ...	260,227	281,081
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.		
Alfred Graving Dock and Patent Slip ...	2,353	4,232
Fifty-ton Crane and Ferry Fares (from Harbour Trust) ...	874	872
Interest on Loans to Municipalities (bridges) ...	1,621	1,597
Total ...	4,848	6,701
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.		
Postal receipts, etc.:—		
Postage on letters, etc. (estimated)† ...	325,000†	289,000
„ parcels ...	7,964	9,060
Private boxes, transit rates, etc. ...	7,852	8,714
Commission on money orders and postal notes ...	12,574	15,919
Electric Telegraphs ...	135,245	139,320
Telephone Exchanges ...	36,260	37,314
Private telephone wires, etc. ...		
Expenses reimbursed ...	1,505	...
Grand Total ...	526,400	499,327
FINES, FEES, ETC.		
Fee Stamps sold (estimated)† ...	99,685	95,950
Fees, Preparation and Registration of Grants and Leases, and Survey of Lands	31,433	28,308
„ Customs and Harbour Departments ...	8,475	9,027
„ Law Courts ...	4,982	4,308
„ Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons ...	1,891	1,796
„ Mines and Water Supply Departments ...	780	979
„ Transfers of Victuallers' Licences ...	2,470	2,358
„ Factories and Shops ...	2,750	2,683
„ Patents ...	825	3,282
„ Public Service Board Examinations ...	321	412
„ Other ...	702	1,470

* Under Parts II. and III. of *Land Act* 1884.

† See note (II) on page 177 ante.

‡ Inland rate of postage on letters reduced from 2d. to 1d. from 1st January, 1890.

HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED, 1889-90 AND 1890-91—continued.

Heads of Revenue.					1889-90.	1890-91.
FINES, FEES, ETC.—continued.						
Fines, etc.—Law Courts	...	...	...	...	5,699	8,219
„ Customs	...	...	...	...	390	1,154
„ Under <i>Public Service Act</i> , etc.	...	...	...	...	625	548
„ Other*	...	...	...	...	1,779	1,958
Total	...	...	...	...	162,807	162,452
REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID.					£	£
Towards Maintenance of Industrial School children, prisoners, and lunatics					23,770	24,685
Receipts for Miscellaneous Services rendered (Police protection, storage of gunpowder, etc.)					12,130	12,877†
Sale of Books and Documents (Government Printer)	...	...	...	...	34,027	33,506
Aboriginal Stations—Sale of produce	...	...	...	...	323	903
Local Forces—Sale of rifles, etc.	...	...	...	...	4,970	4,551
Total	...	...	...	...	75,220	76,522
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.						
Sale of Government Property...	...	...	...	...	4,417	7,118
Centennial International Exhibition—Balances repaid ‡	..	..	..	..	12,000	1,883
Transfers from Intestate Estates Fund to Revenue	..	..	..	..	2,334	6,568
„ „ Other Trust Funds	..	..	..	..	6,594	5,478
Estates of Intestate and of Illegitimate Persons	...	...	...	...	375	82
Melbourne City Council, etc. (on account of public gardens, etc.)	...	...	...	...	3,150	3,300
Bridge at Queen-street—Contributions of South and Port Melbourne	...	...	...	...	982	968
<i>Chinese Passenger Act</i>	...	...	...	...	330	170
Repayments to the Credit of Appropriations	...	...	...	...	20,620	20,784
Customs Overtime Receipts	...	...	...	...	2,914	3,763
Education Department—Sale of property, rents, etc.	...	...	...	...	450	601
Police Department—Hospital Stoppages, etc.	...	...	...	...	277	632
Municipalities—Repayments of loans for Fencing	...	...	...	...	476	13,901§
„ „ Repayment of loan for Water Works	...	...	...	...	...	441
<i>Marine Board Act</i>	...	...	...	...	2,645	2,720
Receipts by Agent-General	...	...	...	...	509	384
„ under Public Service Regulations	...	...	...	...	422	262
Purchase of Discharges from Artillery Corps	...	...	...	...	73	119
Municipal Contributions towards Cost of Tents for Fever Patients	...	...	...	...	...	676
Land Sales—Auctioneer's Bonus	...	...	...	...	2	234
Unclaimed Money and Property	...	...	...	...	172	347
Other Receipts	...	...	...	...	45	71
Total	...	...	...	...	58,487	70,502

* Including £534 costs, etc., mining leases, etc., in 1889-90, and £462 in 1890-91; also £1,004 confiscated money and property in 1889-90, and £1,324 in 1890-91.

† Consisting of £3,549 storage of gunpowder, £5,214 for Police protection, £712 percentage on payment of Imperial pensions, £1,000 from Harbour Trust for collection of wharfage, £154 for hire of punts, etc., from Public Works Department; £3 for work performed by Lands Department, £706 for services of dock staff, and £144 of Customs Department; £500 charter of steamer, £884 towards maintenance of lighthouses from Colonial Governments.

‡ The total amount shown in this line (£13,883), besides £211 in hands of Agent-General, is all that remained out of £277,000 voted in the years 1886-7 to 1888-9. See footnote (†) to page 154, *post*. The net cost of the Exhibition, including £7,694 for cost of restoration of grounds and buildings, was £247,397.

§ Including £15 for interest paid by Kara Kara Shire. For amounts lent see page 204, *post*.

283. The revenue as shown in the table at page 178 is exclusive of Recoups. There were no recoups to revenue in 1890-91, but in the previous year they amounted to £116,906.*

284. At the end of the financial year 1890-91, the total amount owing to the revenue was about £337,000, as compared with about £336,000 at the end of June, 1890. Of the former sum £136,584, or two-fifths, consists of advances to shires for the erection of rabbit-proof fencing; and £190,882, or 57 per cent., is for interest due by Municipalities and Water Trusts on moneys lent for the construction of waterworks, it being usually arranged not only that the interest should be paid annually, but that a further amount, generally equal to about 2 per cent. upon the sum advanced, should be lodged each year to the credit of a sinking fund, in order that the debt might be eventually extinguished. During the year 1890-91, the advances on account of rabbit-proof fencing were reduced by £14,154, but the arrears of interest on Waterworks loans increased by £12,740. The following are the particulars of the outstanding balances referred to:—

AMOUNTS DUE TO REVENUE, 30TH JUNE, 1891.

When Advanced.	Particulars.	Balance Outstanding.
		£
1878-9 {	Advanced Mining Companies, to assist in development of Mining industry, etc.	4,000
1888-9 & {	Interest due on Loans for Waterworks—	
previous {	By Corporations	101,633
years. {	„ Waterworks Trusts	45,543
	„ Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts	5,200
1875-6 & {	Ballarat Water Commission—Arrears of Interest on	32,019
subseqt. {	Loans capitalized	
years {	Municipal Bodies—Ditto	6,488
	Balance of Compensation—to be refunded	208
1887-8	Trustees, Coburg Cemetery	300
1888-9 & {	Council of Agriculture—	
1889-90 {	Improvements on Tobin Yallock Swamp	1,705
	Agricultural College, etc.	3,000
	Rabbit-proof fencing, Kara Kara Shire	155
1889-90 {	Municipal Bodies—Loans for Purchase of Rabbit-proof	136,584
	Fencing under Act No. 1028, sec. 44	
	Total	336,835

285. In the following table the heads of revenue† and the amounts received under each head are given for the last seventeen financial years:—

Heads of revenue, 1874-5 to 1890-91.

* See Summary of heads of revenue, page 188, *post*.

† See footnote (†) on page 177, *ante*.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
TAXATION.		£	TAXATION— <i>continued.</i>		£
Customs duties (including wharfage rates)	1874-5	1,628,235	Ports and harbours— <i>contd.</i>	1882-3	27,787
	1875-6	1,657,788		1883-4	30,871
	1876-7	1,631,832		1884-5	31,176
	1877-8	1,487,448*		1885-6	32,710
	1878-9	1,378,384		1886-7	34,920
	1879-80	1,377,782		1887-8	34,327
	1880-81	1,474,778		1888-9	45,884
	1881-2	1,694,652		1889-90	29,789
	1882-3	1,769,004		1890-91	20,669
	1883-4	1,769,108	Licences (business)	1874-5	10,714
	1884-5	1,919,539†		1875-6	10,712
	1885-6	2,004,460		1876-7	11,688
	1886-7	2,132,361		1877-8	17,150||
	1887-8	2,353,050		1878-9	20,116
	1888-9	2,879,830		1879-80	21,761
	1889-90	2,658,010‡		1880-81	23,906
	1890-91	2,525,572		1881-2	25,977
Excise§ ...	1874-5	32,475		1882-3	28,381
	1875-6	33,437		1883-4	31,623
	1876-7	34,768		1884-5	32,535
	1877-8	36,309		1885-6	33,922
	1878-9	36,088		1886-7	18,898||
	1879-80	41,230		1887-8	21,002
	1880-81	136,661		1888-9	23,904
	1881-2	216,547		1889-90	21,756
	1882-3	134,711		1890-91	22,152
	1883-4	123,654	Duties on estates of deceased persons	1874-5	32,526
	1884-5	141,225		1875-6	48,963
	1885-6	137,709		1876-7	44,104
	1886-7	120,701		1877-8	72,500
	1887-8	128,369		1878-9	47,983
	1888-9	146,555		1879-80	37,928
	1889-90	137,332		1880-81	78,141
	1890-91	129,990		1881-2	74,368
Ports and harbours (chiefly tonnage dues)	1874-5	19,935		1882-3	86,648
	1875-6	22,104		1883-4	77,154
	1876-7	20,993		1884-5	124,370
	1877-8	22,647		1885-6	104,907
	1878-9	20,310		1886-7	114,909
	1879-80	19,194		1887-8	151,861
	1880-81	20,577		1888-9	236,449
	1881-2	26,263		1889-90	400,150
				1890-91	184,886

* During and after this year, four-fifths of the wharfage rates for the Port of Melbourne, which had previously formed part of the Customs revenue, were transferred to the Harbour Trust.

† Duty on spirits increased on the 17th July, 1884.

§ Tariff amended in 1889-90.

‡ Beer and tobacco duties imposed on the 1st November, 1880, but the former subsequently expired by effluxion of time on the 31st August, 1882. Duty on spirits increased on the 17th July, 1884.

|| Increase in 1877-8, due to a proportion, then amounting to £4,600, of publicans' licence fees, etc., being received, for the first time, under Act 40 Vict. No. 566, section 111. Decrease in 1886-7 due to such proportion, then amounting to about £16,450, being diverted into a Trust Fund, as directed by the *Licensing Act* 1885.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
TAXATION— <i>continued.</i>		£	TAXATION— <i>continued.</i>		£
	1874-5	...		1885-6	126,770
	1875-6	7,191*		1886-7	124,742
	1876-7	27,248		1887-8	124,515
	1877-8	26,672	Land Tax— <i>continued.</i>	1888-9	123,025
	1878-9	24,956		1889-90	121,604
	1879-80	22,470		1890-91	120,633
	1880-81	23,807			
Duties on bank notes	1881-2	27,324		1874-5	937
	1882-3	28,685	Tolls ...	1875-6	197
	1883-4	28,575		1876-7	52
	1884-5	27,529			
	1885-6	28,769			
	1886-7	28,104	LAND REVENUE.	1874-5	767,624
	1887-8	27,879		1875-6	782,069
	1888-9	34,023		1876-7	783,311
	1889-90	32,173		1877-8	756,674
	1890-91	30,736		1878-9	802,254
				1879-80	694,321
	1874-5	...		1880-81	701,276
	1875-6	...	Landsales(includ- ing rents count- ing towards pur- chase money)	1881-2	697,558
	1876-7	...		1882-3	563,790
	1877-8	...		1883-4	614,548
	1878-9	...		1884-5	555,507
	1879-80	83,005		1885-6	465,766
	1880-81	115,844		1886-7	504,734
	1881-2	131,020		1887-8	549,149
Stamp duties† ...	1882-3	133,433		1888-9	494,733
	1883-4	133,651		1889-90	442,583
	1884-5	143,382		1890-91	476,542
	1885-6	165,313			
	1886-7	165,000		1874-5	173,601
	1887-8	230,000		1875-6	184,776
	1888-9	260,000		1876-7	208,872
	1889-90	230,000		1877-8	186,337
	1890-91	218,000		1878-9	163,207
				1879-80	147,994
	1874-5	...		1880-81	133,913
	1875-6	...	Rents of Crown lands(not count- ing towards pur- chase money)	1881-2	126,268
	1876-7	...		1882-3	114,845
	1877-8	50,227		1883-4	103,189
	1878-9	202,251		1884-5	110,777
Land Tax‡ ...	1879-80	87,553		1885-6	97,658
	1880-81	129,990		1886-7	81,562
	1881-2	121,555		1887-8	106,817
	1882-3	125,606		1888-9	119,778
	1883-4	123,884		1889-90	136,358
	1884-5	128,415		1890-91	136,601

* For six months only.

† The duties were imposed on the 18th December, 1879, and consequently the amount received in 1879-80 was for only 6½ months. Since 1st January, 1884, the revenue therefrom has been estimated. See footnote (||) on page 177 *ante*. For particulars of the duties levied, see paragraph 363 *post*.‡ The amount of land tax payable annually varied in the years named from £126,000 to £124,000. The fluctuations in the revenue above and below this limit were due to the irregular payment of the tax. Further particulars are given in paragraph 351 *et seq. post*.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
LAND REVENUE— <i>continued.</i>		£	PUBLIC WORKS— <i>continued.</i>		£
	1874-5	5,528		1882-3	152,328
	1875-6	53,167		1883-4	165,033
	1876-7	54,232		1884-5	165,968
	1877-8	14,704	Water supply— <i>continued.</i>	1885-6	190,815
	1878-9	3,774		1886-7	215,401
	1879-80	1,749		1887-8	235,743
	1880-81	1,281		1888-9	245,734
Penalties under Land Acts	1881-2	2,313		1889-90	260,227
	1882-3	1,298		1890-91	281,081
	1883-4	1,572			
	1884-5	273		1874-5	5,897
	1885-6	184		1875-6	5,845
	1886-7	795		1876-7	5,638
	1887-8	301		1877-8	5,190
	1888-9	1,517		1878-9	5,879
	1889-90	835		1879-80	4,142
	1890-91	308		1880-81	2,470
			Other Public works	1881-2	4,035
				1882-3	2,357
				1883-4	1,866
				1884-5	3,325
				1885-6	3,364
				1886-7	5,062
				1887-8	4,764
				1888-9	5,805
				1889-90	4,848
				1890-91	6,701
PUBLIC WORKS.					
	1874-5	921,714			
	1875-6	983,033			
	1876-7	1,078,082			
	1877-8	1,202,280			
	1878-9	1,222,241			
	1879-80	1,468,909*			
	1880-81	1,578,432			
	1881-2	1,715,260			
Railways	1882-3	1,838,284	POST AND TELE- GRAPHS.		
	1883-4	2,079,249		1874-5	198,326
	1884-5	2,200,067		1875-6	209,213
	1885-6	2,306,791		1876-7	226,597
	1886-7	2,453,345		1877-8	239,002
	1887-8	2,741,488		1878-9	244,761
	1888-9	3,104,907		1879-80	249,414
	1889-90	3,134,066	Postage, tele- graphs, tele- phones, money orders, etc.‡	1880-81	272,316
	1890-91	3,306,580		1881-2	297,701
				1882-3	324,967
				1883-4	349,278
				1884-5	380,556
				1885-6	394,184
				1886-7	413,535
				1887-8	485,533
				1888-9	552,877
				1889-90	526,400§
				1890-91	499,327
Water supply†					
	1874-5	96,707			
	1875-6	102,438			
	1876-7	115,869			
	1877-8	112,183			
	1878-9	120,346			
	1879-80	121,103			
	1880-81	139,411			
	1881-2	138,274			

* Including, for the first time, revenue derived from the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay system—purchased by the Government—amounting to £203,679. This amount consisted of £43,728 net revenue for 1878-9, and £159,951 gross revenue for 1879-80

† Including interest on loans to local bodies.

‡ Partly estimated since 1882-3. See also footnote (II) on page 177 *ante*.

§ Inland postal rate reduced from 2d. to 1d. on the 1st January, 1890.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
OTHER SOURCES.		£	OTHER SOURCES—		£
	1874-5	7,504	<i>continued.</i>	1887-8	164,721
	1875-6	7,659	Fees, fines, etc.—	1888-9	174,998
	1876-7	7,512	<i>continued.</i>	1889-90	162,807
	1877-8	7,247		1890-91	162,452
	1878-9	7,906			
	1879-80	10,158		1874-5	66,874
	1880-81	10,197		1875-6	38,595
Mint charges ...	1881-2	10,917		1876-7	79,456
	1882-3	11,292		1877-8	70,716
	1883-4	10,415		1878-9	42,281
	1884-5	13,042		1879-80	45,611
	1885-6	11,705		1880-81	78,605
	1886-7	11,058	Interest on public	1881-2	92,025
	1887-8	10,377	Account, etc.	1882-3	55,922
	1888-9	10,051		1883-4	85,537
	1889-90	11,317		1884-5	98,341
	1890-91	10,655		1885-6	84,973
				1886-7	93,216
				1887-8	136,811
				1888-9	107,888
				1889-90	66,700
				1890-91	56,492
	1874-5	4,299		1874-5	749
	1875-6	10,695		1875-6	674
	1876-7	7,104		1876-7	730
	1877-8	447		1877-8	824
	1878-9	6,624		1878-9	935
	1879-80	6,350		1879-80	799
	1880-81	5,628		1880-81	921
Mint subsidy re-	1881-2	5,344		1881-2	997
turned	1882-3	4,103		1882-3	1,548
	1883-4	4,852		1883-4	3,058
	1884-5	5,304		1884-5	2,031
	1885-6	4,613		1885-6	14,905†
	1886-7	1,986		1886-7	5,049
	1887-8	3,874	Rents (other than	1887-8	2,908
	1888-9	3,642	Land)	1888-9	3,224
	1889-90	4,478		1889-90	4,019
	1890-91	4,760		1890-91	2,427
	1874-5	111,304		1874-5	28,981
	1875-6	112,664		1875-6	37,619
	1876-7	121,676		1876-7	34,372
	1877-8	119,632		1877-8	36,774
	1878-9	113,177		1878-9	28,637
	1879-80	110,639		1879-80	23,860
	1880-81	113,736		1880-81	31,290
Fees, fines, etc.*	1881-2	120,768	Reimbursements	1881-2	33,675
(exclusive of	1882-3	117,296	in aid	1882-3	33,570
Land Act pen-	1883-4	111,695			
alties)	1884-5	123,428			
	1885-6	128,523			
	1886-7	131,095			

* Partly estimated since 1882-3. See also footnote (II) on page 177 *ante*.

† Including (during this year only) rents charged to officers for quarters, and added to their salaries.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
OTHER SOURCES— <i>continued.</i>		£	OTHER SOURCES— <i>continued.</i>		£
Reimbursements in aid— <i>continued.</i>	1883-4	49,441	Miscellaneous re- ceipts*— <i>cont.</i>	1878-9	28,167
	1884-5	52,232		1879-80	24,655
	1885-6	49,187		1880-81	41,861
	1886-7	54,033		1881-2	27,131
	1887-8	69,041		1882-3	46,211
	1888-9	67,130		1883-4	36,325
	1889-90	75,220		1884-5	31,339
	1890-91	76,522		1885-6	29,178
Miscellaneous re- ceipts *	1874-5	55,770		1886-7	23,320
	1875-6	16,317		1887-8	25,068
	1876-7	19,609		1888-9	34,036
	1877-8	20,449		1889-90	58,487
				1890-91	70,502

SUMMARY OF HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91.

Year.	Revenue derived from—					Revenue Proper.	Recoups from Loans, etc.	Grand Total Receipts.
	Taxation.	Land.	Public Works.	Post and Tele-graphs.	Other Sources.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1874-5	1,724,822	946,753	1,024,318	198,326	275,481	4,169,700	66,723	4,236,423
1875-6	1,780,392	1,020,012	1,091,316	209,213	224,223	4,325,156	...	4,325,156
1876-7	1,770,685	1,046,415	1,199,589	226,597	270,452	4,513,738	210,139	4,723,877
1877-8	1,712,953	957,715	1,319,653	239,002	256,089	4,485,412	19,001	4,504,413
1878-9	1,730,088	969,235	1,348,466	244,761	227,727	4,520,277	101,243	4,621,520
1879-80	1,690,923	844,064	1,594,154	249,414	222,072	4,600,627	20,655	4,621,282
1880-81	2,003,704	836,470	1,720,313	272,316	282,238	5,115,041	70,970	5,186,011†
1881-2	2,317,706	826,139	1,857,569	297,701	290,857	5,589,972	2,390	5,592,362
1882-3	2,334,255	679,933	1,992,969	324,967	269,942	5,602,066	9,187	5,611,253
1883-4	2,318,520	719,309	2,246,148	349,278	301,323	5,934,578	109	5,934,687
1884-5	2,548,171	666,557	2,369,360	380,556	325,717	6,290,361	...	6,290,361
1885-6	2,634,560	563,608	2,500,970	394,184	323,084	6,416,406	64,615	6,481,021
1886-7	2,739,635	587,091	2,673,808	413,535	319,757	6,733,826	...	6,733,826
1887-8	3,071,003	656,267	2,981,995	485,533	412,800	7,607,598	24,177	7,631,775
1888-9	3,749,670	616,028	3,356,446	552,877	400,969	8,675,990	55,265	8,731,255
1889-90	3,630,814	579,776	3,399,141	526,400	383,028	8,519,159	116,906†	8,776,065§
1890-91	3,252,638	613,451	3,594,362	499,327	383,810	8,343,588	...	8,343,588

Heads of ex-
penditure,
1889-90 and
1890-91.

286. Of the total ordinary expenditure of Victoria in 1890-91, £1,353,000—or 15 per cent.—was disbursed to defray the cost of

* Including "Immigration deposits," £23,074, and accumulation of Pension Fund transferred to revenue, £14,500, in 1874-5; fire insurance on Government Printing Office, £12,000, in 1882-3; unexpended balances from Centennial Exhibition repaid, £12,000, and repayments to credit of appropriations, £20,620, in 1889-90; and repayments to credit of appropriations, £20,784, and repayment of loans to municipal councils for rabbit-proof fencing, £13,901, in 1890-91.

† Not including £500,000 raised by means of Treasury Bonds.

‡ Including £60,000 expended in the previous year with a view of being recouped from loans, but ultimately charged in 1889-90 to the consolidated revenue.

§ Including—besides the revenue proper and recoups—a special receipt of £140,000 derived from the sale of the Melbourne Police Court, and not mentioned in the previous columns.

Government, maintenance of law and order, and provision against foreign attack; £868,000, excluding £76,000 for buildings—or $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—was contributed towards public instruction and the advancement and dissemination of knowledge; £303,000—or nearly $3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.—was expended on public charities or devoted to the preservation of the public health; £100,000—or 1 per cent.—was expended on the management and survey of the Crown Lands, or about £37,000 less than the gross annual rental therefrom during the same financial year; as much as £4,802,000—or 53 per cent.—was absorbed in carrying on the various commercial undertakings of the Government, viz., £2,530,000 on Railways and Waterworks, besides £1,529,000* in interest upon loans raised for their construction, and £743,000 on Post and Telegraphs; £118,000 was paid as interest on amounts borrowed for the construction of other public works; £86,000 was the cost of collecting the revenue from Customs duties and Excise, whilst £38,000 was spent on the maintenance of Ports and Harbours; and £252,000—or 3 per cent.—was granted in aid of the agricultural and mining industries. The amounts just enumerated, together with £131,000 expended on miscellaneous services, form the ordinary expenditure for the year†; but, besides this, an amount of £1,070,900—or nearly $11\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the total expenditure—was spent on the construction of various public works of a permanent character, viz., £107,400 on Railways, £76,000 on State school buildings, and £887,500 on “Miscellaneous Public Works,” which embraces the cost of erection and of maintenance of public offices and buildings of all kinds, expenditure on roads and bridges, and municipal subsidies (£450,000). These amounts might be considered as a set-off against the proceeds of land sales, before referred to,‡ which they even exceeded by £594,000. In 1890-91 there were also certain items of special expenditure, amounting to £181,600 (in addition to £230,203 in the two previous years) for the erection of certain public buildings and the improvement of Crown lands, to be

* The total payment for interest and expenses of the public debt was £1,647,000, but the amount here given is that paid for Railways and Waterworks only.

† This is not strictly true, as there are many items included under the various heads which will not recur in subsequent years.

‡ See paragraph 279 *ante*.

recouped from the proceeds of the sale of Crown lands by auction. The following is a classification of the expenditure* under 10 divisions and 27 subsidiary heads, during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91, also the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,† 1889-90 AND 1890-91.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889-90.	1890-91.		
GENERAL GOVERNMENT.	£	£	£	£
Civil list‡	40,915	41,827	912	...
Legislature	74,282	73,503	...	779
Civil Establishment§	166,471	166,964	493	...
Retiring allowances and pensions	108,842	125,504	16,662	...
Gratuities, compensations, etc.	41,701	56,697	14,996	...
Total	432,211	464,495	32,284||	...
LAW, ORDER, AND PROTECTION.				
Judicial and legal	243,856	237,941	...	5,915
Police	265,149	284,097	18,948	...
Gaols and penal establishments	71,146	71,429	283	...
Defences—Naval and Military¶	350,823	294,967	...	55,856
Total	930,974	888,434	...	42,540||
EDUCATION, SCIENCE, CHARITY, ETC.				
Public instruction, science, etc.**	828,074	867,641	39,567	...
State school buildings	207,595	76,390	...	131,205
Charitable institutions, medical, etc.††	316,140	303,134	...	13,006
Total	1,351,809	1,247,165	...	104,644||
CROWN LANDS.				
Administration and survey	97,249	99,695	2,446	...
Agriculture, etc.	98,445	130,948	32,503	...
Mining	157,291	121,310	...	15,981
Total	332,985	351,953	18,968||	...

* See footnote (‡) to paragraph 177 *ante*.

† For further details see table following paragraph 291 *post*.

‡ Including Governor's salary and salaries of Ministers, Commissioners of Audit, Agent-General, expenses of Executive Council and Public Service Board.

§ Including cost of the following departments:—Chief Secretary, Shorthand Writer, Agent-General's Office, Audit Office, Registrar of Friendly Societies, Treasury, Stores and Transport, and Government Printer.

|| Net figures.

¶ For Expenditure on Defences. See also Part "Defences," in the second volume.

** Including expenditure under the following heads:—Education, Government Statist, Observatory, Government Botanist, Public Library, Museums and National Gallery, Grants to Mechanics' Institutes, Free Libraries, etc., and Grants to Schools of Mines and Design.

†† Including expenditure under the following heads:—Chief Medical Officer, Central Board Health, Hospitals for Insane, Industrial and Reformatory Schools, and Grants to Charitable Institutions.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,* 1889-90 AND 1890-91—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889-90.	1890-91.		
PUBLIC WORKS.				
Railways—Working expenses† ...	£ 2,511,106	£ 2,462,582	£ ...	£ 48,524
„ Construction account ...	88,588	107,428	18,840	...
Water supply ...	68,850	71,855	3,005	...
Other public works‡ ...	1,027,926	887,453	...	140,473
Total ...	3,696,470	3,529,318	...	167,152§
Post and Telegraphs|| ...	709,328	742,666	33,338	...
PUBLIC DEBT.				
Interest and expenses — Railways ...	1,203,375	1,279,195	75,820	...
„ „ Water supply ...	227,180	249,935	22,755	...
„ „ Other works ...	117,590	117,754	164	...
Total interest, etc. ...	1,548,145	1,646,884	98,739	...
Redemption of loans and expenses ...	276,100	¶ 2,125	...	273,975
TRADE, NAVIGATION, ETC.				
Customs ...	88,966	85,885	...	3,081
Harbours and lights ...	35,166	38,468	3,302	...
Total ...	124,132	124,353	221§	...
OTHER EXPENDITURE.				
Mint subsidy** ...	20,000	20,000	...	...
Aborigines ...	9,761	8,692	...	1,069
Miscellaneous services†† ...	213,822	102,614	...	111,208
Total ...	243,583	131,306	...	112,277
Total ordinary expenditure	9,645,737	9,128,699	...	517,038
Special expenditure ...	190,779	181,587	...	9,192
Total expenditure—ordinary and special ...	9,836,516	9,310,286	...	526,230

NOTE.—For particulars of Expenditure in 1891-2 see Appendices at the end of this volume.

* For further details, see table following paragraph 291 *post*.

† The figures in this line do not represent the actual working expenses, but only the amounts charged to each year under the Annual Appropriation Acts. The actual amount of working expenses, as shown in the Railway Commissioners' Annual Reports, was £2,132,158 in 1889-90, and £2,310,645 in 1890-91. See also figures on page 200 *post*.

‡ The cost of erecting and repairing Government Offices, and making and repairing furniture therefor, is not charged to the respective departments, but is placed under this head, which also embraces the cost of all Public Works, except Railways, Waterworks, and Telegraph lines, and works provided for out of loans; it also includes expenditure on Roads and Bridges, and the annual subsidy of £450,000 to Municipalities. For details, see page 201 *post*.

§ Net figures.

|| Including interest on Post Office Savings Banks deposits.

¶ Commission on redemption of £850,000 Debentures at $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.

** Although the annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000, portion of that sum has been repaid each year to the revenue. See table following paragraph 279 *ante*, under the head "Mint subsidy returned."

†† Including £149,984 in 1889-90 for advances to shires for the erection of rabbit-proof fencing; and £18,481 towards expenses of census of 1891; £14,101 for Premier Permanent Building Society prosecutions; and £22,486 for preservation of order in Melbourne.

Chief items
of expendi-
ture, 1889-
90 and 1890-
91 com-
pared.

287. From this table it may be ascertained that a total increase in the ordinary expenditure, amounting to £284,034, took place under fifteen heads, but a decrease of £801,072 under the other twelve heads, resulting in a net decrease of about £517,000. On the one hand the most prominent increases were £98,700 in the interest on the public debt, owing to the increasing amounts borrowed for the construction of Railways and Water Works; £39,600 under public instruction—of which £25,000 was due to increased cost of State (primary) Education, and £15,000 to additional or special grants to the University, Technological Schools, and Mechanics' Institutes, etc.; £33,300 under Post and Telegraphs—of which £25,000 was increased cost of administration, making a total increase of about £80,000 in the last two years; £32,500 under Agriculture—of which State forests account for £6,000, and bonuses for agricultural products for £27,000; £31,600 under retiring allowances, gratuities, compensation, etc.—of which, however, £15,000 being on account of gratuities, etc., does not add to the annual charge—owing chiefly to the retirement of sexagenarians; £19,000 under Police, of which about £6,000 was owing to expenses connected with precautions taken to maintain order during the occurrence of the labour strikes in Melbourne; and £18,800 in the amount paid to the Railway Construction Account, which is dependent on the sale of land by auction. In regard to the agricultural bonuses referred to, the total amount already appropriated to that object was £233,000, of which only £41,600 has yet been paid, the balance being payable from time to time in accordance with regulations approved by the Governor in Council. On the other hand, there was a large decrease of £140,500 under miscellaneous Public Works, partly made up of subsidiary decreases as follow:—Government House, £9,000; Court houses, £10,500; Police buildings, £8,000; Lunatic Asylums, £11,400; raising and draining low-lying lands, etc., £6,000; purchase of land near General Post Office, £17,000; Country Post Offices, £10,000; and Roads and Bridges, £72,000; also £55,800 under defences, notwithstanding an additional vote of £26,500 to augment the special appropriation of £145,000, the amount spent on Defence Works and buildings (including torpedo boats) alone being less by £95,000; £48,500 under Railways; £16,000 under Mining—of which nearly £12,000 was in the prospecting vote; £13,000 under Charitable Institutions—of which £10,000 was a non-recurring grant in aid of increased hospital accommodation in the metropolis, £6,800 under the Inebriate Asylum (recently built); and of £111,200 in miscellaneous services, resulting chiefly from an exceptional and non-recurring item of £150,000 (advances to be recouped) appearing

only in the accounts for 1889-90, and three similar items—£18,500 for the census, £14,100 on account of Premier Permanent prosecutions, and £22,500 to provide for maintenance of order during the strikes, appearing only in the accounts of 1890-91. Moreover, the following decreases appeared in items usually provided for out of loans:—State school buildings, £131,200; redemption of loans, £274,000.

288. It has already been stated that nearly half the total expenditure is in connexion with the working of the Railways, Waterworks, and Post and Telegraphs; but the most important of these is the Railways. As the Treasurer's account of these for the last two years is to some extent complicated by arrears being included with a view of placing the account on a sound footing for the future, a better idea of their financial condition will more readily be obtained from the accounts of the Railway Department,* which, being compiled at a later date, are believed to be complete for each year. From these it appears that the working expenses increased from £2,132,158 in 1889-90 to £2,310,645 in 1890-91, or by £178,487; so that there was really no falling-off as would appear from the figures given in the last table. By the same accounts, the net earnings fell off from £999,708 to £987,922 in the two years respectively. And if the differences be taken between these amounts and those given in the last table, as showing the interest paid on account of Railway loans, the results will show that the loss to the State on account of Railways increased from £203,667 in 1889-90 to £291,273 in 1890-91, as will be seen by the following figures†:—

RAILWAYS.—NET EARNINGS AND INTEREST COMPARED.

	1889-90. £	1890-91. £
Net earnings	999,708	987,922
Interest, etc., paid on Railway loans† ..	1,203,375	1,279,195
Apparent loss	203,667	291,273

289. The next most important commercial undertakings are the Postal and Telegraph services, which it has been the policy of the Government to work, although at an immediate loss. According to figures already given, the expenditure set down to these services in 1890-91 was £742,666, whilst the actual receipts amounted to only £499,327, there thus being an apparent deficiency in that year of £243,339, as compared with £183,000 in 1889-90, and only £66,000 in 1888-9, prior to the introduction of the penny inland postage on the

* See last issue of this work, Vol. II., pages 473 and 475.

† It should be pointed out that portion of the loans on which interest was paid was for lines not open for traffic, which consequently were not in a position to earn revenue. No allowance is here made for interest on capital derived from the general revenue.

1st January, 1890. It should also be pointed out that the reduction of postage to the United Kingdom on the 1st January, 1891, from 6d. and 4d. by two different routes to a uniform charge of 2½d.* must also have helped, to some extent, in increasing the deficit in 1890-91. In order, however, to ascertain the true deficiency, it will be necessary to add to the receipts an allowance for services rendered to the State free of cost, *i.e.*, in transmission of correspondence and telegrams, and to eliminate from the expenditure as far as possible all amounts which do not form part of the working expenses, such as expenditure on capital account (which, however, it is in some cases impossible to separate); also interest on Savings Banks deposits, which are invested by the Government for other than Postal purposes, whilst, on the other hand, all sums charged to other departments on account of ordinary Postal business should be included. A statement made upon this principle shows that whereas in 1888-9 there was a real surplus of about £48,000, in 1889-90 there was an actual deficiency of about £59,500, and in 1890-91 of £109,000. The comparatively large deficit in 1890-91 was due not so much to the loss of revenue occasioned by the reduction of postage,† already referred to, as to the increased cost of post and telegraph services generally. Thus the net falling-off in the combined Postal and Telegraph revenues in 1890-91, as compared with 1888-9 (including estimated value of official correspondence), was only £54,000; but, on the other hand, the cost of general administration increased by £80,000; the cost of Inland and Foreign mails increased by £22,000; expenditure on Telegraphs and Telephones by £1,500. These results are shown in the following table:—

**NET ANNUAL COST OF POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,
1888-9 TO 1890-91.**

—	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.
REVENUE.	£	£	£
Postal receipts ‡ (estimated)	402,834	353,390	322,693
Telegraph and telephone receipts	150,043	173,010	176,634
Total, as per page 178	552,877	526,400	499,327
ADD estimated value of—			
Free official correspondence § (approximate)	60,000	60,000	60,000
„ „ telegrams	6,451	8,327	5,891
Grand total	619,328	594,727	565,218

* The amount of postal revenue is not accurately known. See footnote (||) to table on page 177 ante.

† See last edition of this work, Volume II., page 108.

‡ Including commission on money orders.

§ Estimate for 1887 made by the Postal Department.

NET ANNUAL COST OF POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,
1888-9 TO 1890-91—*continued*.

	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.
WORKING EXPENSES.*			
General administration	365,617	420,371	445,514
Inland and foreign mails	153,580	171,559	175,840
Telegraph lines—Construction, repairs, etc. ...	14,718	23,596	17,016
Telegraph cable subsidies	14,208	14,555	10,404
Telephones—Material, maintenance, etc. ...	12,867	12,403	15,855
Miscellaneous	41	270	65
ADD—One-half cost of stamp printing † ...	2,847	2,614	2,924
„ Cost of printing books, forms, etc. † ...	7,207	8,910	6,609
Total	571,085	654,278	674,227
Actual surplus (+), or deficiency (—) ...	+ 48,243	— 59,551	— 109,009

290. Over £300,000 of the ordinary expenditure of 1890-91 was of a special and non-recurring character, as will be seen by the following figures. The only item which is likely to re-appear in the returns of the succeeding year is “Agriculture-Bonuses, etc.”:—

Special or
non-recur-
ring ex-
penditure,
1890-91.

SPECIAL OR NON-RECURRING ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE, 1890-91.

Items.	Amount.
	£
Police—Increase on account of strikes	6,000
Defences—Bonus, etc., on establishment of Ammunition Factory ...	5,880
Public Instruction—State School Buildings	76,400
„ Grant for University Lavatories	5,000
Agriculture—Bonuses, etc.	34,230
Railways—Arrears on account of previous years	113,900
„ Construction of Roads to	7,790
Water Supply—Mansergh’s Report, etc.	3,160
Interest—Equivalent to Bank for non-remittance of Interest ...	3,900
Miscellaneous—Census, 1891	18,480
„ Premier Permanent Building Society Prosecutions ...	14,100
„ Preservation of order in Melbourne during Strikes ...	22,500
Total	311,340

291. The details of the expenditure for 1889-90 and 1890-91 under several of the more important heads are as follow:—

Heads of ex-
penditure
detailed.

* Exclusive of interest on Post Office Savings Banks deposits. Expenditure on capital account has also been eliminated where possible. It has, however, been found impossible to do this in the case of telegraph lines and telephones, in which cases capital expenditure is included.

† Charged to the Government Printer. See page 196, *post*.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1889-90 AND 1890-91.

Heads of Expenditure.						1889-90.	1890-91.
CIVIL LIST.						£	£
Governor's Salary	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000
Salaries of Ministers	...	...	...	...	...	15,308	15,077
Executive Council	...	...	...	...	...	1,357	1,500
Agent-General	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	2,500
Commissioners of Audit	...	...	...	...	...	2,250	3,250
Public Service Board	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	4,500
Protectorate of New Guinea—Contribution towards	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	5,000
Total	...	...	...	...	...	40,915	41,827
LEGISLATURE.							
Legislative Council	...	...	...	...	...	6,170	6,307
„ Assembly	...	...	...	...	...	11,220	14,482
Parliamentary Library	...	...	...	...	...	3,044	2,543
„ Refreshment Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	2,112	1,739
Parliament Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	452	1,003
Victorian <i>Hansard</i>...	...	...	...	...	...	2,301	2,374
Expenses of Members of the Legislative Assembly	...	...	...	...	...	25,316	25,511
Electoral Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	21,049	18,420
Federal Council—Contribution to	...	...	...	...	...	1,389	62
Australasian Federation Conference—Expenses of representation at	...	...	...	...	...	1,229	...
National Australasian Convention, Sydney, 1891—Expenses of representation at	...	...	...	...	...	...	685
Metropolitan Board of Works Bill—Expenses of	...	...	...	...	...	...	377
Total	...	...	...	...	...	74,282	73,503
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.							
Public Service Board—Office	...	...	...	...	...	2,877	3,384
Chief Secretary's Office	...	...	...	...	...	9,564	9,504
Premier's Office	...	...	...	...	...	5,143	4,403
Shorthand Writer	...	...	...	...	...	2,371	2,608
Agent-General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	3,494	3,492
Audit Office	...	...	...	...	...	9,713	9,478
Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	30,484	29,946
Government Printer*	...	...	...	...	...	87,506	88,602
„ „ Stamp Printing†	...	...	...	...	...	5,228	5,848
Inspector of Stores	...	...	...	...	...	768	784
Registrar of Friendly Societies‡	...	...	...	...	...	448	401
Inspector of Factories and Shops	...	...	...	...	...	2,516	2,427
Marine Board	...	...	...	...	...	5,759	5,487
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	600	600
Total	...	...	...	...	...	166,471	166,964

* Under this head is included cost of printing books, forms, etc., for the Postal Department, viz., £8,910 in 1890, and £6,609 in 1891.

† For Calendar years 1890 and 1891 respectively.

‡ The statistical and actuarial work in connexion with Friendly Societies is performed in the office of the Government Statist, the cost of which is placed under the head of “Public Instruction, Science, etc.” *post*.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1889-90.	1890-91.
JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.		
	£	£
Judges' Salaries (including Master-in-Equity)	23,481	23,658
„ Other Expenditure	5,282	5,101
Crown Law Officers	26,600	22,911
„ Solicitor	7,641	6,870
Prothonotary	2,661	2,871
Master in Equity and Lunacy	6,266	5,184
Registrar of Titles	42,944	40,024
Registrar-General	10,677	10,867*
„ Interest on purchase-money of land, etc., bought near Titles Office†	3,003	3,003
Deputy Registrars	8,708	6,960
Sheriffs	29,783	31,583
Judges—County Courts, Courts of Insolvency, of Mines, and of General and Petty Sessions	10,182	9,885
„ other Expenditure	17,233	19,215
Police Magistrates and Wardens	19,668	18,980
Clerks of Courts	19,501	21,366
Coroners	7,322	6,886
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons... ..	1,611	1,564
Land Tax Act Administration	1,293	1,013
Total	243,856	237,941
DEFENCES.‡		
Special Appropriation authorized under Acts 47 Vict. No. 777 and 52 Vict. No. 1000 respectively	145,000	145,000
Voted to augment special appropriation consequent upon the increase of the permanent forces	...	26,486
Civil Staff	7,089	7,276
Cadet Corps	4,474	6,436
Mounted Rifles	8,598	9,557
Victorian Rangers	6,364	9,027
Rifle Clubs	1,369	1,386
Ammunition Fund—To replace loss on supply to Rifle Clubs, etc.	5,000	5,000
Purchase of Rifles and modern warlike stores§	1,990	4,000
Grants to Rifle Associations, etc., for prizes; also prizes for drill and shooting	2,524	2,499
Grant to United Service Association ... ..	...	200
Expenses in connexion with Encampments	9,513	8,758
Grant for improvements to percussion locks, etc., to B.L. guns, etc.	...	150
Purchase of one first-class Torpedo Boat	14,500	...
Refund to Colonial Ammunition Company for duty paid on machinery for manufacture of cartridges	1,126	882
Bonus to ditto in aid of establishment in colony ... ..	...	5,000

* Including £2,769 for Patents office.

† The amount required—£75,073—was made available by Act 49 Vict. No. 835 out of the “Assurance Fund” under the *Transfer of Land Statute*.

‡ For further details under this head, see Part “Defences” in the second volume.

§ Equivalent in each case to the amount realized in the previous year on the sale of rifles and obsolete stores.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1889-90.	1890-91.
DEFENCES—<i>continued.</i>		
	£	£
Expenses, dispatching officer to England for twelve months course of military instruction	430	2,413
Royal Military Tournament (England)—Expenses of team of Victorian Mounted Rifles	...	600
General inspection of troops and forts by Major-General Edwards	1,443	...
Report on defences of King George's Sound—Proportion due by Victoria for	...	586
Compensation for injuries sustained	2,258	1,540
Sundries ... ..	...	188
Total	66,678	91,984
Defence Works and Buildings	139,145	57,983
Grand Total	350,823	294,967
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SCIENCE, ETC.		
State School Education*	710,477	735,953
University—Endowment	16,500	16,500
„ Grant in aid of laboratories	†	5,000
College of Pharmacy	1,000	1,000
Technological Schools	16,304	19,113
„ „ buildings	17,500	19,500
Melbourne Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery...	26,555	27,294
Mechanics' Institutes, Public Libraries, etc.	16,316	21,395†
Victorian Artists' Society	250	250
Art Galleries—Ballarat, Sandhurst, and Warrnambool ...	2,500	2,000
Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, etc.	4,300	4,200
Royal Society	500	500
Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science ...	1,000	200
Government Statist §	6,995	6,884
„ Astronomer	5,117	5,155
„ Botanist	2,760	2,697
Total	828,074	867,641
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, MEDICAL, ETC.		
Charitable Institutions—Grant in aid	130,000	120,000
Industrial and Reformatory Schools—State	42,162	41,350
Grant in Aid of Private Institutions	1,480	1,590
Hospitals for the Insane	115,109	116,697
Inebriate Asylums	9,455	2,669
Public Health Department	11,415	13,394
Vaccination Allowances	5,500	6,099

* Including cost of maintenance (with fittings and furniture) of school buildings, amounting annually to about £25,000, but exclusive of cost of erection of buildings, which is given in table following paragraph 297 *post*, and of pensions and gratuities. See also table following paragraph 299 *post*.

† A sum of £10,500, towards building the laboratories, was also paid during the year out of a special account, to be recouped by the sale of land at Kew and Yarra Bend, now occupied by lunatic asylums. See table following paragraph 295 *post*.

‡ Including £1,195 to provide for certain omissions in the allotment for 1889-90.

§ Exclusive of cost of Census 1891, for which see "Miscellaneous."

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	1889-90.	1890-91.
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, MEDICAL, ETC.— <i>continued</i> .	£	£
Fencing for Cemeteries ... ..	...	915
Allowance to Instructor of the Blind, etc.	170	170
Intercolonial Medical Congress	849	...
Victorian Society for Protection of Animals ... ..	...	250
Total	316,140	303,134
CROWN LANDS.		
General Staff for Survey, Sale, and Management of Crown Lands	59,731	61,716
Surveys by contract, including Feature Surveys	3,840	4,700
Surveys of "Grazing Areas"	1,369	1,299
Contour Surveys of Metropolitan District	493	...
Parks, Gardens, etc.—		
Botanical Gardens and Reserves	9,822	9,868
Public Parks, Gardens, and Reserves in and around Melbourne	11,831	11,595
Public Parks and Gardens in Country Districts—Fencing and Improving	9,955	10,129
Other Expenditure	208	388
Total	97,249	99,695
AGRICULTURE.		
Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, etc. ...	25,435	25,224
" the Board of Viticulture	807	994
State Forests and Nurseries	5,915	7,689
Resumption of Alienated Land	545	48
Planting and thinning trees, etc., and extension of wattle and other plantations, and fencing, wire netting, etc.	6,333	10,199
Experimental Cultivation	87	267
Prizes, Awards, etc.—		
Special, awarded by National Agricultural Society ...	485	480
For best managed farms in Victoria	150	150
Expenses of Judges in connexion with Grants referred to in the two preceding lines, etc.	288	362
To promote the Agricultural, Dairying, Fruit, and Wine Industries*	7,342	34,227
Eradication of Vine Diseases	6,113	702
" Noxious weeds and insects	516	110
Scab Prevention and Diseases in Stock	7,763	7,753

* The total amount permanently appropriated under Act 53 Vict., No. 1046, to these objects during the last two years was £233,000, of which £142,000 was to be distributed as bonuses under regulations of the Governor-in-Council; £10,000 for importation of new varieties of seeds and plants; £43,000 for establishing a system of technical education, by the employment of experts to supply instruction in connexion with the introduction of new vegetable products, and the improvement of existing agricultural methods; £12,000 for publishing agricultural reports in connexion with the educational work of the experts, etc.; and £15,000 bonuses for the encouragement of planting and cultivating forest trees of an economical character. Of the £142,000 to be paid as bonuses, £75,000 was set apart for growers of grapes, fruits, and general vegetable products; £37,000 for factories for fruit canning and drying, dairying, raisin and currant making, vegetable oil making, preparing hemp, flax, silk, etc., for the manufacturer; and £30,000 for dairy produce and fruits of best quality and in best order. Of the £233,000 appropriated, only £41,569 has been expended to the 30th June, 1891, as will be seen from the above figures.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1889-90.	1890-91.
AGRICULTURE—<i>continued.</i>		
	£	£
Extermination of Rabbits and Wild Animals	33,297*	37,913
Royal Commission of Enquiry (one-fifth of cost) ...	...	871
Rates on Mallee Blocks held by Government ...	228	219
Departmental and other Expenditure	3,141	3,740
Total	98,445	130,948
MINING.		
Mining Department	23,654	22,874
Mining Boards	3,500	3,500
Purchase and Working of Diamond Drills to assist Miners in Prospecting Operations, etc.	88,080	76,305
Prospecting and Boring for Coal	10,937	9,205
Geological Surveys, etc.	3,499	4,392
Underground Surveys of Mines	1,568	1,448
Cutting Tracks and opening up unexplored areas ...	3,879	1,924
Expenses in connexion with the Ballarat Juvenile Exhibition	...	186
Expenses of sending Expert to Europe to enquire into the best way of treating refractory ores, and also of manu- facturing briquettes of brown coal ... ..	...	100
Miscellaneous	2,174	1,376
Total	137,291	121,310
RAILWAYS.		
Commissioners' Salaries	8,000	6,000
Salaries and Wages	150,225	164,850
Working Expenses	1,947,637	2,168,868
Ditto on account of previous years	405,000	113,929†
Wages of Employés on Permanent Way increased ...	...	8,191
Annual allowances as compensation to injured persons ...	244	744
Total Working Expenses‡	2,511,106	2,462,582
Paid to "Railway Construction Account" §	88,588	99,637
Construction of Roads to Railways ... ..	...	7,791
Total (including Capital Account)	2,599,694	2,570,010
WATER SUPPLY, ETC.		
Melbourne—Salaries and Maintenance	27,363	28,409
„ Sewerage for, Report (Mansergh's) on a scheme of	2,281	2,850
„ „ Lithographing plans ... ..	...	315

* For advances to Shires for erection of rabbit-proof fences, see "Miscellaneous" expenditure, page 204 *post*.

† See 34th Annual Report of the Commissioners of Audit, page 185.

‡ The actual expenditure for and on account of 1889-90 was £2,132,158, and on account of 1890-91, £2,310,645, as shown in the Railway Commissioners' Reports.

§ See footnote (†) on page 210 *post*. There was also in 1890-91 a sum of £25,000 derived from the sale of certain railway land to the Melbourne Harbour Trust, paid into the Railway Loan, Liquidation, and Construction Account, but which is not included in the returns of General Expenditure.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1889-90.	1890-91.
WATER SUPPLY—<i>continued.</i>	£	£
Country Waterworks—		
Salaries	10,846	11,547*
Coliban District—Travelling Expenses, Contingencies, etc.	6,264	7,600
Geelong District do. do.	1,424	1,699
Goldfields Reservoirs	100	18
Boring for Water	11,375	9,960
Cost of making wells in the Mallee country	1,464	42
Surveys and Reports <i>re</i> Projects of Water Supply and Gauging Rivers	7,135	8,850
National Works—Management and Maintenance of ...	...	170
Irrigation Expert and Expenses ... ..	...	120
Prizes for best Irrigated Farm and Crops	285	50
Rainfall maps	313	25
Compensation for injuries received ... ..	...	200
Total	68,850	71,855
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.†		
Works and Buildings (including Furniture, Fittings, etc.)—		
Government House and Country Residence	11,900	2,990
Parliament Buildings—West wing	10,602	...
„ „ Repairs and additions, lighting, gardens, etc.	6,976	9,967
Fencing Parliamentary Reserve ... ..	...	9,996
Public Offices, etc.—		
Public Offices, Omeo... ..	...	1,699
„ „ Geelong—Water Supply Department	...	2,250
New Printing Office... ..	1,839	...
„ „ Fittings, Furniture for, etc....	1,598	983
Treasury Buildings (country)—Buildings, Repairs, Additions, etc.	689	298
Rents and Furniture, etc.	25,558	29,749
Repairs and Additions	2,215	2,189
Fencing Public Buildings, Sites, and Reserves under Government, including Repairs	211	94
Telephonic communication for police and other buildings	630	1,063
Insurance	563	678
Court Houses	26,557	16,083
Police Buildings, etc.	33,260	25,432
Gaols and Penal Establishments	18,298	18,459
Public Library, National Gallery, and Museums	1,630	1,214
Observatory	3,974	350
Lunatic Asylums	25,000	13,595
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	8,651	7,266
Cemeteries	122	145
Sanatory Station—Fencing, Repairs, etc.	467	763
Lands and Agriculture (including parks, gardens, etc.)	17,265	18,642

* Including £248 stores and incidentals.

† For further expenditure on public works out of special accounts, see “Special Expenditure,” table following paragraph 295 *post*.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	£	£
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS—<i>continued.</i>		
Works and Buildings (including Furniture, Fittings, etc.)—		
Laboratory for Agricultural Chemist	76	...
Raising Low-lying Lands, Draining Lands, Spreading Silt, etc.	34,146	27,816
Preventing Encroachment by Sand, etc..	722	400
Post and Telegraph Offices—		
General Post Office, Melbourne—Extension of Building, and towards erection of Money Order and Savings Banks Offices, etc.	23,179	26,442
Purchase of Land near General Post Office (Post Office Place)	17,000	...
Post Offices at other places*	44,642	34,456
Customs Buildings	4,867	14,335
Wharfs, Jetties, Harbours, Rivers, etc.	83,568	78,706
Lighthouses and Lightships	19,066	12,089
Miscellaneous	479	765
Total Works and Buildings, etc. ...	425,750	358,914
Subsidy to Municipalities	450,000	450,000
Roads and Bridges	99,372	26,934
Departmental Expenses	52,804	51,605
Total	1,027,926	887,453
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.†		
Post and Telegraph Offices‡—Administration	420,371	445,514§
Inland Mail Service	120,138||	128,288
Foreign Mails¶	51,421	47,552
Telegraph Lines—Construction, Repairs, Materials, etc. ..	23,596	17,016
Towards purchase of patent rights for an invention for improving the quadruplex workings of instruments	...	1,000**
Telephones—		
Telephone Exchanges, telephones, battery materials, wire, etc.	11,953	15,405
New multiple switch-boards, cost of	1,287	9,244
Maintenance of lines to various departments ..	450	450
Subsidy towards Duplicate Telegraph Cable (Port Darwin to Penang)	13,872	10,404
„ to Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.; Tasmania†† ...	683	...

* See also under the head of “Public Offices.”

† Exclusive of post and telegraph office buildings, which are included under the head “General Public Works;” also exclusive of cost of printing stamps, entered with Government Printer under the head of “Civil Establishment.”

‡ Money Order Offices included.

§ Including £27,586 payment to letter carriers appointed under the old post office regulations on their promotion to sorters.

|| Of which £59,803 was paid to the Railway Department, and £68,485 was for private contractors, clearance of letter pillars, etc.

¶ Including sums paid as gratuities to masters of vessels, £1,922 in 1889-90, and £2,673 in 1890-91; also subsidy for steamer calling at Havannah Harbour, New Hebrides, £600 in 1889-90.

** Similar sums are contributed by New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia.

†† Paid to the Government of Tasmania, in accordance with a joint guarantee to the company on account of reduction of rates for telegraphic messages to and from Victoria and Tasmania.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1889-90.	1890-91.
POST AND TELEGRAPHS—<i>continued.</i>		
	£	£
Interest on Post Office Savings Banks Deposits—4 per cent.	63,762	67,728
Towards a new steam launch	1,525	...
Miscellaneous*	270	65
Total	709,328	742,666
PUBLIC DEBT.		
Interest payable—		
In London	1,460,463	1,563,783
In Melbourne	63,282	56,993
Total Interest	1,523,745	1,620,776
Expenses of paying Interest in London—		
Commission to Banks of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	3,152	3,106
Commission to Bank of from £450 to £500 per million for inscribing stock and paying interest thereon	9,932	11,553
Premium on remittances	10,755	5,638
Equivalent to banks for non-remittance of interest ...	...	5,208
Stamps, advertising, etc.	561	603
Total	1,548,145	1,646,884
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.		
Expenses of Commissions of Inquiry	7,831	5,726
Law Costs, Awards, etc.†	7,127	1,295
Tuition of shorthand in Public Service ... ..	...	238
Premier Permanent Building Society prosecutions—Law expenses of	...	14,101
Preservation of order in Melbourne—Expenses of ...	...	22,486
<i>Poisons and Pharmacy Act</i> —Administration	300	300
Advertising	6,500	6,499
Transport, etc.	3,217	3,185
Expenses of census of 1891 ... ..	...	18,481
Exhibitions—		
Melbourne Centennial International do.‡	2,624	100
Paris Universal do., 1889... ..	3,661	424§
Australian Juvenile Industrial do. (Ballarat) ...	...	500
Hamilton " " " ... ..	...	300
Portland Industrial and Art do.	300	...
New Zealand, 1889-90	6,749	...
Expenses incurred by the Exhibition Trustees	1,982	6,000

* Including £38 each in 1889-90 and 1890-91 towards expenses of International Bureau at Berne.

† Including costs (final) *In re Merry v. The Queen*, £5,000 in 1889-90, and £1,000 in 1890-91.

‡ The total expenditure on the Melbourne Centennial Exhibition was £286,238. According to the final balance sheet of the Executive Commissioners, the net cost of the Exhibition—after allowing for £21,788 cash repaid, and £15,509 (cost price) for permanent improvements—was £239,702. The cost of restoration of grounds and buildings, which is not taken into account was £7,694.

§ Including allowance of £100 for distribution of awards at the Paris and New Zealand Exhibitions.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	1889-90.	1890-91.
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—continued.	£	£
National Orchestra—Expenses towards	3,000	3,000
Imperial Institute—Expenses of representation of colony at ...	...	499
Powder Magazines*	2,236	4,425
Fisheries	824	799
Payments from Estates of Deceased Persons	203	74
Refunds, etc.†	3,743	1,922
Assistance to Volunteer Fire Brigades	2,140	4,502‡
To reimburse the Administrator's expenses incurred during his administration	2,000	...
Reception of Earl of Hopetoun (Governor)	924	...
International Customs Conference, Brussels—Expenses connected with	...	30
International Telegraph Conference, Paris—Expenses connected with	...	50
International Tariff Bureau—Towards establishment of and subscription to	...	175
Inspection of Country Tramway Schemes—Expenses of ...	...	1,262
Expenses incurred by Salvation Army in providing relief for the unemployed	...	150
Special Visit to State Forests—Expenses connected with ...	...	113
Official visit to Mildura—	...	219
Funeral of the late Chief Secretary (Hon. G. D. Langridge) —Expenses in connexion with	...	29
Entertainment to Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G. ... ..	...	100
“ “ French Admiral ... ..	...	94
Expenses of medical man conducting inquiries in Europe and America on behalf of Government	1,000	...
Interest on temporary advances in London	1,341	...
Discounts in London and premiums on remittances (sundry)	263	113
Stamp Duty on £350,000 Treasury Bonds at 2s. 6d. per cent.	...	438
Advances to Shires for purchase of rabbit-proof fencing ...	149,984§	...
Other Expenditure|| ... ..	5,873	4,985
Total	213,822	102,614

Heads of expenditure, 1874-5 to 1890-91.

292. The following are the heads of expenditure during the last seventeen financial years, and the amounts expended under each head; the expenditure specially appropriated by Acts of Parliament other than the *Appropriation Act*, and known as *Special Appropriations*, being distinguished from that sanctioned under that Act in accordance with the annual votes of the Legislature :—

* Exclusive of amounts provided for under the head of “ Other Public Works.”
† Of which £1,412 in 1889-90, and £1,636 in 1890-91, was on account of Customs duty.
‡ By the *Fire Brigades Act* 1890, one-third the cost of the Fire Brigades Boards thereby constituted is specially appropriated out of the general revenue.
§ Repayable within ten years by equal annual instalments without interest.
|| Including balance at credit of Pension Fund, returned to revenue—£1,902 in 1889-90, and £3,125 in 1890-91.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Civil list* ...	1874-5	70,984	...	70,984
	1875-6	71,227	...	71,227
	1876-7	29,604	...	29,604
	1877-8	29,564	...	29,564
	1878-9	29,636	...	29,636
	1879-80	27,728	...	27,728
	1880-81	24,509	...	24,509
	1881-2	28,469	3,000	31,469
	1882-3	29,926	...	29,926
	1883-4	31,127	...	31,127
	1884-5	36,362	4,693†	41,055
	1885-6	36,269	4,693	40,962
	1886-7	36,416	...	36,416
	1887-8	35,974	9,387	45,361
	1888-9	35,780	4,784	40,564
	1889-90	35,915	5,000	40,915
	1890-91	36,577	5,250	41,827
Legislature ...	1874-5	40,813	15,739	56,552
	1875-6	41,612	15,909	57,521
	1876-7	43,918	14,889	58,807
	1877-8	48,162	15,878	64,040
	1878-9	42,710	16,502	59,212
	1879-80	44,306	16,502	60,808
	1880-81	45,664	16,964	62,628
	1881-2	39,677	16,810	56,487
	1882-3	47,768	18,020	65,788
	1883-4	35,930	17,751	53,681
	1884-5	38,801	18,102	56,903
	1885-6	45,674	18,462	64,136
	1886-7	38,206	18,996	57,202
	1887-8	37,700	20,931	58,631
	1888-9	53,207	20,009	73,216
	1889-90	50,573	23,709	74,282
	1890-91	48,358	25,145	73,503
Civil establishment* ...	1874-5	...	90,422	90,422
	1875-6	...	87,647	87,647
	1876-7	...	89,837	89,837
	1877-8	...	90,215	90,215
	1878-9	..	90,059	90,059
	1879-80	...	91,872	91,872
	1880-81	...	89,987	89,987
	1881-2	...	90,833	90,833
	1882-3	...	117,610	117,610
	1883-4	...	113,628	113,628

* For particulars of the items included under these heads, see footnotes to table following paragraph 286 *ante*. State aid to religion is also included in "Civil List" prior to July, 1876, when it was abolished.

† This and subsequent amounts represent contribution towards the expenses of the Protectorate of New Guinea.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Civil establishment*— <i>continued</i>	1884-5	...	117,586	117,586
	1885-6	...	122,593	122,593
	1886-7	...	129,001	129,001
	1887-8	...	132,983	132,983
	1888-9	646†	145,971	146,617
	1889-90	1,206†	165,265	166,471
	1890-91	1,214†	165,750	166,964
Retiring allowances and pensions ‡ ...	1874-5	26,529	2,587	29,116
	1875-6	27,423	2,426	29,849
	1876-7	26,214	4,725	30,939
	1877-8	28,370	5,587	33,957
	1878-9	33,952	9,153	43,105
	1879-80	35,202	9,336	44,538
	1880-81	36,817	12,499	49,316
	1881-2	41,749	16,040	57,789
	1882-3	40,474	20,095	60,569
	1883-4	41,334	24,355	65,689
	1884-5	43,589	26,598	70,187
	1885-6	52,685	20,529	73,214
	1886-7	64,844	20,316	85,160
	1887-8	71,583	16,901	88,484
	1888-9	80,101	16,509	96,610
	1889-90	93,005	15,837	108,842
	1890-91	108,569	16,935	125,504
Gratuities, compensations, etc.	1874-5	3,078	10,884	13,962
	1875-6	1,752	5,963	7,715
	1876-7	3,478	7,187	10,665
	1877-8	42,582	7,146	49,728
	1878-9	13,159	33,444	46,603
	1879-80	2,544	19,416	21,960
	1880-81	12,970	34,085	47,055
	1881-2	9,299	22,828	32,127
	1882-3	2,911	25,345	28,256
	1883-4	10,173	20,889	31,062
	1884-5	22,673	25,099	47,772
	1885-6	22,215	21,863	44,078
	1886-7	18,420	21,817	40,237
	1887-8	23,622	19,707	43,329
	1888-9	21,714	32,202	53,916
	1889-90	21,620	20,081	41,701
	1890-91	27,270	29,427	56,697
Judicial and legal ...	1874-5	16,417	156,558	172,975
	1875-6	16,125	154,469	170,594
	1876-7	16,750	154,932	171,682

* See footnote (*) on page 205.

† Marine Board.

‡ Including vote of £2,600 in 1880-81, of £5,000 in 1881-2, of £8,000 in 1882-3, of £10,000 each year from 1883-4 to 1886-7, £7,000 annually to 1889-90, and £3,396 in 1890-91, to meet deficiencies in the Police Superannuation Fund.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Judicial and legal— <i>continued</i> ...	1877-8	16,567	154,498	171,065
	1878-9	14,000	158,056	172,056
	1879-80	14,000	157,664	171,664
	1880-81	15,047	142,444	157,491
	1881-2	16,919	141,263	158,182
	1882-3	17,000	159,689	176,689
	1883-4	16,655	158,319	174,974
	1884-5	16,381	166,916	183,297
	1885-6	19,096	172,194	191,290
	1886-7	22,993	170,912	193,905
	1887-8	22,972	188,139	211,111
	1888-9	23,003	194,177	217,180
	1889-90	21,471	222,385	243,856
	1890-91	22,411	215,530	237,941
Police ...	1874-5	...	198,312	198,312
	1875-6	...	199,738	199,738
	1876-7	...	197,371	197,371
	1877-8	...	207,119	207,119
	1878-9	...	209,041	209,041
	1879-80	...	233,732	233,732
	1880-81	...	207,674	207,674
	1881-2	...	201,063	201,063
	1882-3	...	204,561	204,561
	1883-4	...	216,973	216,973
	1884-5	...	217,684	217,684
	1885-6	...	224,237	224,237
	1886-7	...	233,173	233,173
	1887-8	...	240,840	240,840
	1888-9	...	261,329	261,329
	1889-90	...	265,149	265,149
	1890-91	...	284,097	284,097
Gaols and penal establishments	1874-5	...	60,469	60,469
	1875-6	...	61,051	61,051
	1876-7	...	60,008	60,008
	1877-8	...	58,132	58,132
	1878-9	...	58,442	58,442
	1879-80	...	56,636	56,636
	1880-81	...	53,565	53,565
	1881-2	...	53,032	53,032
	1882-3	...	57,128	57,128
	1883-4	...	55,836	55,836
	1884-5	...	57,311	57,311
	1885-6	...	60,644	60,644
	1886-7	...	59,894	59,894
	1887-8	...	65,385	65,385
	1888-9	...	66,163	66,163
	1889-90	...	71,146	71,146
	1890-91	...	71,429	71,429

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Defences	1874-5	...	53,507	53,507
	1875-6	...	58,233	58,233
	1876-7	...	74,020	74,020
	1877-8	...	121,266	121,266
	1878-9	...	118,122	118,122
	1879-80	...	93,779	93,779
	1880-81	...	78,732	78,732
	1881-2	...	79,442	79,442
	1882-3	...	191,360	191,360
	1883-4	...	231,038	231,038
	1884-5	110,000	88,773	198,773
	1885-6	110,000	209,938	319,938
	1886-7	110,000	194,764	304,764
	1887-8	110,000	212,119*	322,119
	1888-9	110,000	236,623*	346,623
	1889-90	145,000	205,823	350,823
	1890-91	145,000	149,967*	294,967
Public instruction, science, etc.†	1874-5	9,000	408,136	417,136
	1875-6	9,000	466,280	475,280
	1876-7	9,000	483,939	492,939
	1877-8	9,000	512,725	521,725
	1878-9	9,000	563,900	572,900
	1879-80	11,250	560,742	571,992
	1880-81	9,000	575,225	584,225
	1881-2	9,000	591,799	600,799
	1882-3	9,000	589,970	598,970
	1883-4	9,000	598,822	607,822
	1884-5	9,000	601,026	610,026
	1885-6	9,000	656,442	665,442
	1886-7	9,000	667,569	676,569
	1887-8	9,000	713,102	722,102
	1888-9	9,000	765,449	774,449
	1889-90	9,000	819,074	828,074
	1890-91	9,000	858,641	867,641
State school buildings ‡	1874-5	...	181,440	181,440
	1888-9	...	8,000	8,000
	1889-90	...	207,595	207,595
	1890-91	...	76,390	76,390

* Including vote to augment special appropriation, viz., £21,278 in 1887-8, £23,958 in 1888-9, and £26,486 in 1890-91.

† For particulars of the items included under these heads, see footnotes to table following paragraph 291 ante.

‡ The amount expended on school buildings in the years intervening between those named was entirely paid out of loans.—See table following paragraph 297 post. The cost of erection of a Training College for Teachers is included, viz , £8,000 in 1888-9, £6,455 in 1889-90, and £12,883 in 1890-91.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Charitable institutions, medical, etc.*	1874-5	...	273,537	273,537
	1875-6	...	270,318	270,318
	1876-7	...	278,970	278,970
	1877-8	...	281,509	281,509
	1878-9	...	277,016	277,016
	1879-80	...	272,539	272,539
	1880-81	...	241,907	241,907
	1881-2	...	249,367	249,367
	1882-3	...	267,400	267,400
	1883-4	...	259,983	259,983
	1884-5	...	262,359	262,359
	1885-6	...	273,705	273,705
	1886-7	...	268,864	268,864
	1887-8	...	278,879	278,879
	1888-9	...	283,986	283,986
Crown lands	1889-90	8,190†	307,950	316,140
	1890-91	...	303,134	303,134
	1874-5	...	129,558	129,558
	1875-6	...	128,026	128,026
	1876-7	...	149,210	149,210
	1877-8	...	130,519	130,519
	1878-9	...	129,617	129,617
	1879-80	...	136,889	136,889
	1880-81	...	103,279	103,279
	1881-2	...	99,169	99,169
	1882-3	...	100,367	100,367
	1883-4	...	98,209	98,209
	1884-5	...	104,875	104,875
	1885-6	...	107,556	107,556
	1886-7	...	111,969	111,969
	1887-8	...	106,408	106,408
Agriculture, etc.	1888-9	...	100,573	100,573
	1889-90	...	97,249	97,249
	1890-91	...	99,695	99,695
	1874-5	...	21,473	21,473
	1875-6	...	21,023	21,023
	1876-7	...	24,878	24,878
	1877-8	...	28,139	28,139
	1878-9	...	31,398	31,398
	1879-80	...	31,953	31,953
	1880-81	...	32,382	32,382
	1881-2	...	50,311	50,311
	1882-3	...	54,834	54,834
	1883-4	...	42,418	42,418
	1884-5	...	51,065	51,065
	1885-6	...	84,781	84,781

* See footnote (†) on page 208.

† Retreat for Inebriates.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Agriculture, etc.— <i>continued</i> ...	1886-7	704*	70,848	71,552
	1887-8	327	69,620	69,947
	1888-9	175	73,054	73,229
	1889-90	228	98,217	98,445
	1890-91	34,446	96,502	130,948
Mining † ...	1874-5	3,500	27,153	30,653
	1875-6	3,500	34,653	38,153
	1876-7	3,500	34,043	37,543
	1877-8	3,500	25,030	28,530
	1878-9	3,500	48,882	52,382
	1879-80	3,500	24,704	28,204
	1880-81	3,500	27,406	30,906
	1881-2	3,500	39,379	42,879
	1882-3	3,500	38,940	42,440
	1883-4	3,500	44,334	47,834
	1884-5	3,500	53,236	56,736
	1885-6	3,500	67,962	71,462
	1886-7	3,500	100,154	103,654
	1887-8	3,500	114,337	117,837
	1888-9	3,500	115,639	119,139
	1889-90	3,500	133,791	137,291
	1890-91	3,500	117,810	121,310
Railways ‡ ...	1874-5	100,000	437,931	537,931
	1875-6	300,000	489,751	789,751
	1876-7	200,000	562,517	762,517
	1877-8	100,000	616,207	716,207

* This and the following amounts, except £34,227 in 1890-91, represent rates paid on unoccupied Mallee Blocks towards extermination of vermin. The sum of £34,227 referred to is the second payment—£7,342 having been paid out of votes in the previous year—out of an amount of £233,000 which has been specially appropriated to promote the Agricultural, Dairying, and Fruit Industries. See footnote on page 199, *ante*.

† Including amounts advanced to mining companies to assist in the development of the mining industry, etc., viz., £1,500 in 1875-6; £250 in 1877-8; £18,800 in 1878-9; and £500 in 1879-80. Only £1,237 in all has been repaid, leaving a balance of £19,813, of which £15,813 has been written off as unrecoverable.

‡ The amounts annually entered under the head of Special Appropriations in 1885-6 and subsequent years, with the exception of £6,000 annually for salaries of the Railways Commissioners, were paid into the "Railway Construction Account" in accordance with the direction of *The Land Act* 1884 (48 Vict. No. 812), sec. 78, whereby it was provided that all moneys arising from the sale by auction of Crown lands should be placed to a trust account, the amount standing to the credit of which should be available for the construction of railways. The amounts entered prior to 1882-3 also represent the payment of moneys derived from the alienation of Crown lands, but fixed at £200,000 per annum, to a similar account (known as the "Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account"), which was created under *The Land Act* 1869 (33 Vict. No. 366)—full particulars of which are given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1885-6, page 123. There was also a sum of £25,000—not included in the ordinary revenue—received in 1890-91 from the Melbourne Harbor Trust on exchange of land previously occupied by the Railway Department, and paid into the Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account under the authority of Act 54 Vict. No. 1182. The total amount paid into both these accounts up to the 30th June, 1891, was £2,803,740, which has been expended on the survey and construction of lines of railway. By an Act passed 1891 (55 Vict. No. 1213) the proceeds of land sold by auction are temporarily diverted from the 1st July, 1891, into the *Land Sales by Auction Fund* until the moneys so paid in shall amount to £1,084,750. See paragraph 295 *post*. The amounts entered under the head of "Votes" represent the working expenses of railways, except £500 in 1886-7, and £4,144 in 1887-8 paid towards construction.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Railways*— <i>continued</i>	1878-9	200,000	662,178	862,178
	1879-80	...	771,527	771,527
	1880-81	200,000	818,601	1,018,601
	1881-2	200,000	829,103	1,029,103
	1882-3	...	1,173,535	1,173,535
	1883-4	2,750	1,104,285	1,107,035
	1884-5	6,000	1,403,993	1,409,993
	1885-6	94,667	1,317,873	1,412,540
	1886-7	72,650	1,358,466	1,431,116
	1887-8	119,946	1,572,930	1,692,876
	1888-9	126,873	1,797,124	1,923,997
	1889-90	94,588	2,505,106	2,599,694
	1890-91	105,637	2,464,373	2,570,010
Water supply	1874-5	...	17,013	17,013
	1875-6	...	17,192	17,192
	1876-7	...	18,099	18,099
	1877-8	...	22,621	22,621
	1878-9	...	28,501	28,501
	1879-80	...	26,053	26,053
	1880-81	...	32,339	32,339
	1881-2	...	40,869	40,869
	1882-3	...	34,534	34,534
	1883-4	...	31,472	31,472
	1884-5	...	32,282	32,282
	1885-6	...	35,511	35,511
	1886-7	...	39,756	39,756
	1887-8	...	46,966	46,966
	1888-9	...	71,989	71,989
	1889-90	...	68,850	68,850
	1890-91	...	71,855	71,855
Other public works†	1874-5	315,640	339,855	655,495
	1875-6	347,754	332,465	680,219
	1876-7	310,704	242,283	552,987
	1877-8	310,000	252,505	562,505
	1878-9	310,000	276,401	586,401
	1879-80	155,000	476,593‡	631,593
	1880-81	...	587,593	587,593
	1881-2	...	550,681	550,681

* See footnote (‡) on page 210.

† Exclusive of school buildings and of all public works paid for out of loans, but including endowments of municipalities under the *Local Government Act*. The expenditure on the Port of Melbourne, included under this head prior to 1st January, 1877, has since been paid out of the Harbour Trust Fund, particulars of which are given later on. The figures for 1888-9 and 1889-90 have been slightly altered since last publication, owing to the transfer of a certain item to State School Buildings.

‡ The provision of the *Local Government Act* 1874, authorizing the annual subsidy of £310,000 to municipalities lapsed on the 31st December, 1879, but amounts equivalent to the subsidy have since been voted by Parliament. This accounts for the gradual transfer of this item of expenditure from Special Appropriations to Votes. The subsidy was increased to £340,854 in 1888-9, and to £450,000 from 1889-90.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Other public works*— <i>continued</i>	1882-3	...	628,611	628,611
	1883-4	...	605,148	605,148
	1884-5	...	636,378	636,378
	1885-6	...	686,825	686,825
	1886-7	...	671,973	671,973
	1887-8	...	718,427	718,427
	1888-9	...	800,803†	800,803
	1889-90	...	1,027,926†	1,027,926
	1890-91	...	887,453	887,453
Post and telegraphs§	1874-5	85,890	294,726	380,616
	1875-6	26,908†	280,981	307,889†
	1876-7	64,542	298,467	363,009
	1877-8	53,996	312,958	366,954
	1878-9	55,855	333,120	388,975
	1879-80	61,101	338,088	399,189
	1880-81	63,229	375,533	438,762
	1881-2	77,348	358,795	436,143
	1882-3	86,240	386,006	472,246
	1883-4	94,215	407,045	501,260
	1884-5	118,121	416,252	534,373
	1885-6	126,944	437,676	564,620
	1886-7	130,065	455,925	585,990
	1887-8	131,520	511,593	643,113
	1888-9	115,693	503,377	619,070
	1889-90	128,455	580,873	709,328
	1890-91	125,684	616,982	742,666
Interest and expenses of public debt||	1874-5	719,282	...	719,282
	1875-6	772,399	...	772,399
	1876-7	795,191	...	795,191
	1877-8	898,006	...	898,006
	1878-9	892,172	...	892,172
	1879-80	979,864	...	979,864
	1880-81	1,043,535	43,927	1,087,462
	1881-2	1,124,136	16,010	1,140,146
	1882-3	1,162,195	18,381	1,180,576

* See footnote (†) on page 211.

† See footnote (†) on page 211.

‡ In the year 1885-6, a change was made in the method of keeping the accounts of postal communication with Great Britain. Prior to that year the gross charge, but subsequently the net charge only, was entered. From the gross expenditure for 1885-6 were deducted not only the amount due by other Governments on account of that year, but also the arrears received for 1884-5 and previous years. Hence the small apparent expenditure from Special Appropriations set down against that year.

§ Under this head the amounts paid out of Special Appropriations represent the net expenditure on account of Steam Postal Communication (including gratuities to masters of vessels), interest on Savings Bank deposits, and a subsidy for maintenance of the cable from Port Darwin to Penang.

|| The expenditure under the head of Votes represents interest and expenses in connexion with the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company's debentures, which are being gradually paid off and replaced by Government debentures.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriation.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Interest and expenses of public debt*— <i>continued</i>	1883-4	1,203,440	11,630	1,215,070
	1884-5	1,260,279	11,628	1,271,907
	1885-6	1,272,565	9,445	1,282,010
	1886-7	1,261,514	9,295	1,270,809
	1887-8	1,375,910	9,211	1,385,121
	1888-9	1,449,921	9,321	1,459,242
	1889-90	1,538,895	9,250	1,548,145
	1890-91	1,637,673	9,211	1,646,884
Redemption of loans	1874-5	35,000	...	35,000
	1889-90	276,100	...	276,100
	1890-91	2,125	...	2,125
Customs	1874-5	...	57,364	57,364
	1875-6	...	56,311	56,311
	1876-7	...	56,186	56,186
	1877-8	...	64,058	64,058
	1878-9	...	59,467	59,467
	1879-80	...	62,226	62,226
	1880-81	...	58,621	58,621
	1881-2	...	63,330	63,330
	1882-3	...	65,047	65,047
	1883-4	...	72,978	72,978
	1884-5	...	71,710	71,710
	1885-6	...	70,925	70,925
	1886-7	...	78,579	78,579
	1887-8	...	83,975	83,975
	1888-9	...	87,412	87,412
	1889-90	...	88,966	88,966
	1890-91	...	85,885	85,885
Harbours and lights	1874-5	...	35,035	35,035
	1875-6	...	34,703	34,703
	1876-7	...	29,980	29,980
	1877-8	...	29,017	29,017
	1878-9	...	28,876	28,876
	1879-80	...	29,272	29,272
	1880-81	...	23,448	23,448
	1881-2	...	25,471	25,471
	1882-3	...	26,763	26,763
	1883-4	...	24,632	24,632
	1884-5	...	28,941	28,941
	1885-6	...	38,988	38,988
	1886-7	...	39,819	39,819
	1887-8	...	32,460	32,460
	1888-9	...	34,595	34,595
	1889-90	...	35,166	35,166
	1890-91	...	38,468	38,468

* See footnote (II) on page 212.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Mint subsidy * ...	1874-5	20,000	...	20,000
	1875-6	20,000	...	20,000
	1876-7	18,333	...	18,333
	1877-8	20,000	...	20,000
	1878-9	20,000	...	20,000
	1879-80	20,000	...	20,000
	1880-81	20,000	...	20,000
	1881-2	20,000	...	20,000
	1882-3	20,000	...	20,000
	1883-4	20,000	...	20,000
	1884-5	20,000	..	20,000
	1885-6	20,000	...	20,000
	1886-7	20,000	...	20,000
	1887-8	20,000	...	20,000
	1888-9	20,000	...	20,000
	1889-90	20,000	...	20,000
	1890-91	20,000	...	20,000
Aborigines ...	1874-5	..	6,209	6,209
	1875-6	...	6,100	6,100
	1876-7	...	7,500	7,500
	1877-8	...	7,464	7,464
	1878-9	...	10,499	10,499
	1879-80	...	7,500	7,500
	1880-81	...	7,499	7,499
	1881-2	...	7,498	7,498
	1882-3	...	7,498	7,498
	1883-4	...	10,857	10,857
	1884-5	...	10,500	10,500
	1885-6	...	10,514	10,514
	1886-7	...	10,508	10,508
	1887-8	...	10,982	10,982
	1888-9	...	10,949	10,949
	1889-90	...	9,761	9,761
	1890-91	...	8,692	8,692
Miscellaneous services ...	1874-5	2,500	30,108	32,608
	1875-6	2,500	30,627	33,127
	1876-7	2,500	23,364	25,864
	1877-8	2,500	31,222	33,722
	1878-9	2,500	40,566	43,066
	1879-80	2,500	29,772	32,272
	1880-81	4,000	58,244	62,244
	1881-2	4,000	25,574	29,574
	1882-3	4,000	35,177	39,177
	1883-4	4,000	30,567	34,567
	1884-5	4,000	25,851	29,851

* The annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000; portion of this sum, however, has been repaid each year to the revenue.—See page 187 *ante*, under the head "Mint subsidy returned."

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Miscellaneous services*— <i>continued</i>	1885-6	4,000	43,569	47,569
	1886-7	2,234	38,107	40,341
	1887-8	750	149,065	149,815
	1888-9	938	229,313	230,251
	1889-90	1,902	211,920	213,822
	1890-91	5,727	96,887	102,614
TOTAL EXPENDITURE PROPER	1874-5	1,448,633	2,848,016	4,296,649
	1875-6	1,640,200	2,753,866	4,394,066
	1876-7	1,523,734	2,812,405	4,336,139
	1877-8	1,562,247	2,973,815	4,536,062
	1878-9	1,626,484	3,183,240	4,809,724
	1879-80	1,356,995	3,446,795	4,803,790
	1880-81	1,478,271	3,621,954	5,100,225
	1881-2	1,574,097	3,571,667	5,145,764
	1882-3	1,423,014	4,220,871	5,643,885
	1883-4	1,472,124	4,181,169	5,653,293
	1884-5	1,688,706	4,432,858	6,121,564
	1885-6	1,816,615	4,696,925	6,513,540
	1886-7	1,790,546	4,770,705	6,561,251
	1887-8	1,962,804	5,324,347	7,287,151
	1888-9	2,050,551	5,869,351	7,919,902
	1889-90	2,449,648	7,196,089	9,645,737
	1890-91	2,333,191	6,795,508	9,128,699
Amounts to be recouped from loans, etc.	1874-5	...	21,472	21,472
	1875-6	15,221	163,556	178,777
	1876-7	19,001	2,956	21,957
	1877-8	32,042	66,245	98,287
	1878-9	20,655	3,000	23,655
	1879-80	18,945	52,294	71,239
	1880-81	2,310	6,107	8,417
	1882-3	...	8,000	8,000
	1883-4	...	62,000	62,000
	1884-5	...	18,792	18,792
	1887-8	...	55,265	55,265
	1888-9	...	116,906	116,906
	1889-90	...	...	...
	1890-91	...	137,768	137,768
Special Expenditure (to be recouped from sale of lands by auction, etc.)†	1888-9	...	39,424	39,424
	1889-90	...	190,779	190,779
	1890-91	...	181,587	181,587

* Except £888 in 1886-7, £200 in 1887-8, and £2,602 in 1890-91, the amounts in the column for Special Appropriations represent the unexpended balances of the Pension Fund (Schedule D, Part V.), repaid each year to the revenue. The following exceptional amounts are also included in the Votes for the years named:—In 1887-8, £100,000, and in 1888-9, £178,694 towards the expenses of the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition, and £149,984 in 1889-90 for advances to Shires for the erection of rabbit-proof fencing.

† Chiefly for Public Works. See paragraph 295 *post*.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1890-91—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriation.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE*	1874-5	1,448,633	2,869,488	4,318,121
	1875-6	1,655,421	2,917,422	4,572,843
	1876-7	1,542,735	2,815,361	4,358,096
	1877-8	1,594,289	3,040,060	4,634,349
	1878-9	1,647,139	3,186,240	4,833,379
	1879-80	1,375,940	3,499,089	4,875,029
	1880-81	1,480,581	3,628,061	5,108,642
	1881-2	1,574,097	3,571,667	5,145,764
	1882-3	1,423,014	4,228,871	5,651,885
	1883-4	1,472,124	4,243,169	5,715,293
	1884-5	1,688,706	4,451,650	6,140,356
	1885-6	1,816,615	4,696,925	6,513,540
	1886-7	1,790,546	4,770,705	6,561,251
	1887-8	1,962,804	5,379,612	7,342,416
	1888-9	2,050,551	6,025,681	8,076,232
	1889-90	2,449,648	7,386,868	9,836,516
	1890-91	2,333,191	7,114,863	9,448,054

Increased expenditure under special appropriations.

293. Of the total expenditure proper in 1890-91, over £2,333,000, or nearly 25 per cent., was under the head of Special Appropriations, which being permanently provided for under various Acts of Parliament other than the annual *Appropriation Act*, are not required to be voted annually. It will be observed that the expenditure under such appropriations decreased in 1890-91 as compared with the previous year by over £116,000, and that under Votes by about £272,000. The former resulted from a decrease of £276,100 under Repayment of Loans—no loans having been paid off in 1890-91, and a decrease of £8,200 under Charitable Institutions on account of the purchase of certain lands and buildings for an Inebriate Asylum; as against which there was an increase of £101,000 under the head of Interest consequent on the growth of the public debt, of £34,200 under the head of Agriculture on account of bonuses for various products, of £21,200 under that of Pensions, Gratuities, etc., and of £11,000 in the amount paid into the Railway Construction account consequent on the larger amount derived from the sale of Crown lands at auction.

Large increase of expenditure in recent years.

294. From the figures in the last table, it will be seen that a large growth of the ordinary expenditure has taken place since 1886-7, for in that and the preceding year the expenditure stood uniformly at about 6½ millions sterling, whilst the annual increase up to that time had never exceeded half-a-million; yet, in the four subsequent years,

* Not including £471,900 in 1881-2, £18,000 in 1882-3, and £10,100 in 1883-4, towards the redemption of Treasury bonds.

it increased to over 9 millions, or by about £2,567,000. The ordinary revenue, on the other hand, increased during the same period by about £1,610,000, and thus the growth of the expenditure exceeded that of the revenue by £957,000; with the result that whereas in 1886-7 there was a surplus of revenue on the year's transactions of £172,600, there was in 1890-91 a deficiency of £785,100, as already shown.* Over four-fifths of the increased expenditure, or £2,080,200, was confined to 5 branches, viz., £1,139,000 under Railways—the length open for traffic having increased by 860 miles, or by 48 per cent.; £378,000 being Interest on fresh loans contracted chiefly for railway construction; £215,500 under Miscellaneous Public Works, of which £140,000 was an addition to the municipal subsidy; £191,000 under Public Instruction, etc., of which £150,000 was increased cost of State education, and £31,000 was an addition to the grant to Technological Schools; and £156,700 under Post and Telegraphs. The following is a summary of the increases under the principal heads, distinguishing those under Special Appropriations from those under Votes:—

INCREASE IN EXPENDITURE, 1890-91, AS COMPARED WITH 1886-7.

Heads of Expenditure.	Increase under—		Total Increase.
	Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
	£	£	£
Civil List	161	5,250	5,411†
Legislature	10,152	6,149	16,301
Civil Establishment	1,214	36,749	37,963
Retiring Allowances and Pensions	43,725	—3,381	40,344‡
Gratuities, Compensations, etc.	8,850	7,610	16,460‡
Judicial and Legal	—582	44,618	44,036
Police ... ..	...	50,924	50,924
Gaols and Penal Establishments ... ..	...	11,535	11,535
Defences	35,000	—44,797	—9,797
Public Instruction, Science, etc. ... ..	...	191,072	191,072
State School Buildings ... ..	...	76,390	76,390
Charitable Institutions, Medical, etc. ... ..	...	34,270	34,270
Crown Lands ... ..	...	—12,274	—12,274
Agriculture, etc.	33,742	25,654	59,396§
Mining ... ..	...	17,656	17,656
Railways	32,987	1,105,907	1,138,894
Water Supply ... ..	...	32,099	32,099
Other Public Works ... ..	...	215,480	215,480
Post and Telegraphs	—4,381	161,057	156,676
Interest and Expenses of Public Debt	378,284	—84	378,200
Customs ... ..	...	7,306	7,306
Harbours and Lights ... ..	...	—1,351	—1,351
Aborigines ... ..	...	—1,816	—1,816
Miscellaneous Services	3,493	58,780	62,273
Total	542,645	2,024,803	2,567,448

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) signifies decrease.

* See paragraph 265 *ante*.

† Partly due to compulsory retirement of sexagenarians.

‡ New Guinea contribution 1886-7 not paid.

§ Including agricultural bonuses, etc. (£34,227).

Special ex-
penditure.

295. Besides the ordinary expenditure on public works, certain other sums were also expended during the last three years with a view, in the first instance, of being finally charged, not to the consolidated revenue as usual, but to a special fund—specifically created for the purpose—to be derived from the sale of certain public lands and buildings in Melbourne, and therefore distinguished in this work as “Special Expenditure.” It was, however, subsequently decided by an Act (55 Vict. No. 1213) to provide for such expenditure (with the exception of £140,000 to be recouped from the proceeds of the sale of the Melbourne Police Court) out of a Fund called the Land Sales by Auction Fund, into which are to be paid all moneys arising from the sale of land by auction, which are thereby diverted from the Railway Construction Account,* until the sum of £1,084,750—the amount authorized for expenditure—has been paid in. The special expenditure was authorized for the purchase of land for law courts and offices, the erection of public buildings, and reclamation and drainage works. The amount spent in 1890-91 was £225,804 as compared with £190,779 in the previous year; and the total amount expended up to the 30th June, 1891, was £457,007, of which £108,905 was defrayed from part of the proceeds of the sale of the City Police Court (which realized £140,000), leaving a balance outstanding of £348,102 to be paid out of the Land Sales by Auction Fund. The following are the particulars :—

SPECIAL EXPENDITURE, 1888-9 to 1890-91.

Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount Authorised.	Amount Expended.		
		Prior to 1889-90.	1889-90.	1890-91.
<i>Recouped from Sale of City Police Court.</i>	£	£	£	£
Purchase of land in vicinity of Law Courts	140,000	13,725	17,840	3,248
Extension of Titles Office ...		5,699		...
Purchase of land in Post Office Place		20,000		...
Purchase of land for Law Offices ...		...	7,424	40,969
Total	140,000	39,424	25,264	44,217
<i>To be Recouped from Land Sales by Auction Fund.</i>				
Parliament Buildings—Completing west front additions, etc.	100,000	...	15,450	28,791
Public Offices at (Sandhurst) Bendigo	32,000	...	59,787	9,293

* See footnote (†) on page 210 ante.

SPECIAL EXPENDITURE, 1888-9 to 1890-91—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount Authorized.	Amount Expended.		
		Prior to 1889-90.	1889-90.	1890-91.
<i>To be Recouped from Land Sales by Auction Fund.</i>	£	£	£	£
Defence Works and Buildings ...	60,000	...	...	...
Melbourne University—In aid of building the Biological, Chemical, and Mechanical Laboratories	95,000	...	10,500	...
State School Buildings ...	60,000	...	...	...
Public Library, Museum, and National Gallery—Additions to buildings	90,000	...	...	37,000
National Museum ...	12,000	...	...	...
Ballarat National Gallery ...	10,000	...	...	...
Bendigo (Sandhurst) National Gallery	10,000	...	...	...
Lunatic Asylums ...	235,000	...	6,509	15,306
Agricultural Colleges and Farm Schools	25,000	...	...	...
Drainage and Reclamation Works—				
Elwood Swamp ...	80,000	...	29,595*	12,690
Koo-Wee-Rup Swamp ...	60,000	...	18,915	11,442
Moe Swamp ...	51,000	...	15,496*	5,982
Filling-up and Reclaiming Crown Lands	6,750	...	...	...
Reclamation Works, Port Melbourne Lagoon† ...	61,000	...	9,263	29,999
Harbour Works, Warrnambool ...	96,000	...	...	31,084
Cemetery at Frankston...	1,000	1,000	...	...
Total ...	1,084,750	1,000	165,515	181,587
Grand total ...	1,224,750	40,424	190,779	225,804

296. The amounts specially appropriated under Acts of Parliament increased by £328,577 (net) during the last eight years. Two new items were added in 1890-91, increasing the annual expenditure by at least £36,800 per annum. Of this amount, £34,200 was the expenditure during the year out of an amount authorized for agricultural and other industrial bonuses, etc., and at this rate of expenditure it will take nearly five more years to exhaust the appropriation. The following is a statement of the new appropriations referred to:—

* Including amounts repaid into the consolidated revenue for expenditure in 1888-9, viz.:—£4,000 on Moe swamp works, and £5,934 on Elwood swamp works.

† To be partly recouped by payments by Harbor Trust and by Port Melbourne Council.

297. In addition to the ordinary expenditure from revenue, large sums are annually disbursed for various purposes from amounts raised by means of loans. The following table shows the details of such expenditure prior to 1885-6, and during each subsequent year. This is intended to supplement the table of ordinary expenditure by exhibiting those items which, having never been, or having ceased to be, a charge on the general revenue, are treated in separate accounts:—

Expenditure
of loans,
etc.

EXPENDITURE OF NET PROCEEDS OF LOANS TO 30TH JUNE, 1891.

Purposes of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.*							
	Prior to 1885-6.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways ..	20,762,830	1,408,662	1,711,160	1,774,721	3,083,211	2,933,087	2,786,562	34,460,233
Water Supply—†								
Melbourne† ..	1,709,388	95,036	148,356	277,749	222,343	434,416	124,037	3,011,325
Country ..	2,503,636	140,449	225,638	184,813	261,725	361,855	503,520	4,181,636
Law Courts & Parliament Houses	436,834	12,153	32,770	44,954	37,563	15,270	..	579,544
Public Offices ..	162,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	162,280
Defences ..	98,299	..	..	..	..	..	..	98,299
State School Buildings	968,495	45,438	49,284	54,308	59,970	..	..	1,177,495
Yarra Bridge ..	13,845	14,205	42,561	32,627	18,207	..	..	§ 121,445
Alfred Graving Dock	341,819	..	..	..	..	..	..	341,819
Harbour Works, etc.	60,183	20,976	47,856	53,344	54,279	9,377	13,076	|| 259,091
Total ..	27,057,609	1,736,919	2,257,625	2,422,516	3,737,298	3,754,005	3,427,195	44,393,167

NOTE—The figures in this table have been obtained direct from the various Government departments so as to show the actual expenditure during each year, and differ from those given in the Treasurer's Finance Statements, in consequence of an overlapping of the accounts and other causes. The expenditure from loans paid off has not been deducted.

298. Over a tenth of the expenditure payable from the General Revenue consists of subsidies, grants, endowments, etc. The whole amount paid in 1890-91 in this manner was over £928,000, of which nearly half was paid to municipalities, over an eighth to charitable institutions, and nearly a ninth in aid of the mining industry. This does not include the annual grant for free public instruction, which amounted to about £736,000; or for the maintenance of the Government charitable institutions—such as the hospitals for the insane, the industrial and reformatory schools, and inebriate asylum—which

Annual
subsidies,
grants, etc.

* These are the actual payments during the various years shown, whether made direct from the loans, etc., or indirectly by means of advances from the general revenue—to be subsequently recouped.

† For further particulars, see Waterworks in Part "Production," in the second volume.

‡ Works recently handed over to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

§ Net charge after deducting contributions by the Melbourne City Council, amounting to £47,000, and by the Melbourne Tramways Trust, amounting to £2,034.

|| Including £58,618 expenditure on works for opening the sea entrance to the Gippsland Lakes.

amounted to nearly £161,000. The following is a statement of the amounts paid in 1890-91 under the various heads :—

SUBSIDIES, GRANTS, ENDOWMENTS, ETC., 1890-91.

Subsidy to Municipalities	...	...	...	£450,000
<i>Educational Grants, etc.—</i>				
Melbourne University—Endowment under Act	...	...	...	9,000
„ „ Additional Endowment voted	...	...	...	7,500
„ „ Grant in aid of Laboratories	...	...	...	5,000
College of Pharmacy	...	...	...	1,000
Technological Schools—Maintenance, etc.	...	...	...	19,100
„ „ Buildings	...	...	...	19,500
Public Libraries, etc. (including Melbourne Public Library)	...	...	...	48,690
Grant to Royal Society	...	...	...	500
„ Australasian Association for Advancement of Science	...	...	...	200
„ Victorian Artists' Society	...	...	...	250
„ Fine Arts Galleries, Ballarat, Sandhurst, etc.	...	...	...	2,000
„ Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, etc.	...	...	...	4,200
Grant to Charitable Institutions	...	...	...	120,000
„ Animals' Protection Society	...	...	...	250
<i>Post and Telegraphs—</i>				
Subsidy—Foreign Mail Service (including payments to other Governments)	...	...	...	44,900*
„ Maintenance of telegraph line between Port Darwin and Penang	...	...	...	10,400
<i>Mining, Agricultural, and other Industries—</i>				
Mining Boards	...	...	...	3,500
Mint Subsidy	...	...	...	20,000
Diamond Drills—Purchase and working expenses of	...	...	...	76,300
Grant to assist miners in prospecting operations	...	...	...
„ Agricultural and Horticultural Societies	...	...	...	25,224
„ Board of Viticulture	...	...	...	1,000
Prizes for Agricultural Improvements, etc.	...	...	...	990
Bonuses, etc., in aid of Agricultural and other Industries	...	...	...	34,227
<i>Defences—</i>				
Prizes to Rifle Associations, etc.	...	...	...	2,700
Supply of Ammunition to Rifle Clubs, Cadet Corps, etc.	...	...	...	5,000
Bonus to Colonial Ammunition Co., on establishment in colony	...	...	...	5,882†
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Exhibitions	...	...	...	1,400
Exhibition Trustees, expenses of	...	...	...	6,000
National Orchestra	...	...	...	3,000
Imperial Institute	...	...	...	500
Total	...	...	...	£928,213

Expenditure
on public
instruction.

299. The system of free public instruction, which was legalized under Act 36 Vict. No. 447, came into force on the 1st January, 1873, and since that date over twelve millions sterling have been expended

* A set-off against this amount appears in the account of Postal Revenue, under the head of "Postages Collected," etc., which reduces the ultimate net cost considerably.

† Including £882 refund of duty paid by the Company.

by the State in giving effect to its provisions. Of this amount more than a sixth was for the erection, maintenance, and rent of school buildings; and the remainder—viz., nearly ten millions—represents the cost of education, including that of office staff, inspection, instruction, pensions, gratuities, and contingencies, for the last nineteen years. The following table shows the expenditure under those heads for each year from 1872-3 to 1890-91, also the total for the period:—

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,* 1872-3 to 1890-91.

Year.	Cost of Instruction including Salaries and Contingencies.	Pensions and Gratuities.	Cost of Erection† and Maintenance, and Rent of School Buildings.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1872-3 ...	217,704	208	8,759	226,671
1873-4 ...	347,641	500	154,976	503,117
1874-5 ...	367,898	500	191,440	559,838
1875-6 ...	423,694	555	126,700	550,949
1876-7 ...	439,723	2,155	172,890	614,768
1877-8 ...	469,547	2,760	245,454	717,761
1878-9 ...	519,545	6,134	96,769	622,448
1879-80 ...	503,923	10,366	81,884	596,173
1880-81 ...	515,644	6,726	104,625	626,995
1881-2 ...	526,397	8,321	76,911	611,629
1882-3 ...	517,849	9,167	82,225	609,241
1883-4 ...	522,063	9,849	62,015	593,927
1884-5 ...	524,226	13,036	92,393	629,655
1885-6 ...	563,426	14,271	68,136	645,833
1886-7 ...	570,292	17,043	67,908	655,243
1887-8 ...	600,271	16,718	80,726	697,715
1888-9 ...	630,426	20,563	101,662‡	752,651‡
1889-90 ...	675,345	22,117	242,727‡	940,189‡
1890-91 ...	700,033	33,215	112,309	845,557
Total ...	9,635,647	194,204	2,170,509	12,000,360

NOTE.—Besides the amounts in this table, subsidies are voted each year to the University, Schools of Mines, Schools of Design, etc. For particulars, see page 198 *ante*.

300. It will be observed that the actual cost of instruction increased rapidly until 1878-9; that during the seven years, 1878-9 to 1884-5, it remained tolerably uniform at £520,000 per annum, but during the last six years it has increased by £176,000. During the ten years ended with 1887-8, the annual expenditure on school buildings had, with one exception, been below £100,000, but in each

Cost of
system at
different
periods.

* Further details for the last two years are given in Part "Social Condition," published in the second volume.

† Including expenditure from loans; also £27,338 expended in the last three years on the Teachers' Training Institute.

‡ Amended since last publication.

of the last three years it exceeded that amount, especially in 1889-90, when it was much larger than in any previous year except 1877-8. It may be remarked that prior to 1872-3 the total annual expenditure on public instruction was under £200,000.

Expenditure on immi-gration.

301. Since the separation of Victoria from New South Wales, upwards of two millions sterling have been expended on the intro-duction of immigrants from the United Kingdom. Of late years, however, it has not been the policy of the State to devote money to this object, and little or nothing was so spent during the last seven, and only £65 during the last ten years.*

Expenditure on immi-gration in Austral-asian colonies.

302. In 1890 the only Australasian colony which continued to expend large sums on the introduction of immigrants was Queensland, but even that colony spent £46,000 less in 1890 than in the previous year. Nearly £86,300 were spent by the colonies on immigration in 1890, of which Queensland contributed nine-tenths. Only £15,453, or 18 per cent., of the whole, was provided for out of ordinary revenue, the greater portion having been paid out of the loan account.† In proportion to population, the expenditure was much the highest in Queensland, where it averaged 4s. per head, the average for the whole of Australasia being only 6d. per head. The following are the total amounts, and the amounts per head, expended on immigration in each colony in 1889 and 1890 :—

EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889 AND 1890.‡

Colony.	Expenditure on Immigration.			
	Total Amount.		Amount per Head of Population.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
	£	£	s. d.	s. d.
Victoria	Nil.	Nil.	...	...
New South Wales	8,073	5,916	0 2	0 1
Queensland	123,542	77,618	6 3	4 0
South Australia	1,697	20	0 1	...
Western Australia	2,000	1,948	0 11	0 10
Tasmania... ..	113	...	...	...
New Zealand	1,251	791	...	...
Total	136,676	86,293	0 9	0 6

* For expenditure in each year since 1850, see last edition of this work, Vol. I., paragraph 131.
† See tables following paragraphs 321 and 324 *post*.
‡ For numbers of assisted immigrants in the various colonies for a series of years, see last edition of this work, Vol. II., page 484.

303. During the twenty years* ended with 1890 the subjoined amounts were spent on immigration in the following colonies:— Victoria, £80,049; New South Wales, £774,784; South Australia, £776,873; New Zealand, £2,186,424.

Expenditure on immigration in Australasian colonies, 1871-90.

304. During the last forty-one years nearly seventy-one millions sterling have been expended—partly out of loans and partly out of the general revenue—by the Government of Victoria on public works, including railways, roads and bridges, water supply, and other works and buildings. Of this amount nearly four millions were spent in 1890-91. The whole is inclusive of loans to local bodies and water trusts for the construction of waterworks, but exclusive of the sums expended by the former on public works, roads, etc., and on the Port of Melbourne† since the 1st January, 1877. The following table gives the amount expended by the State prior to and during 1890-91:—

Expenditure on public works.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works.	Amount Expended.		
	Prior to 1890-91.	During 1890-91.	Total.
	£	£	£
Railways—Construction	34,370,031	1,971,594	36,341,625
„ Maintenance	4,746,113	428,327	5,174,440
Roads and bridges	7,489,044	26,934	7,515,978
Waterworks, Melbourne‡—Construction	3,104,747	273,499	3,378,246
„ „ Maintenance	139,911	9,711	149,622
„ Country	3,805,491	525,799	4,331,290
Other public works	13,169,423	644,280	13,813,703
Total	66,824,760	3,880,144	70,704,904

305. The total amount of revenue and expenditure, and the amount of each per head of the living population, in each of the Australasian colonies are shown in the following table for the ten years ended with 1890. As the financial year of Victoria terminates on the 30th June, the items for this colony are given for eleven years, the last year but one being six months behind, and the last year being six months in advance, of the latest period in respect to which returns are given for the other colonies:—

Revenue and expenditure in Australasian colonies.

* For Victoria and South Australia 20½ years.

† See table “Melbourne Harbor Trust,” *post*.

‡ Now under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*			Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£ s. d.
Victoria	1880-81	5,186,011	6	0	7	5,108,642	5 18 10
	1881-2	5,592,362	6	7	1	5,145,764	5 17 0
	1882-3	5,611,253	6	4	6	5,651,885	6 5 5
	1883-4	5,934,687	6	9	0	5,715,293	6 4 2
	1884-5	6,290,361	6	13	2	6,140,356	6 10 0
	1885-6	6,481,021	6	13	9	6,513,540	6 14 5
	1886-7	6,733,826	6	14	7	6,561,251	6 11 2
	1887-8	7,607,598	7	7	4	7,287,151	7 1 1
	1888-9	8,675,990	8	1	1	7,919,902	7 7 1
	1889-90	8,519,159	7	14	5	9,645,737	8 14 10
	1890-91	8,343,588	7	7	3	9,128,699	8 1 1
New South Wales...	1881	6,707,963	8	15	10	5,890,580	7 14 5
	1882	7,410,737	9	5	7	6,347,810	7 19 0
	1883	6,470,341	7	14	5	8,048,319	9 12 1
	1884	7,117,592	8	1	2	6,853,189	7 15 2
	1885	7,584,593	8	3	7	8,573,288	9 4 11
	1886	7,594,301	7	16	8	9,078,869	9 7 4
	1887	8,582,811	8	10	10	9,098,460	9 1 1
	1888	8,886,360	8	11	7	8,778,851	8 9 6
	1889	9,063,397	8	10	0	9,250,271	8 13 6
	1890	9,498,620	8	12	5	9,403,562	8 10 8
Queensland	1880-81	2,023,668	9	8	2	1,757,654	8 3 5
	1881-2	2,102,095	9	5	3	1,904,201	8 7 9
	1883	2,583,444	9	12	11	2,242,971	8 7 6
	1884	2,673,554	9	1	5	2,751,851	9 6 8
	1885	2,840,960	9	4	0	2,875,609	9 6 3
	1886	2,810,147	8	11	10	3,202,030	9 15 10
	1887	3,032,463	8	15	0	3,350,049	9 13 4
	1888	3,463,097	9	11	9	3,368,405	9 6 6
	1889	3,440,249	9	3	10	3,594,626	9 12 1
	1890	3,260,308	8	9	0	3,745,217	9 14 2
South Australia	1881	2,171,988	7	10	4	2,054,285	7 2 4
	1882	2,087,076	7	4	0	2,146,599	7 8 1
	1883	2,060,140	6	17	10	2,330,079	7 15 10
	1884	2,024,928	6	11	3	2,398,191	7 15 5
	1885	2,309,592	7	7	6	2,454,808	7 16 10
	1886	1,975,269	6	6	11	2,234,395	7 3 7
	1887	2,014,102	6	9	6	2,145,135	6 17 11
	1888	2,494,556	7	19	9	2,376,399	7 12 3
	1889	2,270,433	7	4	9	2,355,927	7 10 2
	1890	2,557,772	8	1	1	2,579,258	8 2 5
Western Australia...	1881	254,313	8	11	4	197,386	6 13 0
	1882	250,372	8	4	9	205,451	6 15 3
	1883	284,364	9	2	1	240,566	7 14 1
	1884	290,319	8	19	7	291,307	9 0 3
	1885	323,213	9	9	9	308,849	9 1 4

* Amounts per head revised and corrected in accordance with fresh estimates of population based on the census of 1891.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued*.

Colony,	Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.			Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£ s. d.
Western Australia — <i>continued</i>	1886	388,564	10	9	0	394,675	10 12 3
	1887	377,903	9	1	3	456,897	10 19 2
	1888	357,003	8	8	9	385,129	9 2 0
	1889	382,213	8	17	7	386,000	8 19 4
	1890	414,314	8	12	10	401,751	8 7 7
Tasmania	1881	505,872	4	6	3	468,613	3 19 11
	1882	551,213	4	12	3	502,771	4 4 2
	1883	562,189	4	12	0	533,036	4 7 3
	1884	549,262	4	7	8	584,047	4 13 2
	1885	571,397	4	9	2	585,767	4 11 5
	1886	568,924	4	7	3	584,756	4 9 8
	1887	594,976	4	8	11	668,759	5 0 0
	1888	640,068	4	13	4	709,486	5 3 5
	1889	678,909	4	16	10	681,674	4 17 2
	1890	758,100	5	5	6	722,746	5 0 7
New Zealand	1881	3,757,493	7	12	3	3,675,797	7 9 0
	1882	3,917,160	7	13	10	3,824,735	7 10 2
	1883	3,871,267	7	6	3	3,924,005	7 8 3
	1884	3,707,488	6	14	2	4,101,318	7 8 5
	1885	3,859,996	6	16	4	4,282,901	7 11 4
	1886	3,688,016	6	6	9	4,310,875	7 8 1
	1887	3,463,495	5	16	2	3,954,290	6 12 7
	1888	4,109,815	6	15	9	3,962,912	6 10 11
	1889	3,991,919	6	10	6	3,981,721	6 10 2
	1890	4,208,029	6	15	7	4,081,566	6 11 6

NOTE.—In 1891-92, the approximate revenue of Victoria was £7,728,828, and the approximate expenditure £8,639,900. For the revenue and expenditure of each of the neighbouring colonies during 1891, see Appendix A., at the end of the second volume.

306. It should be pointed out that the Victorian returns of revenue and expenditure are prepared on a somewhat different principle from those of New South Wales, the over-payments to the revenue, afterwards refunded, being in the Victorian statements deducted therefrom, and the net amounts only dealt with. In New South Wales, on the other hand, the refunds are not deducted from the revenue, but are placed under the head of expenditure, both revenue and expenditure being swelled thereby. It is not possible from the official statements of public accounts in New South Wales to ascertain the full extent to which this expansion of both sides of the account occurs; but by a superficial analysis of the accounts of the year 1890, sums can be readily traced amounting in the aggregate to at least £195,283,* which are

Victorian statements differ from those of New South Wales.

* Such items are as follow :—£20,686 repayments to credit of votes; £31,918 drawbacks and refunds of duty; £10,193 railway revenue collected for the Victorian Government, etc.; about £132,486 other revenue returned, etc., etc.

included in and go to swell both the revenue and expenditure of that colony, whereas they would not be so included in Victoria, and this cannot be the full extent to which such differences occur. It is not known whether a similar system of cross-entry prevails in the other Australasian colonies, but it is probable such entries are not so rigidly excluded in any of the other colonies, except perhaps New Zealand, as they are in Victoria.

Revenue and
expendi-
ture
compared.

307. In the last year named in the table the revenue exceeded the expenditure in all the colonies except Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia, although in the previous year there were deficiencies in all the colonies, except New Zealand. In New South Wales, the surplus in 1890 amounted to £95,000, in Western Australia to nearly £13,000, in Tasmania to £35,000, and in New Zealand to £126,000; but, on the other hand, there were exceptionally large deficiencies of £785,000 and £485,000 in Victoria and Queensland respectively, and one of £21,000 in South Australia, which resulted in a net deficiency in the colonies as a whole of £1,022,000 as against a net deficiency in 1889 of £1,550,000, but a net surplus in 1888 of £1,126,000. During the last ten years referred to in the table there has been a surplus six times in Victoria, five times in New South Wales, Western Australia, and New Zealand, four times in Queensland and Tasmania, and twice in South Australia.

Revenue and
expendi-
ture in
colonies,
1890 and
former
years.

308. In the last year named in the table a larger revenue than in any previous year was raised in all the colonies, except Victoria and Queensland; and a larger expenditure in all but Victoria, Western Australia and New Zealand.

Revenue and
expendi-
ture per
head in
colonies.

309. South Australia and Tasmania were the only colonies in which the revenue and expenditure per head was as large in the last year as in any of the previous years named.

Order of
colonies in
respect to
revenue
and ex-
penditure.

310. Although, as has been already stated,* the returns of Victoria and New South Wales are not strictly comparable, there can be no doubt that in all the years shown in the table the revenue and expenditure of New South Wales, in consequence of the large amount derived from Crown lands, exceeded that of Victoria. In both these respects the position of the two colonies named was much above that of all the others of the group. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in regard to the total amount they raised and expended in the last year named :—

* See paragraph 306 *ante*.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1890.

1. New South Wales.

2. Victoria.

3. New Zealand.

4. Queensland.
5. South Australia.

6. Tasmania.

7. Western Australia.

311. In regard to revenue per head, Victoria occupied a higher position in 1890 than Tasmania or New Zealand, but a lower one than any of the other colonies. Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland had the largest revenues per head; and these colonies also stood first, but in reverse order, in regard to expenditure per head. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in these respects:—

Order of colonies in respect to revenue, etc., per head.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNTS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1890.

- Revenue per head.

1. Western Australia.

2. New South Wales.

3. Queensland.

4. South Australia.

5. Victoria.

6. New Zealand.

7. Tasmania.
- Expenditure per head.

1. Queensland.

2. New South Wales.

3. Western Australia.

4. South Australia.

5. Victoria.

6. New Zealand.

7. Tasmania.

312. Adding together the amounts of revenue and likewise the amounts of expenditure for 1890,* it will be found that on the continent of Australia the former amounted to 24¼ millions and the latter to over 25¾ millions; also that the aggregate revenue of Australia, with the addition of that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to nearly 29¼ millions, and the aggregate expenditure to over 30½ millions sterling. In Continental Australia there was a deficiency on the year's transactions of a million and a half, and in the Australasian colonies as a whole of one million and a third. The following are the exact amounts of revenue and expenditure, also the proportions per head of population:—

Revenue and expenditure of Australia and Australasia.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1890.

	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per head.	Total Amount.	Amount per head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Continent of Australia ...	24,250,173	8 4 1	25,775,525	8 14 5
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	29,216,302	7 17 0	30,579,837	8 4 5

* In the case of Victoria, the figures for 1889-90 have been taken.

313. A comparison of the aggregate revenue of the colonies upon the Australian continent in 1873 and 1890 shows that, in the seventeen years, it had risen from £9,161,000 to £24,250,000, the increase being over 15 millions sterling, or 165 per cent. If the revenues of Tasmania and New Zealand be added, the sum shows an aggregate revenue for the whole of Australasia of £12,262,000 at the former and of £29,216,000 at the latter period, the increase being nearly 17 millions, or 138 per cent. In the same seventeen years the mean population of the Australian continent increased from 1,671,051 to 2,970,520, or by 78 per cent., and the population of the whole of Australasia increased from 2,062,375 to 3,735,034, or by 81 per cent. .

314. The following is a comparative statement of the amounts received, under various heads of revenue, in the respective Australasian colonies during the most recent year for which the particulars are available. The figures have all been derived from official sources :—

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

Heads of Revenue.	Victoria, 1890-91.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Aus- tralia.	Tas- mania.	New Zealand.
Taxation :—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs, etc. ...	2,525,572	1,888,321	1,243,046	602,527	182,546	329,067	1,535,868
Other Taxes * ...	†727,066	860,018	228,937	187,650	21,859	125,364	†638,117
Total ...	3,252,638	2,748,339	1,471,983	790,177	204,405	454,431	2,173,985
Crown Lands ...	613,451	2,243,039	576,868	246,427	107,636	79,965	†330,956
Railways ...	3,306,580	§3,003,728	799,243	1,080,104	45,814	102,642	1,143,989
Post and Telegraphs ...	†499,327	629,894	216,605	212,243	15,787	60,101	†338,315
Other sources ...	671,592	873,620	195,609	228,821	40,672	60,961	220,784
Total ...	8,343,588	|| 9,498,620	3,260,308	2,557,772	414,314	758,100	4,208,029

* The amounts in this line are made up of Excise duties, including licences imposed for revenue purposes ; duties on bank notes ; stamps, other than those for post and telegraphs and fees of office ; legacy, succession, and probate duties ; property and income taxes ; and any other impost, payable to the General Government, levied distinctly as a tax ; but excluding fees, licences, and charges for special services rendered.

† Portion of the revenue of Victoria and New Zealand derived from “ Other Taxes ” and “ Post and Telegraphs ” has been estimated, there being no means of ascertaining the exact figures.

‡ Inclusive of revenue from gold-fields, £17,616.

§ Inclusive of tramways £277,777, but exclusive of revenue collected for Victoria for traffic beyond Albury, etc., £10,193.

|| Including revenue returned to the extent of at least £195,283. See footnote to paragraph 306 ante.

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Proportions per cent.						
	Victoria, 1890-91.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Aus- tralia.	Tas- mania.	New Zealand.
Taxation :—							
Customs, etc. ...	30·27	19·88	38·13	23·56	44·06	43·41	36·50
Other Taxes ...	8·71	9·05	7·02	7·33	5·28	16·53	15·16
Total ...	38·98	28·93	45·15	30·89	49·34	59·94	51·66
Crown Lands ...	7·35	23·62	17·69	9·63	25·98	10·55	7·86
Railways ...	39·63	31·62	24·52	42·23	11·06	13·54	27·19
Post and Telegraphs ...	5·99	6·63	6·64	8·30	3·81	7·93	8·04
Other sources ...	8·05	9·20	6·00	8·95	9·81	8·04	5·25
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

NOTE.—The figures of revenue and expenditure for Victoria are for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1891, but those for the other colonies are for the calendar year 1890. Refunds of revenue, drawbacks, and such similar entries, are rigidly excluded from the accounts of revenue and expenditure of Victoria and New Zealand, but are included in those of New South Wales and Queensland ; also, it is believed, in those of some of the other colonies. For later information see Appendix A. at end of the second volume.

315. It will be observed that the proportion of revenue raised by taxation—chiefly derived from Customs duties—varied from about 30 per cent. in New South Wales and South Australia to 60 per cent. in Tasmania, the proportion in Victoria being 39 per cent., or lower than in any other colonies except the two former. The revenue from Railways also formed a very large proportion of the total revenue of all the colonies, varying from about a ninth in Western Australia to about two-fifths of the whole in Victoria and South Australia. The Crown lands revenue varied in the different colonies from 7 to 26 per cent. of the whole—the former proportion prevailing in Victoria and the latter in Western Australia ; and that from Post and Telegraphs from 4 to 8 per cent.

316. It will be remarked that the land revenue was nearly four times as large in New South Wales as in Victoria, which item alone much more than accounts for the larger total revenue of the former colony. Indeed, if the land revenue be deducted from the total revenues of the two colonies, the revenue of Victoria, notwithstanding the cross entries in the New South Wales returns already alluded to, would exceed the revenue of that colony by £475,000, the respective amounts for 1890 being £7,730,000 and £7,255,000. It also appears that the railway revenue of Victoria exceeded that of New South Wales by about £300,000 ; in the former colony it forms nearly two-fifths, and in New South Wales nearly one-third, of the total revenue.

The total taxation of Victoria was greater than that of New South Wales by only half a million sterling, the excess appearing under the head of Customs. As to other heads, the revenue in New South Wales from Post and Telegraphs exceeded that in Victoria by £130,000, but in connexion with this it should be remembered that official correspondence and telegrams are charged for in the former, but travel free in the latter colony; and that the revenue from “Other Sources” was larger by over £200,000.

317. In 1890 the aggregate land revenue of the Australasian colonies amounted to nearly £4,200,000. The following table shows the receipts from the sale and occupation of Crown lands and their proportion to the total revenue in each Australasian colony during 1890. The colonies are arranged in order according to that proportion:—

LAND REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

Colony.	Revenue derived from Crown Lands for—			Proportion of Land Revenue to Total Revenue.
	Alienation in Fee-simple and Progressive Alienation.	Temporary Occupation and Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	£	£	£	Per cent.
Western Australia ...	32,842	74,794	107,636	25·98
New South Wales ...	1,275,658	967,381	2,243,039	23·62
Queensland ...	190,735	386,133	576,868	17·69
Tasmania ...	47,319	32,646	79,965	10·55
South Australia ...	69,445	176,982	246,427	9·63
New Zealand ...	154,584	176,372	330,956*	7·86
Victoria (1890-91) ...	476,850	136,601	613,451	7·35
Total ...	2,247,433	1,950,909	4,198,342	14·37

318. It will be noticed that about a seventh of the aggregate revenues of the Australasian colonies in 1890 was derived from Crown lands; and that the proportion amounted to less than a twelfth in Victoria and New Zealand; about a tenth in South Australia and Tasmania; about a sixth in Queensland; and about a fourth in New South Wales and Western Australia. It will also be remarked that in the colonies, as a whole, more than half the land revenue was derived from alienation in fee-simple.

319. In 1890, as compared with 1889, an increase of £105,500 occurred in the land revenue of New South Wales, of £72,000 in that

* Inclusive of revenue from gold-fields, £17,616.

of South Australia, of £34,000 in that of Victoria, of £20,000 in that of Western Australia, of £11,000 in that of New Zealand, and of £9,000 in that of Tasmania; whilst, on the other hand, there was a decrease of £72,000 in that of Queensland. Taking the colonies as a whole, there was a net increase in 1890 of over £180,000. Considerable fluctuations in the land revenue have taken place during the thirteen years ended with 1890, as shown in the following table, from which it will be seen that the amount received was larger than in any previous years named except 1878, 1881, 1882, 1887, and 1888; although the amount in proportion to the general revenue was much smaller in the last two than in any previous years, the proportion having fallen during the period from 33 to 14 per cent. :—

LAND REVENUE OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1878 TO 1890.

Year.	Land Revenue.	
	Total Amount.	Proportion of Total Revenue.
	£	
1878	5,814,388	33·00
1879	3,565,349	22·33
1880	3,802,143	17·50
1881	5,744,306	27·00
1882	5,458,963	25·00
1883	4,042,722	18·75
1884	4,001,028	17·50
1885	3,879,236	16·19
1886	3,560,297	14·98
1887	4,235,307	16·49
1888	4,298,326	15·02
1889	4,018,089	14·18
1890	4,198,342	14·37

NOTE.—Uniform dates have not always been adhered to in furnishing the above information, which in some cases relates to the calendar and in others to the financial year.

320. Of the $29\frac{1}{4}$ millions sterling which formed the total revenue of the Australasian colonies in 1890, close upon $11\frac{1}{2}$ millions—or nearly two-fifths—was raised by taxation, chiefly through the Customs; $9\frac{1}{4}$ millions—or something less than one-third—was derived from Railways; over 4 millions from Crown Lands; and not quite two millions from Post and Telegraphs. The following are the exact figures, also the amounts per head, distinguishing those relating to Continental Australia from those relating to the Australasian colonies taken as a whole :—

Sources of revenue in Australasia.

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1890.

Heads of Revenue.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Proportions per cent.	Amount.	Proportions per cent.
Taxation—	£		£	
Customs	6,574,450	27·11	8,439,385	28·88
Other Taxes	2,271,268	9·37	3,034,749	10·39
Total	8,845,718	36·48	11,474,134	39·27
Crown Lands	3,753,746	15·48	4,164,667	14·26
Railways	8,062,955	33·25	9,309,586	31·87
Post and Telegraphs	1,600,929	6·60	1,999,345	6·84
Other Sources	1,986,825	8·19	2,268,570	7·76
Total	24,250,173	100·00	29,216,302	100·00

NOTE.—For similar figures for 1891, see Appendix A. in the second volume.

Heads of expenditure of Australasian colonies.

321. The following is a comparative statement of the amounts expended under a few of the principal heads in the respective colonies during the most recent year for which the particulars are available:—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Victoria (1890–91).	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways (working expenses)	2,462,582	2,037,168†	631,246	567,663	62,270	110,227	725,332
Post and Telegraphs	742,666	648,993	318,951	181,996	36,609	67,754	257,684
Interest of Public Debt‡	1,646,884	1,895,656	1,139,035	753,289	57,614	223,652	1,640,289§
Immigration||	...	5,916	7,569	20	1,948	...	...
Other services	4,276,567	4,815,829	1,648,416	1,076,290	243,310	321,113	1,458,261
Total ...	9,128,699	9,403,562¶	3,745,217	2,579,258	401,751	722,746	4,081,566

* The figures for Victoria are for the year ended 30th June, 1891, those for the other colonies for the year ended 31st December, 1890. For later figures see Appendix A. in the second volume.

† Inclusive of Government tramways, £164,032.

‡ Including expenses except in the case of Queensland. The debt was borrowed chiefly for the construction of Railways and other reproductive works.

§ Exclusive of charges for the sinking fund (viz., £288,000) formerly charged to revenue, but now met by debentures raised for the purpose.

|| Further amounts on the introduction of immigrants were expended during the year out of loans, as follow:—South Australia, £70,049; New Zealand, £791. See Table VI. *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., page 470.

¶ See paragraph 306 *ante*, and footnote. Treasury Bills repaid, £150,000, are not included.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890*—
continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Proportions per Cent.						
	Victoria (1890-91).	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia	Tas- mania.	New Zealand.
Railways (working expenses)	26·98	21·67	16·86	22·01	15·50	15·25	17·77
Post and Tele- graphs	8·13	6·90	8·52	7·06	9·11	9·37	6·31
Interest of Public Debt	18·04	20·16	30·41	29·20	14·34	30·95	40·19
Immigration	...	·06	·20	...	·49	...	...
Other services	46·85	51·21	44·01	41·73	60·56	44·43	35·73
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

322. It will be observed that the Railway expenditure was smaller by about £433,000 in New South Wales than in Victoria, where it amounted to about $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, or more than a fourth of the total expenditure, but the interest payable on the Public debt was larger by nearly £249,000 in the former than in the latter colony. In New Zealand also, which had little more than one-half the revenue of Victoria, the interest on the Public debt was about the same as in Victoria. Four of the colonies have now an annual charge for interest varying from $1\frac{1}{8}$ to over $1\frac{7}{8}$ million sterling. In Victoria the Postal and Telegraph expenditure is now £743,000, and in New South Wales close on £649,000. The expenditure on immigration should be considered in conjunction with the loan expenditure which took place during the year.†

Heads of ex-
penditure
in Austral-
asian
colonies
compared.

323. It will also be noticed that about two-fifths of the total expenditure in Western Australia, nearly half in New South Wales, more than half in Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, and South Australia, and nearly two-thirds in New Zealand, was devoted to the working of Railways and Post and Telegraphs, and the payment of interest on the Public debt—contracted for the construction of

Proportion
of expendi-
ture on
various
objects.

* See footnote (*) on page 234.

† See footnote (||) on previous page, also table following paragraph 327 *post*.

railways and other public works. In Victoria, the Railway working expenses alone amounted to over one-fourth of the total, and the interest on the Public debt to over a sixth; the former being much higher than in any of the other colonies, but the latter lower than in any except Western Australia. In New Zealand as much as two-fifths, and in Tasmania, Queensland, and South Australia nearly a third, of the whole expenditure was for interest. The proportion expended on Postal and Telegraph services, it will be noticed, varied from less than $6\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. in New Zealand, to 7 per cent. in New South Wales, and South Australia, to over 8 per cent. in Victoria and Queensland, and to over 9 per cent. in Western Australia and Tasmania.

Heads of expenditure in Australasia.

324. The following is a summary of the aggregate expenditure under the various heads referred to for Australia and Australasia:—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1890.

Heads of Expenditure.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Amount per cent.	Amount.	Amount per cent.
	£		£	
Railways (working expenses)...	5,809,453	22·54	6,645,012	21·73
Post and Telegraphs ...	1,895,877	7·35	2,221,315	7·27
Interest on Public Debt, etc. ...	5,393,739	20·93	7,257,680	23·73
Immigration * ...	15,453	·06	15,453	·05
Other services ...	12,661,003	49·12	14,440,377	47·22
Total ...	25,775,525	100·00	30,579,837	100·00

NOTE.—The amounts in this table are summarized from statements of the amounts expended in the various colonies for the year ended 31st December, 1890; except in the case of Victoria, for which colony the amounts for the year ended 30th June, 1890, have been taken. Later figures are given in Appendix A. to the second volume.

Loan expenditure in Australasian colonies, 1890.

325. In addition to the expenditure of amounts derived from the General Revenue, as shown in the last two tables, all the colonies spend large sums of borrowed money, chiefly on railways and water-works, but, also, in some instances, on the construction of electric telegraphs, harbour works and lighthouses, defence works, roads and bridges, school buildings, and other public works, and on immigration.

* For further amounts expended from loans during the year, see table following paragraph 327 post.

The following table shows the total loan expenditure of the various colonies during 1890, also the amounts per head :—

EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

Colony.	Expenditure from Loans during 1890.		
	Total Amount.		Amount per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	
Victoria	3,754,005	3 8 0	
New South Wales	2,141,219*	1 18 10	
Queensland	1,478,269	3 16 8	
South Australia	892,267	2 16 5	
Western Australia	15,906	0 6 8	
Total	8,281,666	2 16 0	
Tasmania	1,628,281	11 6 7	
New Zealand... ..	398,817	0 12 10	
Grand Total	10,308,764	2 15 5	

NOTE.—In this table the figures for Victoria and South Australia relate to the year ended 30th June, 1890, those for the other colonies to that ended 31st December. For later information, see Appendix A. to the second volume.

326. It will be observed that the aggregate loan expenditure of the Australasian colonies, in 1890, was over 10 millions sterling, of which Victoria spent $3\frac{3}{4}$ millions, New South Wales over 2 millions, and Tasmania and Queensland about $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions each. It will be noticed, however, that the loan expenditure per head of population was less in Victoria than in Queensland or Tasmania—where it was exceptionally high—although greater than in any of the other colonies.

327. Of the loan expenditure of the Australasian colonies during 1890, over two-thirds was spent in the construction of railways; nearly one-eighth on waterworks; $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in connexion with harbours, rivers, etc.; over 3 per cent. on roads and bridges; over two-thirds of 1 per cent. on the introduction of immigrants; and the balance (about $10\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.) for other services. The following are the total and proportionate amounts expended under each of these heads in Australia and Australasia respectively during 1890 :—

* Exclusive of £718,000, loans paid off.

HEADS OF LOAN EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1890.

Heads of Loan Expenditure.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Amount per cent.	Amount.	Amount per cent.
	£		£	
Railways	5,627,245	67·95	7,208,957	69·93
Water Supply	1,245,435	15·04	1,246,473	12·09
Roads and Bridges	89,357	1·08	322,013	3·12
Harbours, Rivers, Lighthouses, etc.	361,669	4·37	361,907	3·51
Immigration	70,049	·84	70,840	·69
Other services	887,911	10·72	1,098,574	10·66
Total	8,281,666	100·00	10,308,764	100·00

Revenues of British dominions.

328. The following table gives a statement of the public revenues of the United Kingdom and the various British possessions throughout the world, according to the latest official information available; also the average amount of revenue to each person in the population of the different countries and colonies named. All the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1890.

Country or Colony.	Revenue.	
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
	£	£ s. d.
EUROPE.		
United Kingdom (1890-91)	89,489,112	2 7 0
Gibraltar	62,461	3 2 10
Malta	261,254	1 11 6
ASIA.		
India (1889-90)†	85,085,203	0 7 9
Ceylon	1,216,782	0 8 1
Straits Settlements	711,491	1 8 1
Protected Malay States	806,676	1 19 1
British North Borneo	75,917	0 8 8
Sarawak	80,180	0 5 4
Labuan	3,385	0 11 7
Hong Kong	415,671	1 17 7
Cyprus	194,936	0 18 8

* For populations on which most of these calculations have been based, see Part "Population" ante.
† Figures based on nominal value of rupee (2s.). The exchange value, however does not exceed 1s. 4d.

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1890—continued.

Country or Colony.						Revenue.			
						Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*		
AFRICA.						£	£	s.	d.
Mauritius	...	...	...	...	...	777,477	2	1	2
Natal	...	...	...	...	...	1,422,688	2	12	4
Zululand	...	...	...	...	...	41,674	0	4	8
Cape of Good Hope	...	...	...	...	...	4,430,050	2	18	0
Basutoland	...	...	...	...	...	41,784	0	3	10
British Bechuanaland	...	...	...	...	...	161,303	2	4	4
St. Helena	...	...	...	...	...	8,729	2	4	4
Lagos	...	...	...	...	...	56,341	0	11	3
Gold Coast	...	...	...	...	...	156,449	0	1	8
Sierra Leone	...	...	...	...	...	73,708	0	19	8
Gambia	...	...	...	...	...	30,573	2	2	10
AMERICA.									
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	8,308,317†	1	14	5
Newfoundland	...	...	...	...	...	303,028	1	10	9
Bermuda	...	...	...	...	...	32,394	2	0	9
Honduras	...	...	...	...	...	51,204	1	12	6
British Guiana	...	...	...	...	...	522,767	1	16	8
West Indies—									
Bahamas	...	...	...	...	...	54,826	1	3	1
Turk's Island	...	...	...	...	...	8,901	1	17	6
Jamaica	...	...	...	...	...	788,888	1	4	8
St. Lucia	...	...	...	...	...	50,232	1	4	1
St. Vincent	...	...	...	...	...	27,048	0	13	2
Barbados	...	...	...	...	...	186,179	1	0	5
Grenada	...	...	...	...	...	49,267	0	18	6
Tobago	...	...	...	...	...	8,656	0	8	4
Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...	1,762	0	7	7
St. Christopher	}	...	...	...	...	42,955	1	0	11
Nevis		...	...	...	...
Antigua	...	...	...	...	...	46,334	1	5	3
Montserrat	...	...	...	...	...	6,732	0	11	5
Dominica	...	...	...	...	...	21,574	0	14	11
Trinidad	...	...	...	...	...	468,559	2	5	1
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.									
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ‡	...	...	...	...	...	29,216,302	7	17	0
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	66,817	0	10	8
Falkland Islands	...	...	...	...	...	9,492	5	6	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	225,876,078	0	16	2

NOTE.—The revenue of the recently acquired Territory of British New Guinea in 1890-91 was £15,000, of which £2,674 was raised locally, and £12,326 was derived from contributions by certain of the Australasian colonies.

* See footnote (*) on page 238.

† Exclusive of Provincial Revenues amounting to about £2,428,000, which, however, probably includes £813,500 from subsidies granted by the General Government.

‡ For the revenue of each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 305 ante.

Aggregate
revenue of
British
dominions.

329. It may be ascertained from this table that, out of 226 millions sterling, which represent the aggregate annual revenue of the British dominions, 90 per cent. is raised in the United Kingdom, India, and Australasia, the proportion contributed by each respectively being 39 per cent., 38 per cent., and 13 per cent.; moreover, 40 per cent. is raised in Europe, 39 per cent. in Asia, 3 per cent. in Africa, 5 per cent. in America, and 13 per cent. in Australasia.

Large
revenues
per head in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

330. The very large amount of revenue in proportion to population raised in every one of the Australasian colonies, as compared with other British possessions, will be at once noticed.* It will, however, be remembered that these colonies possess an immense territory, scantily peopled, and that a considerable revenue is derived from the usufruct of the unsold lands, which is not generally the case elsewhere; also, that the revenues are swelled by the large sums which are received annually from the alienation of the Crown lands in fee-simple and from the working of the State railways.†

Revenue
per head in
colonies
and United
Kingdom.

331. Besides the Australasian colonies, Gibraltar, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and the Falkland Islands were the only British possessions which raised larger amounts per head than the United Kingdom.

Revenues of
foreign
countries.

332. The following table shows the actual or estimated revenues of the principal Foreign countries at recent dates, according to the best information obtainable. In most cases sums raised by means of loans and other extraordinary receipts have been eliminated. The calculations in the last column have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

REVENUES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amounts (000's omitted).	Amount per Head.†
EUROPE.		£	£ s. d.
Austria-Hungary	1892	79,784,§	1 17 5
Belgium	1891	13,864,	2 5 1
Denmark	1889-91	3,038,	1 8 0
France (including Algeria)	1891	126,325,	2 19 10

* For the revenue of each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 305 *ante*.
† For a comparison of the railway revenues and land revenues of the Australasian colonies with the total revenues, see paragraphs 314 to 319 *ante*.
‡ The populations of foreign countries on which these calculations are based are generally those given in Part "Population," *ante*.
§ This amount is made up of estimates for 1892 of £47,323,000 for Austria, and £32,461,000 for Hungary. The florin has been assumed to be equal to 1s. 8d.

REVENUES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.	Year.	Revenue.			
		Gross Amounts (000's omitted).	Amount per Head.*		
EUROPE— <i>continued.</i>		£	£	s.	d.
Germany	1889-91	146,638,†	2	19	4
Greece	1891	3,862,	1	15	4
Holland	„	10,545,	2	6	2
Italy	„	65,920,	2	3	9
Portugal	1891-2	9,668,	2	4	11
Roumania... ..	„	6,789,	1	4	8
Russia in Europe	1890	88,421,	0	18	2
Spain	1891-2	32,222,	1	16	9
Sweden and Norway	1891	7,961,‡	1	3	6
Switzerland	„	2,685,	0	18	5
Turkey	1888-9	16,650,	0	15	2
ASIA.					
Japan	1891-2	16,692,	0	8	4
AFRICA.					
Egypt	1891	10,066,	1	9	6
Tunis	„	1,191,	0	15	10
AMERICA.					
Argentine Confederation	„	14,630,	3	11	7
Brazil	„	14,477,	1	0	8
Mexico	1890-91	7,994,	0	14	0
Peru	1890	1,391,	0	9	3
United States	1891	78,522,	1	5	0

333. According to this table and that following paragraph 328 *ante*, the countries which raise the largest revenues of any in the world are Germany and France ; and then the United Kingdom, Russia, British India, Austria-Hungary, and the United States.

Countries
raising
largest
revenue.

* See footnote (†) on page 240.

† This amount is made up of the estimated ordinary revenue of the Empire for 1890-91, £34,715,223 (exclusive of contributions by the States and extraordinary receipts), and of the revenues of the following States, according to their Budget estimates, for the dates named, viz. :—Alsace-Lorraine, £2,225,917 in 1891; Anhalt, £519,334 in 1890-91; Baden, £2,454,501 in 1890; Bavaria, £13,719,610 in 1890; Bremen, £862,547 in 1889; Brunswick, £592,560 in 1890; Hamburg, £2,522,188 in 1890; Hesse, £1,069,213 in 1889-90; Lippe, £50,823 in 1890; Lübeck, £169,350 in 1890; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, £510,986 in 1890-91; Oldenburg, £374,954 in 1890; Prussia, £77,908,661 in 1890; Reuss-Greiz, £52,950 in 1891; Reuss-Schleiz, £86,697 in 1891; Saxe-Altenburg, £162,631 in 1891; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £119,760 in 1890-91; Saxe-Meiningen, £312,960 in 1890-91; Saxe-Weimar, £376,703 in 1890; Saxony, £4,533,549 in 1890-91; Schaumburg-Lippe, £37,448 in 1890-91; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £107,841 in 1891; Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, £120,531 in 1891; Waldeck, £58,140 in 1891; and Württemberg, £2,972,670 in 1890-91.

‡ This amount is made up of £5,275,000, revenue of Sweden in 1891, and £2,686,000, revenue of Norway in the same year.

After the revenues of these countries, the largest amounts are raised in Italy and Spain. These are the only countries whose revenues exceed the united revenues of the Australasian colonies. The revenue of Victoria is larger than that of Denmark, Greece, Roumania, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Tunis, Mexico, or Peru; and nearly as large as that of Holland or Egypt.

Countries
raising
largest
amounts
per head.

334. Germany, France, and the Argentine Confederation are the only countries named in the table which raise more per head than the United Kingdom, where the proportion is slightly larger than in Holland or Belgium. In Victoria more than two and a half times as much per head is raised as in Germany or France, and nearly three and a half times as much as in the United Kingdom.

Taxation.

335. The amounts whereof revenue is made up may be divided into two classes, viz., those raised by taxation and those raised otherwise. In Victoria, the former class consists of Customs and Excise duties, wharfage rates, port and harbour dues, business licenses, duties on bank notes, duties on estates of deceased persons, a land tax, and stamp duties. The latter class comprises amounts derived from the sale or occupation of Crown lands, from railways, from water supply, from post and telegraph offices, from the Mint, from fees, fines, and forfeitures, from the interest on the public account, from the labour of prisoners, etc. The following figures show the result of a division of the Victorian revenue upon this principle:—

TAXATION, 1890-91.

				£
Revenue raised by taxation	...	...	...	3,252,638
„ otherwise	...	...	...	5,090,950
Total	...	...	...	8,343,588

Taxation
per head.

336. In 1890-91, less than 39 per cent. of the total revenue was raised by taxation; and if the amount so raised be divided by the estimated mean population of the financial year, already stated to have been 1,133,266, an average will be obtained of only £2 17s. 5d. to each individual. The following table contains a statement of the gross amount of taxation, the average amount per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue, during each year since 1853:—

TAXATION, 1853 TO 1890-91.*

Year.	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.†	Percentage of Total Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1853	800,577	4 1 11	24·74
1854	1,052,462	3 18 8	34·08
1855	1,193,309	3 10 6	43·73
1856	1,458,647	3 16 7	49·07
1857	1,331,362	3 1 10	40·00
1858	1,414,511	2 18 6	47·57
1859	1,414,760	2 14 8	43·38
1860	1,330,761	2 9 10	43·11
1861	1,244,389	2 6 1	42·15
1862	1,183,194	2 3 2	36·19
1863	1,158,219	2 1 2	41·74
1864	1,167,036	1 19 10	39·49
1865	1,214,479	1 19 9	39·47
1866	1,219,567	1 18 9	39·61
1867	1,516,231	2 7 1	47·14
1868	1,352,818	2 0 10	41·87
1869	1,539,495	2 4 10	45·49
1870	1,394,333	1 19 1	42·75
1871 (six months)	724,261	0 19 10	42·82
1871-2	1,612,034	2 3 2	43·17
1872-3	1,784,056	2 7 0	48·96
1873-4	1,896,842	2 9 2	46·19
1874-5	1,724,822	2 4 0	40·71
1875-6	1,780,392	2 5 0	41·16
1876-7	1,770,685	2 4 2	37·48
1877-8	1,712,953	2 2 0	38·03
1878-9	1,730,088	2 1 10	37·44
1879-80	1,690,923	2 0 3	36·59
1880-81	2,003,704	2 6 7	38·64
1881-2	2,317,706	2 12 8	41·44
1882-3	2,334,255	2 11 11	41·60
1883-4	2,318,520	2 10 4	39·07
1884-5	2,548,171	2 13 11	40·51
1885-6	2,634,560	2 14 4	40·65
1886-7	2,739,635	2 14 9	40·68
1887-8	3,071,003	2 19 6	40·37
1888-9	3,749,670	3 9 8	43·22
1889-90	3,630,814	3 5 10	42·62
1890-91	3,252,638	2 17 5	38·98

NOTE.—An export duty on gold existed from May, 1855, to the end of 1867. The receipts from that source have not, for the purposes of this table, been considered as taxation.

337. It will be observed that in 1890-91, as compared with 1889-90, a falling-off of nearly £380,000, and as compared with 1888-9 a Comparison of taxation 1890-91 with former years.

* According to figures contained in a statement distributed to Members of the Legislative Assembly by the Honorable the Treasurer in July, 1892, the taxation in 1891-2 (partly estimated) amounted to about £3,145,000, or £2 14s. 6d. per head of the estimated mean population (1,157,680) of that financial year.
† For mean population of each year, see table following paragraph 273 ante.

falling-off of nearly £500,000, took place in the gross amount raised by taxation ; whilst the average amount per head in those years respectively decreased by 8s. 5d. and by 12s. 3d. With these exceptions, however, the gross amount of taxation in 1890-91 was much larger than in any previous year, and the taxation per head was higher than in any previous year since 1858 except 1887-8. The proportion of taxation to revenue was considerably lower than in the two previous years, and was also lower than in any other year since 1880-81 except 1883-4.

Heads of
taxation.

338. The following is a statement of the amounts received under the various heads of taxation during each of the last eight years :—

HEADS OF TAXATION, 1883-4 TO 1890-91.*

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.							
	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs duties ..	1,741,053	1,887,718	1,968,640	2,094,356	2,311,331	2,824,788	2,611,184	2,480,635
Wharfage rates† ..	28,055	31,821	35,820	38,005	41,719	55,042	46,825	44,937
Excise :—								
Spirits	53,638	68,930	67,250	56,556	65,603	88,867	98,712	102,201
Tobacco	70,016	72,295	70,459	64,145	62,766	57,688	‡38,621	27,789
Ports and Harbours§ ..	30,871	31,176	32,710	34,920	34,327	45,884	§29,789	20,669
Licences (not territorial)	31,623	32,535	33,922	|| 18,898	21,002	23,904	21,756	||22,152
Duties on estates of deceased persons ..	77,154	124,370	104,907	114,909	151,861	236,449	400,150	184,886
Duty on bank notes ..	28,575	27,529	28,769	28,104	27,879	34,023	32,173	30,736
Stamp duty¶	133,651	143,382	165,313	165,000	230,000	260,000	230,000	218,000
Land tax	123,884	128,415	126,770	124,742	124,515	123,025	121,604	120,633
Total	2,318,520	2,548,171	2,634,560	2,739,635	3,071,003	3,749,670	3,630,814	3,252,638

Heads of
taxation
1890-91 and
previous
years
compared.

339. It will be noticed that of the falling-off in the revenue from taxation since 1888-9, amounting to £500,000, £344,000 was under the head of Customs, £10,000 under Wharfage rates, £30,000 under Excise duty on tobacco, £25,000 under Ports and Harbours, £52,000 under Duties on Estates of Deceased Persons, and £42,000 (estimated) under Stamp duty, as against which there appears one solitary increase of £13,000 under Excise duty on Spirits; whilst, of the falling-off as compared with 1889-90, amounting to £380,000, £130,000 was under Customs, £11,000 under Tobacco (excise), £9,000

* See also footnotes to table following paragraph 285 *ante*.
† Consisting, chiefly, of one-fifth of the total amount of wharfage rates collected at the Port of Melbourne—the remaining portion of these rates being retained by the Melbourne Harbor Trust.
‡ Duty reduced one-half on 1st January, 1890.
§ Chiefly tonnage dues. The rate was reduced from 1s. to 6d. on 1st January, 1890.
|| Decrease in 1886-7 owing to the proportion payable to revenue by municipalities out of receipts from publicans' licence fees, etc., being then and thereafter made payable into the Licensing Act Fund. Of the amount in 1890-91, £15,682 was for auctioneers' licences.
¶ Roughly estimated for 1884-5 and subsequent years. See footnote (§) on page 177 *ante*.

under Ports and Harbours, £215,000 under Duties on Estates of Deceased Persons, which was exceptionally large in 1889-90, and £12,000 under Stamp duty. The decreases, under Tobacco (excise) and Ports and Harbours, were merely due to large reductions effected in 1889-90 in the rates of duty, but the decrease under Customs took place notwithstanding a net increase of Customs duties, estimated—assuming the imports remained constant—to bring in an additional revenue of nearly £100,000 per annum.*

340. In all the years the greater portion of the taxation has been derived from Customs duties. The proportion from that source, however, has gradually fallen from 89 per cent. in 1874-5 and 87 per cent. in 1875-6, to as low as 72 per cent. in 1881-2, and between 74 and 76½ per cent. in the eight years 1882-3 to 1890-91, excepting 1889-90, when the proportion again fell to 72 per cent. The revenue derived from Customs duties during 1890-91 was equivalent to a charge of 11 per cent. on the estimated total value of imports during the same year.†

341. The following is a comparative statement for the same eight financial years of the principal heads under which taxation was levied by means of Customs duties :—

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES,‡ 1883-4 to 1890-91.

Articles.	Amounts Received.							
	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits	472,259	518,370	545,170	566,134	611,256	664,438	661,129	657,700
Wine	39,096	42,101	41,086	41,335	44,688	53,146	51,409	41,825
Beer and cider ..	33,845	35,210	37,904	41,126	46,047	55,580	56,830	52,381
Tobacco and snuff	97,420	108,405	121,476	151,893	199,540	235,564	249,746	261,722
Cigars	31,311	34,299	33,583	37,848	46,896	61,195	58,244	58,969
Tea	73,970	88,093	87,544	90,660	98,955	103,402	57,938	37,128
Sugar§ and molasses	119,248	118,031	115,796	128,526	134,861	123,575	127,527	130,714
Coffee, chicory, co- coa, and chocolate	15,665	16,930	16,990	16,788	17,596	17,524	11,355	6,080
Opium	21,389	19,517	15,266	15,043	15,679	19,275	17,443	16,254
Rice	16,607	18,824	19,710	20,279	23,246	23,358	21,437	19,731
Hops	4,416	4,326	4,455	8,955	9,733	15,621	9,602	2,659
Malt	3,301	2,302	3,633	4,655	2,346	3,172	1,626	793
Fruits and vege- tables, dried and preserved	43,973	53,348	47,806	54,641	64,376	59,846	58,830	47,007
Live stock ..	38,359	30,064	37,741	34,706	52,632	76,891	47,590	85,374
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties	441,470	490,677	494,512	522,884	548,699	788,361	663,669	651,550
All other articles ..	288,724	307,221	345,968	358,883	394,781	523,840	516,809	410,748
Total ..	1,741,053	1,887,718	1,968,640	2,094,356	2,311,331	2,824,788	2,611,184	2,480,635

* See table on page 252 *post*.

† See also table, "Taxation by Customs duties in Australasian Colonies," *post*.

‡ Wharfage rates, which form part of the Customs revenue, are not included in this table.

§ Including glucose.

Customs
duties,
1889-90 and
1890-91
compared.

342. It will be observed that in 1890-91 as compared with the previous year there was a falling-off under all the heads of Customs revenue except four, whilst the total net decrease amounted to about £130,000. The principal reductions were £10,000 under wine; £20,800, in addition to £45,500 in the previous year, under tea, in consequence of the duty being reduced from 3d. to 1d. per lb. on the 1st January, 1890; £5,300, in addition to £6,200 in the previous year, under coffee and cocoa, etc.—the duty of 3d. per lb. on the raw product having been remitted on the same date; £7,000, in addition to £6,000 in the previous year, under hops—notwithstanding the raising of the duty from 6d. to 8d. per lb. from the 24th October, 1889; £800, in addition to £1,500 in the previous year, under malt, although the duty was increased fifty per cent. on the 25th September, 1889; £12,000, in addition to £125,000 in the previous year, under articles subject to *ad valorem* duties, on many of which the duties had been considerably raised at various periods during the six months ended 31st December, 1889; and £106,000 under all other articles. The principal increases were £12,000 under tobacco, and £38,000 under live stock, there being also small increases under cigars and sugar. The falling-off generally in 1890-91 was, as in the previous year, undoubtedly due to a contraction in the import trade, which has fallen off considerably since 1888-9. If the volume of trade had remained constant, the revenue would have been increased by nearly £100,000 per annum, owing to the duties having been raised in 1889-90.*

Customs
duties—
increase in
seven years.

343. Comparing 1890-91 with 1883-4, it will be seen that the total amount derived from Customs duties increased by £740,000, or 43 per cent. The principal articles which contributed to this augmentation were spirits, wine, and beer, which show an increase of £206,700, or 38 per cent., tobacco and cigars of £191,900, or 149 per cent., live stock £47,000, or 123 per cent., articles subject to *ad valorem* duties of £210,000, or 48 per cent., and “all other articles” of £122,000, or 42 per cent.

Taxation on
chief
articles of
import.

344. Nearly one-third of the Customs revenue is derived from intoxicating liquors, and more than one-eighth from tobacco and cigars, whilst $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. is from sugar, $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. from tea, coffee, and cocoa, and nearly 2 per cent. from fruits and vegetables. The relative importance of the various heads of imports as sources of Customs revenue is shown in the following table, which gives a statement of the total amount per head of the population, of duty received

* See table following paragraph 252 *post*.

in 1890-91 from each of the principal groups of articles; also the proportionate amount received from the articles embraced in each group to the total amount received:—

TAXATION ON CHIEF ARTICLES OF IMPORT, 1890-91.

Articles.	Duty received 1890-91.		Proportion to Total Duty received.
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.	
	£	£ s. d.	Per cent.
Spirits, wine, beer, and cider	751,906	0 13 3	30·31
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars	320,691	0 5 8	12·93
Hops and malt	3,452	0 0 1	·14
Sugar* and molasses	130,714	0 2 4	5·27
Tea, coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate... ..	43,208	0 0 9	1·74
Rice	19,731	0 0 4	·79
Fruits and vegetables... ..	47,007	0 0 10	1·89
Opium	16,254	0 0 3	·66
Live stock	85,374	0 1 6	3·44
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties	651,550	0 11 6	26·27
All other articles	410,748	0 7 3	16·56
Total	2,480,635	2 3 9	100·00

345. The following table shows, for the three years ended with 1890-91, the amount of Customs revenue estimated beforehand by the Treasurer, and the amount actually received under each head :—

Customs
revenue
estimated
and re-
ceived, 1889
to 1891.

CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED,
1888-9 TO 1890-91.

Sources of Revenue.	1888-9.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.
CUSTOMS DUTIES.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits	637,416	664,533	640,000	661,230	660,800	659,182
Wine	43,992	53,135	48,000	51,406	52,000	41,858
Beer and cider	45,996	55,571	58,000	56,833	59,000	52,378
Tobacco and snuff	210,996	235,600	230,000	249,718	250,000	261,688
Cigars	43,992	61,219	57,000	58,235	60,000	58,974
Tea	105,000	103,553	71,000	57,887	34,500	37,361
Sugar and molasses	136,008	123,463	124,000	127,645	134,000	130,727
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate	15,996	17,674	10,000	11,351	3,500	6,064
Opium	15,996	19,276	18,000	17,443	17,000	16,253
Rice... ..	22,008	23,393	23,000	21,464	22,500	19,741

* Including glucose.

CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED, 1888-9 TO 1890-91
—continued.

Sources of Revenue.	1888-9.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.
CUSTOMS DUTIES— <i>continued.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Hops	11,004	15,522	17,000	9,563	10,000	2,821
Malt	3,000	3,139	3,300	1,625	2,500	793
Fruits and vegetables, dried and preserved	66,000	59,475	60,000	58,965	63,000	46,843
Live stock	49,404	75,333	65,000	49,284	49,800	85,699
Articles subject to <i>ad</i> <i>valorem</i> duties	538,896	789,244	732,000	664,132	687,000	646,683
All other articles ...	386,904	524,133	529,000	516,756	519,200	409,367
Total ...	2,332,608	2,824,263	2,685,300	2,613,537	2,624,800	2,476,432
EXCISE.						
Spirits distilled in Vic- toria	64,992	88,859	80,000	98,720	100,000	102,601
Tobacco duty	63,000	57,688	43,875	38,620	42,000	27,789
Licences—						
Tobacco and cigars ...	1,248	1,137	1,250	1,275	1,500	1,300
Other	900	892	900	972	1,000	942
Total ...	130,140	148,576	126,025	139,587	144,500	132,632
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Wharfage rates	42,000	55,056	50,000	46,798	50,000	44,880
Tonnage	34,992	45,916	26,250	29,794	17,000	20,681
Fees... ..	7,404	6,931	7,000	7,280	7,000	8,070
Fines	1,008	1,223	842	399	500	1,260
Miscellaneous... ..	12,828	10,729	12,815	13,379	12,020	12,791
Total ...	98,232	119,855	96,907	97,650	86,520	87,682
Grand Total ...	2,560,980	3,092,694	2,908,232	2,850,774	2,855,820	2,696,746

NOTE.—The receipts, as shown in this and the two following tables, having been obtained from the Customs, will be found to differ somewhat from those shown in the previous table and other tables in this Part, which are based upon the Treasurer's statements. The reason of the difference is that the Treasury accounts are closed absolutely on the 30th June, whereas the Customs accounts are not closed until returns from all the ports in the colony are received in a complete state, so as to embrace transactions up to the last day of the financial year.

346. In seven of the eleven years ended with 1890-91, the total amounts received through the Customs exceeded the Treasurer's estimate, and in four of those years the receipts were below that estimate. Over the whole period the receipts exceeded the estimate by

Customs
revenue
estimated
and
received,
1881 to
1891.

an average of nearly £86,000 per annum, as is shown in the following table :—

CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED,
1880-81 TO 1890-91.

Year.	Customs Revenue.		
	Estimate.	Net Receipts.	Net Receipts more (+) or less (—) than Estimates.
	£	£	£
1880-81... ..	1,561,420	1,649,467	+ 88,047
1881-2	1,809,000	1,950,479	+ 141,479
1882-3	1,974,580	1,949,388	— 25,192
1883-4	1,982,500	1,936,810	— 45,690
1884-5	2,010,150	2,109,477	+ 99,327
1885-6	2,097,300	2,193,148	+ 95,848
1886-7	2,201,770	2,308,634	+ 106,864
1887-8	2,369,750	2,538,657	+ 168,907
1888-9	2,560,980	3,092,694	+ 531,714
1889-90... ..	2,908,232	2,850,774	— 57,458
1890-91... ..	2,855,820	2,696,746	— 159,074
Total	24,331,502	25,276,274	+ 944,772*

347. In the same eleven years, the cost of collecting the Customs revenue ranged from £2 15s. 9d. per £100 of the net amount collected in 1888-9 to £3 7s. 10d. per £100 in 1880-81, the cost per £100 in 1891 as well as over the whole period being £3 0s. 2d. :—

Cost of
collecting
Customs
revenue.

COST OF COLLECTING CUSTOMS REVENUE,
1880-81 TO 1890-91.

Year.	Customs Revenue.		
	Net Receipts.	Charges of Collection.	
		Total.	Per £100 collected.
	£.	£	£ s. d.
1880-81	1,649,467	56,004	3 7 10
1881-2	1,950,479	57,615	2 19 1
1882-3	1,949,388	60,688	3 2 3
1883-4	1,936,810	62,145	3 4 2
1884-5	2,109,477	64,242	3 0 11
1885-6	2,193,148	63,808	2 18 2
1886-7	2,308,634	70,137	3 0 9
1887-8	2,538,657	74,744	2 18 11
1888-9	3,092,694	86,262	2 15 9
1889-90	2,850,774	83,198	2 18 4
1890-91	2,696,746	81,088	3 0 2
Total	25,276,274	759,931	3 0 2

* Net figures.

Taxes
repealed
and
imposed.

348. Difficulties lie in the way of estimating accurately the extent to which the various heads of revenue are affected by the imposition, increase, or reduction of taxes. An attempt has, however, been made to form such an estimate in the following table for the last sixteen years, which, although giving necessarily imperfect results, will afford some idea of the direction in which the contributions of the people towards the cost of Government have been added to or reduced, also the extent of such increase or reduction during the period:—

TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1875-6 TO 1890-91.

Year ended 30th June.	Taxes Repealed or Reduced.			Taxes Imposed or Increased.		
	Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Loss to the Revenue—		Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Gain to the Revenue—	
		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.
		£	£		£	£
1876	Nil ...	...	...	Succession duties increased from 5 to 5-10 per cent. on estates over £20,000 ...	3,000	10,700
				Tax on bank notes imposed ...	7,200	27,000
1877	Nil ...	...	...	Nil ...	...	...
1878	Customs— Wharfage rates for port of Mel- bourne <i>trans- ferred</i> to Har- bour Trust ...	(85,000)*	(85,000)*	Land tax imposed	50,000	124,000
	Various altera- tions resulting in a net remis- sion of about	26,000	85,000†	Excise— Percentage of pub- licans' licence fees from municipal bodies ..	(4,600)*	(4,800)*
				Customs— Stock tax im- posed ...	28,300	37,000
1879	Nil ...	...	...	Nil ...	...	...

* These amounts, being merely transfers of revenue from one Public fund to another, do not affect the general taxation of the country.

† This amount has been arbitrarily assumed to be the difference in the average annual revenue from those items on which the duty has been altered during the two years preceding and following the date of the alteration in the tariff.

TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1875-6 TO 1890-91—*continued*.

Year ended 30th June.	Taxes Repealed or Reduced.			Taxes Imposed or Increased.		
	Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Loss to the Revenue.		Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Gain to the Revenue.	
		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.
		£	£		£	£
1880	... ..	...	...	Stamp duties imposed ...	83,005	120,000
	Customs— (See contra) ...	...	...	Customs— Duties Increased on —Wine, opium, rice, hops, and malt; several 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> duties increased by 5 per cent., besides numerous other alterations, for the most part in the direction of in- creased duties, about	47,800	53,000*
1881	Nil ... ..	...	...	Customs— Tobacco and snuff increased Cigars increased	Revenue decreased 2,300	† 3,500
				Excise— Tobacco duty imposed ... Beer „ „	21,872 62,557	65,000 100,000
1882	Customs — Duty on undressed rice reduced ...	3,000	3,500	Nil ... ..	...	...
1883	Excise—Beer duty remitted ...	88,000	100,000	Nil ... ..	...	...
1884	Nil ... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...
1885	Nil ... ..	...	...	Customs—Duty on spirits increased	74,972†	94,500
				Excise—Duty on spirits increased	12,653	18,400
1886	Nil ... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...

* See footnote (†) on previous page.

† Of this item no satisfactory estimate can be given.

‡ This is the proportion actually received in 1884-5 at the increased rate of duty, but it does not correspond with the increased revenue from spirits, viz., £46,100, according to the table following paragraph 341 *ante*, owing to the quantity imported having fallen off by 6 per cent. The amount received from the increased duty was, moreover, much affected by an unusually large proportion—viz., 15 per cent. of the total quantity imported—having passed through the Customs during the first seventeen days of the financial year, and consequently at the lower rate of duty.

TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1875-6 TO 1890-91—continued.

Year ended 30th June.	Taxes Repealed or Reduced.			Taxes Imposed or Increased.		
	Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Loss to the Revenue.		Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Gain to the Revenue.	
		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.
		£	£		£	£
1887.	Customs — Duty on bags and sacks and wire netting reduced or remitted ... Licences — Proportion of receipts received on account of publicans' licences transferred to Licensing Act 1885 Fund ...	19,100 (15,100)*	19,300 (16,450)*	Customs— Duty on woollen piecegoods and wearing apparel increased 5 per cent. Duty on twine increased 50 per cent. ...	20,700	22,200
1888.	Customs— Sugar—Duty on cane (raw) reduced 33 per cent., but that on beet sugar doubled. Net amount ...	13,900	15,000	Customs— Timber duties increased ...	5,900	6,400
1889	Nil ...	...	...	Nil ...	...	...
1890	Customs— Tea — Reduced from 3d. to 1d. Coffee and Cocoa (raw)—Duty of 3d. remitted ... Other articles — Estimated reduction ... Excise— Tobacco—Duty reduced one-half Harbors— Tonnage dues reduced one-half	45,500 7,500 8,500 19,000 16,000	69,000 15,000 10,000 28,850 22,800	Customs— Duties generally increased ...	156,000†	210,000†
1891	Nil ...	...	...	Nil ...	...	...

* These amounts, being merely transfers of revenue from one Public Fund to another, do not affect the general taxation of the country.

† On the assumption that there would be no falling-off in the importation of the articles affected. It should, however, be noted that the importations were exceptionally high during the year.

349. From the above table it would appear that, during the year 1889-90, additional taxation was imposed to the extent of £210,000, and old taxes reduced or remitted to the extent of £157,650—the net result being fresh taxation equivalent to about £52,350 per annum; also that, during the last sixteen years, the taxation imposed or increased, less that repealed or reduced, has resulted in an increased annual charge amounting to over half a million sterling,* thus—

Amount of
taxation
imposed in
last sixteen
years.

	Estimated Annual Amount.
Taxation imposed or increased	£891,700
„ repealed or reduced	380,450
Net amount imposed, etc.	£511,250

350. The tax on bank notes was imposed under the Act 39 Vict. No. 526, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1876. It is at the rate of £2 on every £100 of the average amount of notes circulated by any bank between the 1st July and the 30th June of each financial year. The revenue received from this duty in 1890-91, was, as already shown, £30,736.

Duty on
bank notes.

351. The Act for imposing a land tax (41 Vict. No. 575) came into operation on the 28th August, 1877. It provides that all estates over 640 acres in extent, valued at upwards of £2,500, whether consisting of one block or several blocks of land not more than five miles apart, shall be taxed at the rate of one and a quarter per cent. upon their capital value, after deducting therefrom the sum of £2,500—only one exemption, however, being allowed in the case of a proprietor holding more than one estate. For the purpose of ascertaining the capital value, the estates in question are divided into four classes, the value being estimated according to the number of sheep they are able to carry, as follows :—

Land tax.

	Value per acre.
Class I., carrying 2 sheep or more per acre	£4
Class II., „ 1½ sheep per acre	3
Class III., „ 1 sheep per acre	2
Class IV., „ under 1 sheep per acre	1

352. The extent of land assessed under this Act amounted in 1892 to nearly 6,965,000 acres, nearly half of which was placed in the lowest class, more than a third in the third class, about a ninth in the second class, and less than a twentieth in the first class.

Extent of
land
assessed for
land tax.

* This result has been obtained by adding together the amounts estimated to be receivable in the first complete year of the operation of each tax, and deducting therefrom the sum of the amounts of the repealed taxes. In some instances the net amounts receivable in subsequent years would be less, and in others much more. Mere transfers of revenue (see preceding footnote) have been omitted.

Proportion
of land
assessed to
total avail-
able and
alienated
land.

353. The area of Victoria is 56,245,760 acres, of which 22,359,000 acres either had been alienated in fee-simple or were in process of alienation when the year commenced. The area assessed for land tax thus amounted to nearly 12½ per cent. of the area of the colony, or to 31¼ per cent. of the area alienated or in process of alienation.*

Number of
estates
assessed.

354. The number of estates assessed was 1,119, or 4 more than in 1891. As some proprietors own more than one estate, their number is less than the number of estates, and is set down at 863. It is, however, actually less than this, as, whilst the returns show where the proprietor holds more than one estate in the same class, they do not distinguish cases of proprietors holding estates embraced in two or more classes.

Average size
of estates
assessed.

355. The average size of all the estates assessed is 6,224 acres, which is somewhat above the average of those in Class III. In Classes I. and II. the estates average 2,531 and 3,392 acres respectively, and in Class IV. 9,311 acres.

Proprietors
and number
and size of
estates
assessed.

356. The following table shows, for each class, the number and area of estates assessed for land tax, the number of proprietors of such estates, and the average number of acres to each estate and to each proprietor :—

PROPRIETORS AND NUMBER AND SIZE OF ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1892.†

Class.	Number of Proprietors.	Estates Assessed.				
		Number.	Area.		Average Area to each.	
			Total.	Percentage of Each Class.	Proprietor.	Estate.
			Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
I.	102	122	308,756	4·43	3,027	2,531
II.	202	227	769,909	11·05	3,811	3,392
III.	319	410	2,533,872	36·39	7,943	6,180
IV.	240	360	3,351,838	48·13	13,966	9,311
Total ...	863	1,119	6,964,375	100·00	8,070	6,224

Valuation of
estates
assessed.

357. The capital value of the estates, according to the valuation prescribed by the Statute, is over twelve millions sterling ; but, after deducting the exemptions allowed, viz., £2,500, from the value of the estate or estates of each proprietor, the net taxable value is reduced

* The land in process of alienation amounted to 6,267,000 acres, on which, on the average, more than half the purchase money had been paid. If this were left out of account, the proportion of freehold land assessed for land tax would be increased to 43 per cent.
† According to the returns of the half-year ended 27th February, 1892.

to ten millions sterling. It may be pointed out that, although it may perhaps have been necessary to fix arbitrarily a scale for valuing estates for purposes of taxation, yet there is no doubt that the taxable value so arrived at is, in most cases, very much below the actual value of the estates.

358. The capital value of the estates in each class, according to their estimated carrying capacity, the value of the exemptions, and the net taxable value after deducting these, and the proportion of the net taxable value to the capital value, are given in the following table:—

Valuation of estates of each class.

VALUE OF ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1892.*

Class.	Capital Value.	Value of Exemptions.	Net Taxable Value.	Proportion of Net Taxable Value to Capital Value.
	£	£	£	Per cent.
I. ...	1,232,992	255,000	977,992	79·32
II. ...	2,305,999	505,000	1,800,999	78·10
III. ...	5,269,286	797,500	4,471,786	84·87
IV. ...	3,354,469	600,000	2,754,469	82·11
Total ...	12,162,746	2,157,500	10,005,246	82·26

359. The land tax payable varied from 9½d. per acre in Class I. to 2½d. per acre in Class IV., the average being nearly 4⅓d. per acre; the amount payable by each holder averaged £145, ranging from an average of £175 in Class III. to one of £111 in Class II., and the amount payable for each estate averaged £112, averaging £136 in Class III.; and from £96 to £100 in the other classes. Subjoined is a statement of the total amount payable annually in respect to the estates of each class; also the average amount payable per acre, per holder, and per estate:—

Amount of land tax payable.

LAND TAX PAYABLE ANNUALLY, 1892.*

Class.	Total Amount per Annum.	Amount per Acre.	Amount by each Holder.	Amount for each Estate.
	£	d.	£	£
I.	12,225	9·50	119·9	100·2
II.	22,513	7·02	111·5	99·2
III.	55,897	5·29	175·2	136·3
IV.	34,431	2·47	143·5	95·6
Total ...	125,066	4·31	144·9	111·8

* According to the returns of the half-year ended 27th February, 1892.

Difference in payments in each class.

360. It will be observed that, although the average amount payable per acre goes, as may be supposed, in regular succession according to classes, the difference between the acreable payment by each class and its successor is very marked—the difference between each class and its succeeding one varying from 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. It will also be noticed that the amount paid on behalf of each estate in Class III. is fully 42 per cent. more than that paid on behalf of those in Class IV., notwithstanding that the average area of each estate in the former class is, as is shown in a previous table, one-third smaller than that in the latter.

Estates assessed 1880 and 1892.

361. The first general hearing of the appeals against the land tax was concluded in 1880. Since then the number of proprietors has increased by 45, and the area of the estates assessed by 69,629 acres, but the taxable value has decreased by £20,642. Except as regards the number of proprietors, which have increased in all cases, the increases have been confined to the third and fourth classes, the other two classes showing decreases, as is shown in the subjoined table:—

ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1880 AND 1892.

	Classes.				Total.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	
Number of proprietors, 1880	98	196	315	209	818
„ „ 1892	102	202	319	240	863
Increase ...	4	6	4	31	45
Area of estates, 1880 ...	Acres. 339,303	Acres. 816,505	Acres. 2,525,221	Acres. 3,213,717	Acres. 6,894,746
„ „ 1892 ...	308,756	769,909	2,533,872	3,351,838	6,964,375
Increase ...	...	...	8,651	138,121	69,629
Decrease ...	30,547	46,596	...	...	...
Net taxable value, 1880 ...	£ 1,112,212	£ 1,959,515	£ 4,262,944	£ 2,691,217	£ 10,025,888
„ „ 1892 ...	977,992	1,800,999	4,471,786	2,754,469	10,005,246
Increase ...	...	...	208,842	63,252	...
Decrease ...	134,220	158,516	...	...	20,642

Cost of administering Land Tax Act.

362. The cost of administering the *Land Tax Act* during the year 1890-91 amounted to £1,013, as against £1,293 in the previous year.

Stamp duties.

363. Stamp duties were first imposed during the year 1879-80, under Act 43 Vict. No. 645, which came into force on the 18th December, 1879. The following, in a condensed form, are the

particulars of the duties levied thereunder, together with a list of the chief exemptions :—

STAMP DUTIES.*

I.—BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

	£	s.	d.
Bills of exchange, payable on demand, cheques, etc., each	0	0	1
All other kinds (except bank notes)—			
For every £25 or fraction thereof of the total value up to £100 ...	0	0	6
For every additional £50 or fraction thereof	0	1	0
(The maximum duty chargeable on any bill of exchange or promissory note, whatever be its amount or value, to be £10.)			

II.—RECEIPTS.

Receipts or discharges for payment of £5 or upwards, each	0	0	1
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III.—CONVEYANCE ON SALE OF ANY REAL PROPERTY, APPLICATIONS, CONSENTS, AND TRANSFERS UNDER TRANSFER OF LAND STATUTE.

For every £50 of consideration or fraction thereof after deducting the first £50	0	5	0
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IV.—ANNUAL LICENCE.

Fire, fidelity guarantee, or marine assurance or insurance company—			
For every £100 of premiums received or fraction thereof, a licence-fee per annum of	1	10	0

EXEMPTIONS.

Class I.—Cheques drawn on public accounts, or on those of a registered building or friendly society; drafts or instruments affecting the transmission of public moneys; drafts, orders, etc., of post office or other savings banks; and Government or municipal debentures.

Class II.—Receipts for moneys paid to or from public accounts for municipal rates, for deposits in banks in current account, or for moneys paid into a charitable institution, a registered friendly society, a fire, life, fidelity guarantee, or marine insurance (or assurance) company, or into a post office or other savings bank.

Class III.—Crown grants; instruments for conveyance of property to the Crown or a public department, to a registered friendly society, or to a religious, charitable, or educational association; and marriage settlements.

Class IV.—Any private guarantee fidelity insurance scheme promoted amongst and sustained solely for the benefit of the officers and servants of any one particular public department, company, firm, or person, or of the officers or members of a registered friendly society.

364. The revenue from the "Sale of Stamps" amounted to Revenue from stamps. £751,330† in 1890-91, as compared with £797,894 in the previous year. For reasons already explained,‡ there is no means of ascertaining accurately what proportion of this is derived from stamp duties; but after making due allowance for the value of stamps on telegrams—which has been ascertained; of those used for postage—which has been estimated; and of those used for fees—the balance representing the apparent revenue from stamp duties was £218,000 in 1890-91. The latest year for which exact information is available is

* At the time of going to press (September, 1892) a Bill was under the consideration of Parliament for the imposition of further Stamp Duties.

† Including £25,713 cash received in lieu of stamps in the Registrar-General's Office under Act No. 1010, as compared with £23,499 in 1889-90. The approximate stamp revenue (including collections in cash) for 1891-2 was £677,848.

‡ See footnote (§) on page 177 ante.

1882-3, in which the revenue from stamp duties amounted to £133,433. The cost of printing stamps of all kinds amounted to £5,228 in 1890, and £5,848 in 1891. The following table shows the stamp revenue during the last seven years, distinguishing that derived from telegrams from that resulting from other services :—

STAMP REVENUE, 1884-5 TO 1890-91.

Year.	Stamps used for—		Total.
	Telegrams.	Other Purposes.*	
	£	£	£
1884-5	84,031	488,382	572,413
1885-6	87,956	525,313	613,269
1886-7	104,111	526,778	630,889
1887-8	114,879	667,570	782,449
1888-9	125,458	749,856	875,314
1889-90	135,245	662,649	797,894
1890-91	139,320	612,010	751,330

Taxation in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

365. The following table shows the gross amount raised by taxation, the amount of taxation per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue in Victoria during each of the last eleven financial years, and in the other Australasian colonies during each of the ten years ended with 1890 :—

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.†	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria‡	1880-81	2,003,704	2 6 7	38·64
	1881-2	2,317,706	2 12 8	41·44
	1882-3	2,334,255	2 11 11	41·60
	1883-4	2,318,520	2 10 4	39·07
	1884-5	2,548,171	2 13 11	40·51
	1885-6	2,634,560	2 14 4	40·65
	1886-7	2,739,635	2 14 9	40·68
	1887-8	3,071,003	2 19 6	40·37
	1888-9	3,749,670	3 9 8	43·23
	1889-90	3,630,814	3 5 10	42·62
	1890-91	3,252,638	2 17 5	38·98
New South Wales ...	1881	1,770,848	2 6 5	26·40
	1882	1,903,413	2 7 8	25·68
	1883	1,891,708	2 5 2	29·24
	1884	2,152,855	2 8 9	30·25
	1885	2,252,651	2 8 7	29·70

* Revenue from parcels post included, viz., £4,790 in 1887-8, £6,305 in 1888-9, £7,964 in 1889-90, and £9,060 in 1890-91.
† Averages amended for all the colonies in accordance with revised estimates of population.
‡ The financial year of Victoria ends on the 30th June.

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued*.

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
New South Wales— <i>contd.</i>	1886	2,611,835	2 13 11	34·39
	1887	2,664,548	2 13 0	31·05
	1888	2,681,883	2 11 9	30·18
	1889	2,677,169	2 10 2	29·54
	1890	2,748,339	2 9 11	28·93
Queensland† ...	1880-81	657,753	3 1 2	32·50
	1881-2	806,719	3 11 1	38·38
	1883	929,430	3 9 5	35·98
	1884	1,090,445	3 14 0	40·79
	1885	1,200,111	3 17 9	42·24
	1886	1,196,651	3 13 2	42·59
	1887	1,338,838	3 17 3	44·15
	1888	1,577,671	4 7 4	45·56
	1889	1,574,607	4 4 2	45·77
	1890	1,471,983	3 16 4	45·15
South Australia ...	1881	557,188	1 18 7	25·65
	1882	653,864	2 5 1	31·33
	1883	637,751	2 2 8	30·96
	1884	563,841	1 16 6	27·84
	1885	749,447	2 7 10	32·45
	1886	585,123	1 17 7	29·62
	1887	648,645	2 1 8	32·21
	1888	739,353	2 7 4	29·64
	1889	711,248	2 5 4	31·33
	1890	790,177	2 9 11	30·89
Western Australia ...	1881	109,199	3 13 7	42·94
	1882	134,658	4 8 7	53·78
	1883	126,131	4 0 9	39·82
	1884	127,338	3 18 9	43·86
	1885	145,835	4 5 8	45·11
	1886	184,999	4 19 6	47·61
	1887	188,911	4 10 7	50·00
	1888	179,944	4 5 1	50·40
	1889	194,248	4 10 3	50·82
	1890	204,405	4 5 3	49·34
Tasmania ...	1881	350,146	2 19 8	69·22
	1882	370,856	3 2 1	67·28
	1883	388,406	3 3 7	69·09
	1884	344,192	2 14 11	62·66
	1885	366,118	2 17 2	64·07
	1886	371,544	2 17 0	65·29
	1887	375,501	2 16 2	63·12
	1888	405,807	2 19 2	63·40
	1889	422,644	3 0 3	62·25
	1890	454,431	3 3 3	59·94

* See footnote (†) on page 258.

† The financial year of Queensland ends on the 30th June. The figures furnished for the last eight years, however, relate to the year ended 31st December.

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average Per Head.*	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
New Zealand ...	1881	1,881,024	3 16 3	50·66
	1882	1,999,000	3 18 6	51·03
	1883	2,080,084	3 18 7	53·73
	1884	1,869,496	3 8 1	50·42
	1885	1,995,012	3 10 6	51·68
	1886	1,962,162	3 7 5	53·20
	1887	1,876,235	3 2 11	54·17
	1888	2,031,658	3 7 1	49·43
	1889	2,086,081	3 8 2	52·26
	1890	2,173,985	3 10 0	51·66

NOTE.—For returns of taxation in these colonies during 1891 see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) in the second volume ; also Appendix A. to the second volume.

Order of colonies in respect to taxation.

366. The amount of taxation per head in the last year referred to in the table was lower in Victoria than in any of the other colonies except New South Wales and South Australia, which had both the same amount per head. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this respect during that year, the colony with the highest taxation per head being placed at the top, and the colonies with the lowest at the bottom of the list :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF TAXATION PER HEAD.

1. Western Australia.

2. Queensland.

3. New Zealand.

4. Tasmania.
5. Victoria.

6. { New South Wales.

South Australia.

Order of colonies in respect to revenue raised by taxation.

367. The colonies differ considerably in respect to the proportion that the amount raised by taxation bears to the total revenue. Thus, in the last year named, whilst Tasmania raised three-fifths of her revenue by taxation, New Zealand and Western Australia raised about one-half, Queensland considerably more than, and Victoria somewhat less than, two-fifths, and South Australia and New South Wales less than a third. The following is the order in which they respectively stand in this particular, the colony in which the proportion of revenue raised by taxation is largest being placed first, and the remainder in succession :—

* See footnote (†) on page 258.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF REVENUE
RAISED BY TAXATION.

1. Tasmania.	5. Victoria.
2. New Zealand.	6. South Australia.
3. Western Australia.	7. New South Wales.
4. Queensland.	

368. If the gross amounts raised by taxation in the different colonies during 1890, of which particulars are given in the table, be added together, it will be found that the total taxation levied on the Continent of Australia amounted to nearly nine millions sterling; and the total taxation of the colonies on the continent, added to that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to about eleven and a half millions sterling. The exact figures will be found in the following table, also the average amount of taxation per head of the population, and the proportion that the taxation bore to the total revenue:—

Taxation of
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

TAXATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1890.*

	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
Continent of Australia	8,845,718	2 19 10	36·48
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	11,474,134	3 1 8	39·27

369. By comparing the above figures with those of Victoria, it will be found that in this colony the taxation per head of the population is 4s. 3d. lower, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue is also slightly lower, than the corresponding items in the Australasian colonies as a whole.

Comparison
of Victoria
and Aus-
tralasia.

370. The taxation in the United Kingdom and the few British possessions respecting which particulars are at hand is given in the following table:—

Taxation in
British
possessions.

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Country.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
EUROPE.		£	£ s. d.	
United Kingdom	1890-91	73,578,000	1 18 7	82·22
ASIA.				
India	1890-91	32,419,400	0 2 11	38·10
Ceylon	1890	697,463	0 4 6	57·32
Straits Settlements	„	668,146	1 6 5	93·91

* In the case of Victoria, the figures for 1889-90 have been taken.

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS—continued.

Country.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
AFRICA.		£	£ s. d.	
Mauritius	1890	481,434	1 5 6	61·92
Natal	„	461,331	0 17 0	32·43
Cape of Good Hope	„	1,774,352	1 3 3	40·05
Lagos	„	47,013	0 9 5	83·44
Gambia	„	19,077	1 6 9	62·40
AMERICA.				
Canada	1889-90	6,580,640	1 7 3	79·21
Newfoundland	1890	268,420	1 7 2	88·58
Bermuda	1891	26,350	1 13 2	81·34
West Indies—				
Turk's Island	1890	6,479	1 7 4	72·79
Jamaica	1888-9	434,839*	0 13 7	55·12
St. Lucia	1887	32,397	0 15 6	64·49
Barbados	1890	146,932	0 16 1	78·92
Grenada	„	41,270.	0 15 6	83·77
Tobago	1889	7,895	0 7 7	91·21
Virgin Islands	1890	1,504	0 6 6	85·36
Antigua	„	39,147	1 1 4	84·49
St. Christopher and Nevis	„	36,832	0 17 11	85·75
Montserrat	„	6,149	0 10 5	91·34
Dominica	„	19,541	0 13 6	90·58
Trinidad	„	237,951	1 2 11	50·78
AUSTRALASIA.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand†	1890	11,474,134	3 1 8	39·27
Fiji	„	46,928	0 7 9	70·23

Taxation in Australasia and other British possessions compared.

371. It will be observed that the amount raised by taxation in Australasia is three-fourths more than that in Canada; but that the amount raised by taxation in India is nearly three times, and in the United Kingdom seven times, as large as that so raised in Australasia. It might be supposed that those countries which depended almost entirely on taxation for their revenue would be more heavily taxed than countries which had other ample resources. The reverse, however, is the case with the Australasian colonies; for whilst they raise barely 40 per cent. of their revenue by taxation—or the smallest proportion of any of the British possessions named except India and Natal—their average taxation per head exceeds by 23s. that in the United Kingdom, which raises 82 per cent. of its revenue by

* Including local taxation.
† For gross amount of taxation and taxation per head, and proportion of taxation to total revenue, in the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 365 ante.

taxation, and is, moreover, in proportion to population, more heavily taxed than any of its other dependencies of which particulars are at hand.

372. In Victoria the gross amount of taxation is about double that in the Cape of Good Hope, and is equal to more than half that in Canada. The average per head is about 19s. higher than in the United Kingdom; but in proportion to revenue, the taxation of Victoria, being a little less than the average of Australasia, is extremely low when compared with the other portions of the British dominions of which information is available. Taxation in Victoria and other British possessions compared.

373. From the manner in which the statistical returns of Foreign countries are compiled, it is not always easy to separate the items of taxation from other sources of revenue. An endeavour, which it is believed is fairly successful, has, however, been made to do this in the case of the countries named in the following table:— Taxation in Foreign countries.

TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Taxation.				
		Gross Amount (000's omitted).	Average per Head.*			Percentage of Total Revenue.†
EUROPE.		£	£	s.	d.	
Austria-Hungary ...	1892	58,519,‡	1	7	5	73·35
Belgium ...	„	6,679,	1	1	9	48·18
Denmark ...	1891	2,536,	1	3	4	83·48
France (including Algeria)	„	95,670,	2	5	3	75·73
Greece ...	„	1,804,	0	16	6	46·71
Holland ...	„	8,472,	1	17	2	80·34
Italy ...	„	53,093,	1	15	3	80·54
Portugal ...	„	6,899,	1	12	1	71·36
Russia ...	„	58,137,	§0	11	11	65·75
Spain ...	„	22,741,	1	5	11	70·58
Switzerland ...	1890	1,024,	0	7	0	35·30
Turkey ...	1883-4	12,712,	0	11	7	76·35
ASIA.						
Japan ...	1891	12,771,	0	6	4	76·51
AFRICA.						
Egypt ...	1891	7,391,	1	1	8	73·43
AMERICA.						
Argentine Confederation...	1891	10,675,	2	12	3	72·97
Brazil ...	„	12,807,	0	18	4	88·46
Mexico ...	„	7,820,	0	13	9	97·82
United States ...	1889	76,534,	1	4	5	94·91

* For figures of population, see Part "Population" *ante*.

† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 332 *ante*.

This amount is made up of £35,602,000 taxation in Austria, and £22,917,000 approximate taxation in Hungary for the year 1892.

§ Based on the population of Russia in Europe. The proportion to the population of the whole Russian Empire is 10s. 2d.

Gross
amount of
taxation in
various
countries.

374. It will be observed* that the gross amount raised by taxation is larger in France than in any other country of which information is given, and that the United States comes next in this respect; the United Kingdom follows; then Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, British India, and Spain in the order named. The amount of taxation in the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, is larger than that levied in any country except Brazil, Turkey, Japan, and the countries just named, whilst it is considerably larger than that in the Argentine Confederation, Holland, Egypt, Mexico, Portugal, or Belgium. The amount in Victoria is more than three times as large as that levied in Switzerland, and about half as large again as that levied in Denmark or Greece; but considerably below that in any other of the countries named.

Taxation
per head in
various
countries.

375. The taxation per head is larger in the United Kingdom than in any other independent country except the Argentine Confederation and France, and in this respect Holland, Italy, Portugal, Austria-Hungary, and Spain stand next. The taxation per head, however, in all the Australasian colonies is larger than in the United Kingdom; and in all of those colonies, except New South Wales and South Australia, it is larger than in the Argentine Confederation.

Proportion
of revenue
raised by
taxation in
various
countries.

376. It will be observed that, with three exceptions—Belgium, Greece, and Switzerland—all the countries named in the last table raise more than half their revenue by taxation; whilst the Australasian colonies as a whole raise only two-fifths from that source. The revenues of the United States, Mexico, Brazil, and Denmark appear to be almost entirely derived from taxation; and although the United Kingdom raises more than four-fifths of its revenue from that source, four of the countries named raise a higher proportion.

Taxation by
Customs in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

377. In all the Australasian colonies the principal part of the taxation is raised through the Customs. In the following table the amount so raised in each of those colonies is given for a recent year, together with the proportion of such revenue to the total taxation and the total imports†:—

* See also the tables following paragraphs 365 and 370 *ante*.

† For particulars of taxation by Customs in other British and Foreign countries, see *Victorian Year-Book* for 1886-7, paragraphs 329 and 330; also that for 1883-4, paragraph 291 *et seq.*

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

Colony.	Revenue from Customs Duties.		
	Amount.	Proportion to—	
		Total Taxation.	Total Value of Imports.
	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Victoria (1890-91)	2,480,635	76·27	11·11
New South Wales	1,888,321	68·71	8·35
Queensland	1,243,046	84·45	24·53
South Australia	602,527	76·25	7·29
Western Australia	182,546	89·31	20·88
Tasmania	329,067	72·41	17·34
New Zealand	1,535,868	70·65	24·53

378. It will be observed that in Victoria, during 1890, about 76 per cent. of the taxation, or about the same as in South Australia, was raised through the Customs, and that the proportions in New South Wales, New Zealand, and Tasmania were somewhat less; whereas in Queensland all but 15½ per cent., and in Western Australia all but about 11 per cent. was levied through the Customs.

Customs revenue in proportion to total taxation.

379. It will, moreover, be noticed that in Victoria the tax on the import trade as a whole was equivalent to an average duty of 11 per cent. *ad valorem*; which proportion was considerably lower than in any of the other Australian colonies, except South Australia and New South Wales, in the former of which the rates of duty were not high, and in the latter the dutiable articles were comparatively few in number. Since the duties on manufactured articles are for the most part much higher in Victoria than in any of the other colonies, the small proportion which the Customs revenue bears to the value of imports is probably owing to her importing, in a larger proportion than the others, raw, and consequently undutiable, material. The proportion of Customs duties to imports is seen to be highest in New Zealand, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania, it being 24 per cent. in the first, and 17 per cent. in the last named colony.*

Customs revenue in proportion to total imports.

380. The following table gives a statement of the revenue and expenditure of municipalities in the year 1891, the amounts raised and expended in cities, towns, and boroughs being shown separately from those in shires :—

Municipal revenue and expenditure.

* See footnote (†) on page 264.

MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1891.

Heads of Revenue.				Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
REVENUE.				£	£	£
From Government	{	Endowment	...	38,655	411,331	449,986
	}	Other receipts	...	26,278	38,111	64,389
,, Rates—General and separate				481,373	329,402	810,775
,, „ Special				24,528	2,272	26,800
,, Licences				73,216	29,904	103,120*
,, Registration of dogs				6,540	7,533	14,073
,, Market and weighbridge rents and dues...				78,531	3,297	81,828
,, Formation of private roads, streets, etc., under <i>Health Act</i>				65,453	25,511	90,964
,, Contributions for flagging, asphaltting footpaths (including pitched crossings)				15,460	4,237	19,697
,, Registrations under <i>Health Act</i> , noxious trades, dairies, etc.				1,377	963	2,340
,, Interest				21,755	4,294	26,049
,, Other sources				130,091	59,749	189,840
Total				963,257	916,604	1,879,861
EXPENDITURE.†						
Public works (including labour and material)				509,222	692,053	1,201,275
Private streets, roads, etc., under <i>Health Act</i>				53,480	23,139	76,619
Salaries				71,815	100,887	172,702
Interest				127,406	37,130	164,536
Other expenditure				361,957	120,297	482,254
Total				1,123,880	973,506	2,097,386

Endowment
of municipi-
palities.

381. In 1889-90 and 1890-91 the subsidy voted by Parliament and paid to the municipalities amounted to £450,000 in each year, as compared with £340,854 in 1888-9, and £310,000 annually for several previous years.

Rate of en-
dowment.

382. According to the *Local Government Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1112), the endowment payable to any city, town, or borough was not to exceed £2,000 ; and if the general rate levied in a municipality exceeded one shilling in the pound, the endowment was to be calculated on an amount which bore the same proportion to the total amount of rates received as one shilling bore to the rate levied.‡ Subject to these conditions, the endowment was payable to shires in the proportion of £2, and to cities, towns, and boroughs, in the proportion

* Including receipts from the " Licensing Act 1885 Fund." In the financial year, 1889-90, the " equivalent " amounted to £92,225, and in 1890-91 to £91,706.

† Including expenditure of proceeds of loans. For amount of outstanding loans, see table showing " Municipal Debts," *post*.

‡ For ratings in municipalities, see part " Population," *ante*.

of £1, for every £1 of general rates collected.* These proportions, however, could be altered in any Act appropriating the grants. Accordingly, in 1890-91, an exception to the rule was made in the case of 15 shires, and portion of a sixteenth, newly formed or of a mountainous character, which received £3 for every £1 of rates.

383. In 1891 the expenditure exceeded the revenue in cities, towns, and boroughs by 17 per cent., and in shires by 6 per cent., as compared with an excess of expenditure over revenue of 27 per cent. in cities, towns, and boroughs, but an excess of revenue over expenditure of 2 per cent. in shires in the previous year.

Municipal expenditure in excess of revenue.

384. The expenditure was greater than the revenue in 32 of the 59 cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 46 of the 133 shires in 1890; and in 23 of the 60 cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 74 of the 137 shires in 1891.

Municipalities in which expenditure exceeded revenue.

385. In 1891 payments of salaries formed nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the revenue of cities, towns, and boroughs, and nearly 11 per cent. of that of shires.

Salaries in municipalities.

386. Subjoined is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Melbourne Harbor Trust† during the fourteen and a half years which have elapsed since the Act came into operation under which that body was created. The net receipts here shown are less than the gross receipts by about one-fifth, that being the proportion payable by the Commissioners of the Trust into the consolidated revenue:—

Harbor Trust receipts and expenditure.

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1877 TO 1891.

	Four and a half years, 1877-1881.	Five Years.		Year.		Total, 1877 to 1891.
		1882-1886.	1887-1891.	1890.	1891.	
NET RECEIPTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage rates	354,452	569,403	819,390	165,819	155,654	1,743,245
Leases	521	344	20,225	6,562	5,482	21,091
Licences	9,409	23,724	19,628	2,428	6,118	52,761
Interest	2,330	6,624	75,313	31,867	7,693	84,267
Spencer Street ferry .. ..	..	1,526	7,554	2,042	2,035	9,080
Sundries	888	3,059	12,652	1,854	3,346	16,599
Total	367,600	604,680	954,763	210,572	180,328	1,927,043†

* Under the *Local Government Act* 1891 (secs. 81 and 82) the subsidy was fixed at £450,000, commencing from 1st January, 1892, and in order to ensure a more equitable distribution of the subsidy, the municipalities were classified in eight classes, those in the lowest class to receive 10s. and those in the highest class 55s. for every £1 of rates received.

† For a short account of the objects of the Trust, and improvements made, see Part “Interchange” in the second volume.

‡ Exclusive of sums received as net premiums on loans raised, viz., £32,434.

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1877 TO 1891—continued.

	Four and a half years, 1877-1881.	Five Years.		Year.		Total, 1877 to 1891.
		1882-1886.	1887-1891.	1890.	1891.	
EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Plant	106,046	216,997	201,053	64,588	13,161	533,096
Harbour improvements and main- tenance, including dredging, landing, and depositing silt	165,577	509,950	755,567	217,922	169,467	1,431,094
Wharves and approaches, con- struction and maintenance	63,421	274,904	683,716	234,344	202,870	1,022,041
General management and con- tingent expenses	39,517	58,503	91,631	18,236	19,393	189,651
Commissioners' fees	7,480	8,142	8,500	1,700	2,125	24,122
Interest	3,061	71,434	256,633	66,250	71,633	331,128
Total	385,102	1,139,930	2,006,100	603,040	478,649	3,531,132

Receipts and
expendi-
ture
compared.

387. In the fourteen and a half years the Trust has been in existence, the net receipts have amounted to £1,927,043 and the expenditure to £3,531,132, or £1,604,089 in excess of the receipts. To meet this excess, loans* amounting to £2,000,000 have been raised. It will be observed that the revenue, which averaged only about £120,000 in the five years ended with 1886, has since risen to an average of £191,000 in the last five years. The expenditure of the Trust may be condensed into three main divisions, the first being Plant, on which, during the period the Trust has been in existence, £533,096 has been laid out, or somewhat more than a seventh of the whole expenditure; the second being the Improvement and Maintenance of the Harbour, together with the wharves and approaches, on which £2,453,135 has been expended, or not quite five-sevenths of the whole amount; and the third being the Management of and Interest on Loans, which has absorbed £544,901, or one-seventh of the whole amount. The cash at credit on the 31st December was £468,647; and the liabilities under contracts in progress amounted to £85,064.

General and
local
revenue
and ex-
penditure.

388. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the General Government added to those of the Municipalities and of the Melbourne Harbor Trust during the last seven years will be found in the following table. From the totals of municipal revenue and expenditure the amounts granted by the State have been deducted. The expenditure of the proceeds of loans is entirely left out of account in the Government returns, but is included in the municipal expenditure:—

* For particulars of loans, see table “Melbourne Harbor Trust Loans,” *post*.

GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1885 to 1891.

	Total Amounts Received and Expended.						
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government ...	6,290,361	6,481,021	6,733,826	7,607,598	8,675,990	8,519,159	8,343,588
Municipalities...	789,429	859,184	921,466	1,056,437	1,182,291	1,273,855	1,365,486
Melbourne Harbor Trust	127,276	149,479	153,783	194,584	215,496	210,572	180,328
Total ...	7,207,066	7,489,684	7,809,075	8,858,619	10,073,777	10,003,586	9,889,402
EXPENDITURE.							
Government ...	6,140,356	6,513,540	6,561,251	7,287,151	7,919,902	9,645,737	9,128,699
Municipalities...	847,977	897,399	986,846	1,132,783	1,400,873	1,507,404	1,583,011
Melbourne Harbor Trust	267,194	271,611	238,748	257,088	428,575	603,040	478,649
Total ...	7,255,527	7,682,550	7,786,845	8,677,022	9,749,350	11,756,181	11,190,359

389. The next table gives the general and local revenue and expenditure per head of population in the same seven years. It will be observed that in the last year named the local revenue, embracing that of the municipal bodies and that of the Harbor Trust, amounted to about £1 7s. per head, and the general and local revenue combined to nearly £8 15s. per head:—

General and local revenue and expenditure per head.

GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD,
1885 to 1891.*

	Amounts Received and Expended per Head.†																				
	1885.			1886.			1887.			1888.			1889.			1890.			1891.		
REVENUE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Government ...	6	13	2	6	13	9	6	14	7	7	7	4	8	1	1	7	14	5	7	7	3
Municipalities	0	16	9	0	17	9	0	18	5	1	0	5	1	1	11	1	3	1	1	4	1
Melbourne Har- bor Trust	0	2	8	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	3	9	0	4	0	0	3	10	8	3	2
Total ...	7	12	7	7	14	7	7	16	1	8	11	6	9	7	0	9	1	4	8	14	6
EXPENDITURE.																					
Government ..	6	10	0	6	14	5	6	11	2	7	1	1	7	7	1	8	14	10	8	1	1
Municipalities	0	17	11	0	18	6	0	19	9	1	1	11	1	6	0	1	7	4	1	8	0
Melbourne Har- bor Trust	0	5	8	0	5	7	0	4	9	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	10	11	0	8	5
Total ...	7	13	7	7	18	6	7	15	8	8	8	0	9	1	1	10	13	1	9	17	6

* The financial year of the General Government ends on the 30th June; that of Melbourne and Geelong on the 31st August; that of other municipalities on the 30th September; and that of the Melbourne Harbor Trust on the 31st December.

† Although the financial years of the respective bodies named in this table terminate at different dates (see last footnote), the same populations as have already been taken (see table following paragraph 273 *ante*) to calculate the amount of general revenue and general expenditure per head have been used to make these calculations. As the population varies but slightly in so short a period, this will scarcely, if at all, affect the result.

390. It has been already stated that in the last two tables the expenditure of the proceeds of loans contracted by the General Government is not included. If, however, it should be desired to know the total amount of public money spent in the colony, this must be added, which, having been done, the result, together with the amount per head of the average population, is given in the following table for the thirteen years ended with 1891 :—

GENERAL, LOCAL, AND LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1879 TO 1891.

Year.	Expenditure.			Expenditure per head.		
	General and Local.*	From Government Loans.	Total.	General and Local.	From Government Loans.	Total.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1879	5,507,869	1,278,217	6,786,086	6 13 2	1 10 11	8 4 1
1880	5,749,623	1,507,778	7,257,401	6 16 10	1 15 10	8 12 8
1881	5,777,479	830,505	6,607,984	6 14 4	0 19 4	7 13 8
1882	5,850,381	1,064,516	6,914,897	6 13 0	1 4 2	7 17 2
1883	6,572,203	2,656,810	9,229,013	7 6 1	2 19 1	10 5 2
1884	6,857,580	1,600,233	8,457,813	7 9 0	1 14 9	9 3 9
1885	7,255,527	1,141,126	8,396,653	7 13 7	1 4 2	8 17 9
1886	7,682,550	1,729,768	9,412,318	7 18 6	1 15 9	9 14 3
1887	7,787,845	2,068,282	9,856,127	7 15 8	2 1 4	9 17 0
1888	8,678,022	2,389,944	11,067,966	8 8 0	2 6 3	10 14 3
1889	9,749,350	3,716,050	13,465,400	9 1 1	3 9 0	12 10 1
1890	11,756,181	3,754,005	15,510,186	10 13 1	3 8 0	14 1 1
1891	11,190,359	3,427,195	14,617,554	9 17 6	3 0 6	12 18 0

391. It will be noticed that the total amount of public money spent per head ranged from £7 13s. 8d. in 1881 to £14 1s. 1d. in 1890; the proportion of which derived from Government loans varied from 19s. 4d. per head in 1881 to £3 9s. per head in 1889. It will further be remarked that the total amount per head in 1891 was much larger than in any previous year except in 1890.

392. The amount of taxation under the General Government, under the Municipal Bodies, and under the Melbourne Harbor Trust, is given in the following table for each of the seven years ended with 1891, the items being specified in the last two cases. The principle upon which the items of taxation are separated from the general revenue has been already explained.† The local taxation is separated from the whole municipal revenue by rejecting—besides all grants received from the General Government—rents of buildings and land, proceeds of the letting of halls, etc., the balance being considered as taxation. The taxation levied by the Harbor Trust consists only of wharfage rates :—

* Including expenditure from Municipal and Harbor Trust loans.
† See paragraph 335 ante.

GENERAL AND LOCAL TAXATION, 1885 TO 1891.*

Heads of Taxation.	Amounts Received.						
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
GOVERNMENT† ...	2,548,171	2,634,560	2,739,635	3,071,003	3,749,670	3,630,814	3,252,638
MUNICIPAL.							
Rates ...	503,474	546,830	592,235	646,694	732,324	802,356	837,575
Licences ...	92,204	90,495	102,313	104,227	101,475	102,727	103,120
Registration of dogs ..	15,851	13,837	13,853	13,128	13,045	13,293	14,073
Market dues ...	51,697	55,258	56,881	61,064	69,285	76,108	81,828
Total ...	663,226	706,420	765,282	825,113	916,129	994,484	1,036,596
MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.							
Wharfage rates ...	120,587	136,134	138,804	175,795	183,318	165,819	155,654
Total general and local taxation }	3,331,984	3,477,114	3,643,721	4,071,911	4,849,117	4,791,117	4,444,888

393. The aggregate amounts of taxation raised by the Government and the municipalities represented, in 1885, a proportion of £3 10s. 7d. to each individual in the community; in 1886, £3 11s. 9d.; in 1887, £3 12s. 10d.; in 1888, £3 18s. 10d.; in 1889, £4 10s.; in 1890, £4 6s. 10d.; and in 1891, £3 18s. 5d. General and local taxation per head.

394. It has already been pointed out that by far the greater portion of the General Government taxation is derived from Customs duties‡—the proportion varying in different years from 72 to 89 per cent. Seventy-six per cent. of the Municipal taxation in 1885, 77 per cent. in 1886, 76 per cent. in 1887, 78 per cent. in 1888, 80 per cent. in 1889 and 1890, and 81 per cent. in 1891, was derived from rates. Chief sources of taxation.

395. The public debt of Victoria amounted on the 30th June, 1891, to £43,610,265,§ consisting of moneys— Public debt.

	£
Borrowed in Victoria ...	1,391,565
„ England ...	42,218,700
Total ...	43,610,265

396. The aggregate amount of the loans raised up to the 30th June, 1891, was £55,053,885; but a total of £11,443,620 having been repaid, Purposes for which loans were incurred.

* The financial year of the General Government ends on the 30th June; that of Melbourne and Geelong on the 31st August; that of other municipalities on the 30th September; and that of the Melbourne Harbor Trust on the 31st December.

† For details of Government taxation, see table following paragraph 338 *ante*.

‡ See paragraph 340 *ante*.

§ Including one million floated on the 7th July, 1892. On the 30th June, 1892, the public debt amounted to £46,711,287.

viz., £2,379,200 out of the general revenue, and £9,064,420 out of the proceeds of redemption loans—the balance outstanding on the 30th June, 1891, was reduced to £43,610,265. The amount of public debt borrowed under each of the purposes for which the debt was incurred, the amount paid off, and the amount outstanding on the 30th June, 1891, are shown in the following table:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

Public Borrowings contracted for—	Total Amount Borrowed.†	Amount.		
		Paid off.	Outstanding, 30th June, 1891.	
			Total.	Percentage.
REVENUE YIELDING WORKS.				
Railways	£ 34,293,806	£ 344,200	£ 33,949,606§	77·85
Tramways in country districts...	200,000	...	200,000	·46
Water supply and irrigation—				
Melbourne	3,048,916	800,000	2,248,916	5·16
Country	4,505,217	...	4,505,217||	10·33
Harbours and docks	275,554	...	275,554	·63
Graving-dock	350,464	...	350,464	·80
Total revenue yielding ...	42,673,957	1,144,200	41,529,757	95·23
OTHER WORKS OF A PERMA- NENT CHARACTER.				
Parliament houses	246,453	...	246,453	·56
Law courts	354,260	...	354,260	·81
Public offices	166,195	...	166,195	·38
Defence works	100,000	...	100,000	·23
State school buildings ...	1,105,557	...	1,105,557	2·54
Prince's Bridge, Melbourne ...	108,043	...	108,043	·25
Melbourne and Geelong im- provements	¶735,000	735,000	...	...
Total permanent works ...	2,815,508	735,000	2,080,508	4·77
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Treasury bonds	500,000	500,000	...	...
Net borrowings	45,989,465	2,379,200	43,610,265	100·00
Redemption of loans** ...	9,064,420	9,064,420	...	...
Gross borrowings	55,053,885	11,443,620	43,610,265	...

† For expenditure of the net proceeds of these amounts, see table following paragraph 297 *ante*; and for further details of the expenditure of railway loans, see portion relating to Railways in Part "Interchange" in the second volume.

§ Inclusive of £183,900 of late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Co.'s debentures.

|| Of this amount £678,063 was authorized to be re-lent to municipal bodies, £887,900 to Water Works Trusts, and £778,640 to Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts, for local waterworks, the principal and interest being repayable by annual instalments—the former into a sinking fund, the latter into the general revenue. For accumulation of Sinking Fund (Municipalities Redemption Account), see table, "Trust Funds," *post*. Waterworks Trusts also received grants from the loan account amounting to £97,558.

¶ This amount was borrowed in 1854 by the city of Melbourne and town of Geelong, the principal and interest being guaranteed out of the general revenue of the colony.

** Exclusive of conversion loans amounting to £1,043,780.

397. It will be observed that at the present time 95 per cent. of the Victorian borrowings has been devoted to railways, waterworks, and other revenue producing works, from which the State derives a considerable income. Only 5 per cent. of the debt is not directly revenue producing, and this has been expended on such useful and permanent works as bridges, defence works, State schools, public buildings, etc.

398. Of the debt outstanding on the 30th June, 1891, a sum of about £53,000 was authorized as early as 1857, nearly 3 millions during the ten years ended with 1870, over 10 millions in the next decade, and over 30¼ millions—of which nearly 9 millions was for purposes of redemption—in the last decade, as will be seen by the following table, which shows the years in which the various amounts of which the debt is composed were authorised and the number of the Act by which such authorization was given; also the changes that have been effected by means of conversion operations:—

AUTHORIZATION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Authorization.		Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding on the 30th June, 1891.	
Year.	Number of Act.		As originally Authorized.	After Conversion Operations.
		Per cent.	£	£
1857	36	6	52,780	...
1862	150	6	23,900	...
1868	331	5	2,107,000	2,107,000
„	332	5	610,000	312,900
1870	371	4	100,000	...
1872	428	4	1,113,000	543,000
„	439	4	...	{ 86,780*
				13,102†
1873	468	4	1,500,000	1,500,000
1876	531	4	{ ...	500,000*
			2,500,000	2,500,000
1878	608	4½	5,000,000	5,000,000
„	611	4	...	457,000*
„	617	5	183,900	183,900‡
1881	717	4	4,000,000	4,000,000
1882	739	4	2,000,000	2,000,000
„	741	4	167,600	167,600
1883	760	4	4,000,000	4,000,000
1884	805	4	4,000,000	4,000,000
1885	845	4	6,000,000	6,000,000
1887	963	4	130,000	130,000
1888	989	3½	4,600,000	4,600,000
1889	1,015	4	108,983	108,983
„	1,032	3½	4,000,000	4,000,000
1890	1,196	3½	1,400,000	1,400,000
Total ...		...	43,597,163	43,610,265

* Conversion loans, the total amount of which was £1,043,780.

† Increase of debt by conversion of 6 and 5 per cent. debentures into 4 per cent. stock.

‡ Debentures of M. and H. B. U. Railway Co., taken over by the Government.

Growth of
the public
debt.

399. The gross total of the public debt increased from £5,000,000 in 1860 to nearly £12,000,000 in 1870, and again to over £22,000,000 in 1880-81—the amount at the end of each decennial period being about double that at the commencement. During the ten years subsequent to 1880-81, a net amount of £21,000,000 was added to the debt. The whole increase in 30 years was in a much greater ratio than the increase of population, for the indebtedness per head gradually rose from £9 10s. in 1860 to £38 in 1890-91. A considerable increase also took place as compared with the total revenue, for whilst in 1860, or three years after the colony commenced to borrow, the debt was equivalent to only $1\frac{2}{3}$ year's revenue, in 1870 it was equivalent to $3\frac{2}{3}$ years', and in 1890-91 to nearly $5\frac{1}{4}$ years' revenue. The amount of debt outstanding, together with the average per head and the multiple of revenue at the end of 1860 and the two following decennial periods, and of the four years ended with 1890-91, are shown in the following table:—

GROWTH OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, 1860 TO 1890-91.*

At end of the Financial Year.				Amount Outstanding.	Average per Head.			Multiple of Revenue.
				£	£	s.	d.	
1860	...	...	...	5,118,100	9	10	4	1·66
1870	...	...	...	11,924,800	16	8	5	3·66
1880-81	...	...	...	22,593,102	26	1	2	4·36
1887-8	...	...	...	34,627,382	32	16	5	4·55
1888-9	...	...	...	37,627,382	34	10	2	4·34
1889-90	...	...	...	41,377,693	36	19	11	4·86
1890-91	...	...	...	43,610,265	38	0	6	5·23

NOTE.—On the 30th June, 1892, the public debt was £46,711,287 (including Treasury Bonds £1,000,000). At the same date the estimated population was about 1,162,000. The amount of indebtedness per head was thus £40 4s. ; and the multiple of the revenue was 6·04.

Increase of
debt,
1890-91.

400. It will be noticed that in 1890-91 the public debt increased by £2,232,572. This was in consequence of the debt having been added to by a new loan for £3,000,000 (including a redemption loan of £850,000) floated in London in April-July, 1891, and by the stock on the Melbourne register having been increased by £82,572 ; as against which must be set £850,000 on account of a loan paid off on the 1st January, 1891. The debt per head of population increased by

* For amount of the public debt at the end of each year, see first folding sheet to the second volume.

£1 0s. 7d., whilst the ratio of debt to revenue rose from less than 5 years of the latter in 1889-90 to nearly $5\frac{1}{4}$ in 1890-91.

401. The debt is composed of debentures—some of which are inscribable as stock—and inscribed stock. The following are the dates and places at which the various amounts of which the debt is composed are repayable :—

Repayment
of debt.

REPAYMENT OF DEBT.

Under Act No.	When Repayable.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Amount Repayable.		
			In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
	<i>Debentures.</i>		£	£	£
331-2	1st January, 1894 ...	5	312,900	2,107,000	2,419,900
468	1st July, 1899 ...	4	...	1,500,000	1,500,000
531	" 1901 ...	"	...	3,000,000	3,000,000
608	1st January, 1904 ...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	...	5,000,000	5,000,000
611	" " ...	4	...	457,000	457,000
	<i>Stock (London Register).</i>				
717	1st July, 1907* ...	4	...	4,000,000	4,000,000
739	1st April, 1908* ...	"	...	2,000,000	2,000,000
760	1st October, 1913* ...	"	...	4,000,000	4,000,000
805	" 1919 ...	"	...	4,000,000	4,000,000
845	" 1920 ...	"	...	6,000,000	6,000,000
989 & 1032 989 & 1196	" 1923 ...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	...	7,000,000	7,000,000
	1st January, 1921-6† ...	"	...	3,000,000	3,000,000
	<i>Stock (Melbourne Register).</i>				
428 439 741 963 1015 617	28th November, 1897‡ ...	4	1,049,465	...	1,049,465
	<i>Debentures of late M. & H. B. U. Railway Co. §</i>	5	29,200	154,700	183,900
	Total ...	...	1,391,565	42,218,700	43,610,265

* Original debentures were convertible into inscribed stock at option of holders. The amount so converted, according to advices received to the 30th June, 1891, was £8,526,400, the balance being still held in the form of debentures.

† Or at any time between the dates named after due notice.

‡ Or at any time thereafter, at option of the Government, after twelve months' notice in the *Government Gazette*.

§ Of which £30,000 is redeemable on 1st July, 1892; £22,000 on 1st July, 1895; £100,000 on 1st September, 1895; and £31,900 on 1st January, 1897. Amount payable in London and Melbourne has been apportioned according to the interest paid in each city.

Reduced
rate of
interest on
loans.

402. The last of the old 6 per cent. loans was paid off on 1st January, 1891, making a total of £9,073,320, which has been redeemed from 1st October, 1883. With the exception of £276,100 redeemed out of revenue, all the 6 per cent. loans have been replaced by redemption loans bearing only 4 or 3½ per cent. interest, and the nominal saving by such substitution in the annual interest payable amounts to £180,195.*

Loans
redeemed.

403. The loans which have been redeemed up to the 30th June, 1891, amount in the aggregate to £11,443,620, of which £2,379,200 was provided for out of revenue, and £9,064,420 by means of redemption loans, bearing interest at the rates of 4 or 3½ per cent. Nearly three-fourths of the amount was repayable in London, and the remainder in Melbourne. The following are the particulars :—

LOANS REDEEMED TO 30TH JUNE, 1891.

Under Act No.	Date of Redemption.	Rate of Interest.	Source from which funds were provided.	Amount Redeemed.		
				Melbourne.	London.	Total.
				£	£	£
13	1855 to 1875 ...	...	Revenue	525,000	...	525,000
23	" " ...	...	"	210,000	...	210,000
40	1857 to 1872 ...	6	"	299,100	500,900	800,000
15	1872 to 1874 ...	6	"	2,900	65,200	68,100
663	1st November, 1881	5	"	166,600	...	} 500,000†
"	" 1882†	5	"	166,700	...	
"	" 1883†	5	"	166,700	...	
617	1880 to 1886	6 & 3½§	Loans	33,800	233,400	267,200||
36	1st October, 1883	6	"	236,600	3,587,500	3,824,100
"	" 1884	6	"	...	812,500	812,500
"	" 1885	6	"	580,620	2,600,000	3,180,620
"	" 1888	6	"	130,000	...	130,000
150	" 1889	6	Revenue	276,100	...	276,100
287	1st January, 1891	6	Loans	...	850,000	850,000
Total ...				2,794,120	8,649,500	11,443,620

Victorian
Govern-
ment stock.

404. Victorian stock on the Melbourne register was first authorized under the *Public Works Loan Act* 1872 (36 Vict. No. 428), and originally amounted to £1,113,000. Owing to portion of this

* Exclusive of the saving on the loan of £276,100, which was paid off out of revenue.
† These are the due dates. The amount due on 1st November, 1882, and portion (£138,600) of that due on 1st November, 1883, was, however, paid off in February, 1882.
‡ Treasury bonds.
§ Only £200 bore interest at 3½ per cent.
|| This amount was repaid as follows :—£100,000 on 1st July, 1880 ; £59,600 on 1st March, 1881 £20,400 on 1st May, 1882 ; £48,300 on 1st January, 1883 ; £38,900 on 1st January, 1886.

being converted into debentures (as being more readily negotiable by the Government in case of emergency), which operation was counterbalanced to some extent by re-conversions and fresh issues, the amount outstanding became reduced on the 30th June, 1891, to £1,049,465.* In the case of the first three loans issued in London since the 1st January, 1883—amounting to £10,000,000—the option was given to holders of converting their debentures into stock, to be registered in London; whilst the subsequent loans raised up to the end of the financial year 1890-91—amounting to £20,000,000—were issued as stock in the first instance. The privilege referred to, according to advices received up to the 30th June, 1891, had been availed of to the extent of £8,526,400, so that the stock then outstanding upon the London register amounted to £28,526,400. The total amount of stock on the two registers combined was thus £29,575,865. Of this amount, £19,575,865 bears interest at the rate of 4 per cent., and £10,000,000 at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

405. About a fourth of the public debt bears interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., whilst nearly two-thirds bears interest at 4 per cent., and the balance at higher rates up to 5 per cent., the average being 4·00 per cent. The following are the rates of interest payable on the various amounts of which the public debt of Victoria was composed on the 30th June, 1891:—

Rates of Interest.					Amount at each Rate.
5 per cent.	...	...	...	...	£2,603,800
$4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	...	...	...	...	5,000,000
4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	26,006,465
$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	...	...	...	...	10,000,000
Total					£43,610,265

406. Nearly three-fourths of the interest on the debt is payable in July and January, and the remainder in October and April. In connexion with this, Messrs. W. Westgarth & Co., of London, whilst admitting the inconvenience to the colony of having large interest amounts falling due at one time, have pointed out that the greatest degree of negotiability for the stock can only be attained by making

* Of the amount outstanding, £573,191 is held by the public, and £476,274 by the Government, viz.—£320,176 on account of Trust Funds invested, and £156,098 on account of investments by municipalities.

the periods of payment uniform for all loans. All but about one thirtieth of the interest is payable in London, and the remainder in Melbourne. The following table shows the annual interest amounts on the debt as it existed on the 30th June, 1891, distinguishing the time when and places where payable:—

ANNUAL INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AT 30TH JUNE, 1891.

Rate per cent.	When due.	Interest due annually—		
		In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
		£	£	£
5	July and January ...	15,645	105,350	120,995
4½	„ „ ...	...	225,000	225,000
4	„ „ ...	...	598,280	598,280*
3½	„ „ ...	...	350,000	350,000
	Total ...	15,645	1,278,630	1,294,275
4	October and April ...	41,979	400,000	441,979
		57,624	1,678,630	1,736,254
	Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures	1,460	7,735	9,195
	Grand Total ...	59,084	1,686,365	1,745,449*

NOTE.—According to the Treasurer's Finance Statement, 1890-91, the amount actually payable in 1891-2 was £1,709,669. The difference between this and the amount shown in the table (£35,780) is accounted for by the non-payment of £18,280 on debentures not issued to the public, but held by Government on account of Trust Funds invested, and by only half a year's interest on £1,000,000 floated in July, 1891, being chargeable to the financial year.

407. The annual interest on the public debt, as it existed at the end of the financial year 1890-91, was equivalent to an average rate of just £4 per £100, the average rates on the amounts borrowed for the different works varying from 3½ to 4½ per cent. No money has been borrowed at 6 per cent. since 1866; and the 5, 4½, 4, and 3½ per cent. loans floated since, together with the substitution of 4 and 3½ per cent. debentures and stock for the 6 per cents. which had become due, have gradually brought down the rate of interest, so that at the end of 1890-91 it averaged only 4 per cent. as just stated. The following are the particulars of the amounts borrowed for the different works, and the annual interest and average rate of interest thereon:—

* Inclusive of £18,280 on debentures held by the Government. See Note *supra*.

Interest on loans for different works.

INTEREST ON LOANS FOR DIFFERENT WORKS.

Purpose for which Raised.	Amount Outstanding on 30th June, 1891.*	Annual Interest.	
		Amount.	Average Nominal Rate per cent.
	£	£	
Railways	33,949,606†	1,361,426	4·01
Tramways in Country Districts ...	200,000	7,750	3·88
Water Supply { Melbourne ...	2,248,916	88,344	3·93
	Country ...	176,201	3·91
Law Courts and Parliament House ...	600,713	25,265	4·27
Public Offices	166,195	6,789	4·08
Defences	100,000	3,500	3·50
State Schools	1,105,557	45,222	4·09
Yarra Bridge	108,043	4,622	4·28
Harbours, etc.	275,554	11,022	4·00
Graving-dock	350,464	15,308	4·37
Total	43,610,265	1,745,449	4·00

408. By the last two tables it appears that, on the debt as it stood at the end of 1890-91, the total amount accruing annually as interest is £1,745,449; but as interest (£18,280) on debentures held by the Government was not paid, and as some of the interest which accrued (on that portion of the debt which was not in existence during the whole of the year,) was not payable until the ensuing year, the amount actually paid in 1890-91 was only £1,620,776, viz., £1,563,783 in London, and £56,993 in Melbourne. Interest payable and paid.

409. The real burden of the debt is ascertained by finding how much of the interest is not covered by the net profits arising from those public works on which the loan moneys have been expended, and has therefore to be provided for by taxation, land revenue, etc. Thus, in 1890-91, although the interest which accrued on the public debt of Victoria amounted to £1,672,816,‡ it was only necessary to provide for £416,681, or about 25 per cent., by taxation, etc., the remaining 75 per cent. being derived from public works of a reproductive character. The following is a statement of the sources from which the interest was defrayed :— Interest on debt recouped from reproductive works.

* See also footnotes to table following paragraph 396 ante.

This is inclusive of £183,900, amount outstanding on the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company's debentures, the interest on which is £9,195 annually.

‡ The actual amount paid was £1,620,776, and the annual interest on the debt as it stood at the end of the year was £1,745,449. See last paragraphs.

INTEREST ON VICTORIAN PUBLIC DEBT AND SOURCES WHENCE
DEFRAIDED, 1890-91.

Interest defrayed from—				1890-91.
				£
Net Revenue from Railways	...	...	...	987,922
„ „ Melbourne Water Rates	...			173,171
„ „ Graving Dock	...			1,220
Interest on Loans to Local Bodies (actual receipts)				45,542
„ Debentures held by Government	...			18,280
„ Unexpended Balances in Banks (approximate)				30,000
Total				1,256,135
Taxation and Land Revenue	...	...	...	416,681
Total Interest accrued				1,672,816*

Interest
recouped
from repro-
ductive
works in
Austral-
asian
colonies
and
Canada.

410. From the best information available similar particulars have been compiled for the other Australian colonies (except Western Australia) and Canada, with the result that the profits of reproductive public works are found to cover a larger proportion of the interest on the debt in Victoria than in any of the other colonies of this group, whilst the proportion in Canada is lower than in any Australasian colony. The following are the proportions referred to :—

PROPORTION OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT COVERED BY
EARNINGS OF REPRODUCTIVE WORKS, 1890.

			Per cent.				Per cent.
Victoria	...	...	75·10	New Zealand	...	...	25·27
New South Wales	...	...	67·30	Tasmania	...	...	11·92
South Australia	...	...	60·43	Canada	...	...	11·21
Queensland	...	...	27·33				

Expenses of
paying
interest on
debt.

411. The payment of interest in Melbourne is not attended with any expense ; but in connexion with the payment of interest in London expenses are incurred, consisting chiefly of premium on the remittance of money and commission to the Banks. These charges amounted in 1890-91 to £26,108,† which is equivalent to a proportion of 1⅔ per cent. on the total amount paid in London, viz., £1,563,783, as just stated ; as compared with £24,400, or 1⅔ per cent., in 1889-90, and £20,518, or 1½ per cent., in 1888-9. During the last five years the

* The actual amount paid was £1,620,776, and the annual interest on the debt as it stood at the end of the year was £1,745,449. See last two paragraphs.
† Including £5,208 equivalent to Banks, for non-remittance of interest.

proportion has varied from $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the interest paid in 1886-7 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1887-8 and 1888-9. The following figures show the items of which the expenses were made up during the last five years :—

EXPENSES OF PAYING INTEREST ON LOANS,
1886-7 TO 1890-91.

	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	£	£	£	£	£
Commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on debenture coupons payable ...	3,262	3,182	3,161	3,152	3,106
Commission* for inscription of stock and payment of interest ($1\frac{1}{4}$ or $1\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on interest payable) ...	6,586	7,984	8,709	9,932	11,553
Premium on remittances	10,107	7,187	7,540	10,755	10,846†
Stamps, advertising, etc.	602	994‡	1,108	561	603
Total Expenses ...	20,557	19,347	20,518	24,400	26,108
Interest paid in London	1,176,976	1,291,755	1,363,753	1,460,463	1,563,783
Percentage of expenses thereon ...	1·75	1·50	1·51	1·67	1·67

412. Adding the interest paid in Melbourne—in connexion with which, as has been already stated, there are no expenses—to the interest and expenses in the last column of the table, it will be found that the total interest and expenses of the public debt of Victoria in 1890-91 amounted to £1,646,884,§ being in the proportion of £1 9s. 1d. per head of population, and equal to more than a sixth of the general expenditure of the colony.

413. A commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. is chargeable on the redemption at maturity of loans redeemable in London; and accordingly £2,125 was paid in 1890-91 for the redemption of £850,000, which fell due on the 1st January, 1891.

* The sum of £500 is charged for the first 10 millions of stock inscribed, £450 for the second 10 millions, and £400 for subsequent amounts.
† Including £5,208 equivalent to Banks, for non-remittance of interest.
‡ Including £153 arrears.
§ Exclusive of £2,125 commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on redemption of debentures referred to in next paragraph. See under head of "Public Debt," page 203 ante.

Interest and expenses of debt, 1860 to 1890-91.

414. The following is a statement of the total amount, and amount per head, paid for interest and expenses of the public debt in 1860, and in each fifth year from that period to 1889-90 and 1890-91; also in each of the same years, the proportion such interest and expenses bore to the general revenue of the colony. It will be observed that, although the total amount and amount per head have been gradually increasing, the amount in proportion to revenue has fallen off considerably since 1879-80:—

INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT, 1860 to 1890-91.

Year.	Interest and Expenses of Debt.		
	Total Amount Paid.	Amount Per Head of Population.	Percentage of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1860 ...	251,777	0 9 4	8·17
1865 ...	517,081	0 16 8	16·81
1870 ...	647,674	0 17 10	19·86
1874-5 ...	719,282	0 18 3	17·25
1879-80 ...	979,864	1 3 1	21·30
1884-5 ...	1,271,907	1 6 11	20·22
1889-90 ...	1,548,145	1 8 1	18·17
1890-91 ...	1,646,884	1 9 1	19·74

Interest on debt in Australasian colonies and elsewhere.

415. In the other Australasian colonies, in 1890, the interest and expenses of the public debt per head varied from £2 19s. 1d. in Queensland, £2 12s. 10d. in New Zealand, and £2 7s. 7d. in South Australia, to £1 14s. 5d. in New South Wales, £1 11s. 2d. in Tasmania, and £1 4s. in Western Australia; whilst the proportion to the total expenditure varied from 40 per cent. in New Zealand, and about 30 per cent. in Tasmania, Queensland, and South Australia, to 20 per cent. in New South Wales, and only 14 per cent. in Western Australia.* In the Australasian colonies as a whole, the interest and expenses of the public debt in 1890 amounted to £7,257,680, or to nearly £1 19s. per head, and to nearly a fourth of the total expenditure.

Interest on debt—Proportion to total expenditure.

416. The following table contains a statement of the amount of interest payable annually on the Public Debts of various countries, also the proportion that such interest bears to the total expenditure of each country. The countries are arranged in order according to the proportion referred to:—

* See Australasian Statistics for 1890, Table V., Appendix A., Vol. II., *Victorian Year-Book* 1890-91. For later information see Appendix A. in the second volume.

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AND PROPORTION THEREOF TO TOTAL
EXPENDITURE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.*

Countries.	Annual Interest on Public Debt.†	
	Amount (000's omitted).	Proportion of Total Expenditure.
	£	Per cent.
Portugal	4,720,	55
Roumania	2,360,	48
New Zealand	1,640,	40
Greece	1,480,	40
Austria	11,280,	38
Hungary	10,640,	38
France	53,480,	35
Spain	10,960,	32
Tasmania	224,	31
Russia	27,800,	31
Italy	12,600,	31
Belgium	3,840,	31
United Kingdom	27,000,	30
Queensland	1,139,	30
South Australia	753,	29
Holland	2,640,	24
New South Wales	1,896,	20
Denmark	560,	19
Victoria	1,548,	16
Sweden	800,	16
Western Australia	58,	14
Prussia	8,480,	13
Norway	280,	11
Germany ‡	4,360,	9
Switzerland	80,	3

417. According to the table the only countries in the world in which the relation of the Public Debt to the Public Expenditure is smaller than in Victoria are Prussia, Norway, Germany, and Switzerland. So far as the German Empire is concerned, the result might be different if the indebtedness of the several German states was taken into account. New Zealand, it will be observed, stands near the head of the list, having only two countries above it; and all the other Australasian colonies, except Western Australia, occupy a higher and consequently worse position than Victoria.

Relation
debt to ex-
penditure
in Victoria
and other
countries

418. During the four years ended 31st December, 1891, five new loans were authorized, amounting altogether to £16,750,000, of which £16,000,000 was to be floated in London and £750,000 in Melbourne;

Loans auth-
orized 1888
to 1891.

* Taken, so far as European countries are concerned, from the *Statistical Journal* of Paris, for August, 1889, page 274. The amounts are there given in francs, which have been reduced to pounds sterling, on the assumption that £1 is equivalent to 25 francs.

† The figures for the Australasian colonies, which relate to the year 1890, express the expenses, in addition to the interest, of their Public Debts, except in the case of Queensland.

‡ The interest on the debts of the several German States is not included.

the whole, with the exception of £850,000 to provide for the redemption of a loan falling due on 1st January, 1891, to be devoted to the construction of railways and waterworks (including irrigation works). The total amount raised to the 30th June, 1891, was £10,108,983, leaving a balance to be floated of £6,641,017, viz., £6,000,000 in London and £641,017 in Melbourne. The latter was to be issued when required as 4 per cent. stock similar to that already in existence; the former as 3½ (or 4) per cent. inscribed stock, redeemable at any time after 30 but before 35 years from date of stock,* upon twelve months' notice being previously given to the stockholders by advertisement in the *London Gazette* and in the *Times* newspaper published in London. The following table shows the amounts authorized to be devoted to the respective purposes for which these loans were to be raised:—

LOANS AUTHORIZED, 1888 to 1891.

Purposes.	Under Loan Act—				
	52 Vict., No. 989.†	53 Vict., No. 1032.	53 Vict., No. 1015.‡	54 Vict., No. 1196.	55 Vict., No. 1217.
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways	2,673,913	3,150,000	500,000	1,976,087	5,000,000
Tramways in country districts	32,608	...	...	17,392	...
Water Supply—Melbourne	81,522	450,000	250,000	43,478	...
Irrigation Works, etc. ..	211,957	400,000	...	113,043	1,000,000
Redemption of loan falling due	...	...	...	850,000	...
Total	3,000,000	4,000,000	750,000	3,000,000	6,000,000
Amount raised to 30th June, 1891	3,000,000	4,000,000	108,983	3,000,000§	...
Balance not floated to date	...	...	641,017	...	6,000,000

Treasury
Bonds.

419. In addition to the amounts shown in the last table, authority was obtained in 1890 and 1891 to issue Treasury bonds in London as a temporary expedient—the time not being favourable for floating the balance of the regular loans authorized as above specified. Under Act 54 Vict., No. 1186, an amount of £1,000,000 was authorized to be raised from time to time as required, for terms not exceeding six months, but repayable without interest, on or before the 31st December, 1891. And under Act 55 Vict., No. 1233, another issue of £2,000,000 was authorized, in anticipation of a loan to be floated under Act 55 Vict., No. 1217, such issue to be made in 1892, to bear interest at a rate not exceeding 4½ per cent., and to be repayable on

* The 1st January, 1891, was subsequently fixed as the date of commencement for both loans.
† The amount originally authorized was £4,600,000, but as £1,600,000 was subsequently raised under the authority of Act No. 1196, it is included thereunder.
‡ Stock to be issued in Melbourne. § Including £1,000,000 floated in July, 1891.

the 31st December, 1893. The former were required merely as security to the Banks for a temporary advance, which was actually repaid before the expiration of three months, and were not issued to the public. Of the latter, £1,000,000, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., was disposed of on the 2nd March, 1892, under an agreement made with the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company. The gross proceeds averaged £100 19s. $2\frac{1}{4}$ d., but from this must be deducted £1 15s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. for accrued interest, and 2s. 6d. for expenses (stamp duty only), so that the net proceeds averaged only £99 1s. $4\frac{3}{4}$ d., being equivalent to a par loan at 5 per cent.

420. The remaining portion of the loans authorized prior to 1891 to be raised in London, amounting to £3,000,000—the interest being fixed at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the principal redeemable, after due notice, at any time between the 1st January, 1921, and the 1st January, 1926—was offered on the 13th April, 1891, at a minimum price of £97 10s., being equivalent, after allowing for accrued interest and deferred payments from the 1st January, to £96 2s. $8\frac{1}{4}$ d. per £100 stock. The number of tenders was 352, but only £2,000,000 was applied for, and so the balance was withdrawn. The average price obtained was £97 11s. 4d., or £96 4s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. *ex* accrued interest; whilst, if expenses of floating be also deducted, the net proceeds will be found to have averaged only £95 1s. $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. As the loan is redeemable after 30 years' currency, the real rate of interest at which the money was obtained is equivalent to £3 15s. 6d. for every £100 actually received. Subsequently, on the 15th July, the balance was disposed of specially at an average price of £96 5s., or of £96 2s. $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. *ex* accrued interest; whilst the net proceeds averaged £94 19s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d., the money being obtained at the rate of £3 15s. 7d. per £100.*

Loan floated
in 1891.

421. The principal feature in connexion with Australasian borrowings in 1891 is the partial failure, in the first instance, in the floating of three consecutive loans, one of South Australia in February, one of Victoria in April, and one of Queensland in May. Only once before during the last 20 years did such an event happen in the case of Victorian borrowings, viz., in January, 1883, when only £600,700 out of the £4,000,000 offered was taken up by the public; the balance, however, being successfully disposed of two months later. The following are the amounts offered and tendered in the case of the recent unsuccessful Australian loans:—

Failure of
Australian
loans
offered in
1891.

* On the 29th June, 1892, a further loan for £2,000,000—similar in all respects to the previous one—was offered in London at a minimum of £92; the amount tendered was £2,476,100, and the average price obtained was £92 1s. 5d., or £91 13s. 9d. *ex* accrued interest, or about £90 10s. 9d. *ex* interest and expenses—the rate of interest payable, nominally $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., being equivalent to £4 1s. 5d. per £100.

UNSUCCESSFUL FLOTATION OF AUSTRALASIAN LOANS IN LONDON,
1891 (3½ PER CENT. LOANS).

Colony.	When Offered.	Mini- mum Price Fixed.	Amount Offered.	Amount Tendered.
	1891	£	£	£
South Australia	4th February	98	1,200,000	455,000
Victoria	13th April	97½	3,000,000	2,000,000*
Queensland	27th May	94	2,500,000	296,800†

Causes of failure in floating loans in 1891.

422 In the years 1888, 1889, and the first half of 1890, all the Australasian colonies, but especially Victoria and New South Wales, were able to borrow on exceptionally favourable terms, and every loan offered was readily disposed of, and consequently the sudden failure of the issues in 1891 came rather as a surprise. Although some of the London financial journals took the opportunity of denouncing the policy of these colonies in regard to their persistent borrowings on a large scale—to which they chiefly attributed the failures—yet a close examination of the surrounding circumstances only confirms the view expressed by some other journals that the failure of the Victorian loan was immediately due to the depressed condition of all high class securities in anticipation of an immediate rise in the bank rate, and generally to the unsettled state of the London finances since the latter half of 1890. Two or three months previously (in July and August) a collapse, accompanied by disturbances of a revolutionary character, took place in the Argentine Republic, and in the November following a crisis occurred in London seriously involving the credit of several of the leading banking houses, which was only maintained by the timely aid of the Bank of England. Nevertheless the price of all high class securities was seriously affected, the price of Consols having fallen to 93¾ on the 14th November, 1890, although the minimum price touched in the two preceding years was 96½ and 99½ respectively, and even about the time of floating the Victorian loan they were quoted as low as 95¾. The losses recently sustained by British speculators and investors in Argentine and other South American securities amount, it is alleged, to between £50,000,000 and £100,000,000, and hence it is reasonably inferred that in order to cover such losses it became necessary to realize on a large quantity of high class securities.‡

* The balance of £1,000,000 was taken up on the 7th July following, at £97 10s., on terms of the original prospectus, *plus* interest to date.
† The balance was disposed of in June at about £90, previous subscribers to be placed on equal footing.
‡ See also last edition of this work, Volume I., paragraph 248.

Since then the prices of Australian stocks have partially recovered, evidence of which will be found in the quotations given in a later portion of this work.*

423. The following is a statement of the leading particulars of the last three loans floated in London, to which is added, in the last line, a statement of the Bank of England minimum rate of discount at the time of floating each loan :—

PARTICULARS OF LOANS FLOATED, 1889 TO 1891.†
($3\frac{1}{2}$ PER CENT. STOCK.)

Particulars.	(52 Vict. No. 989, and 53 Vict. No. 1032.)‡		(52 Vict. No. 989, and 54 Vict. No. 1196).	
	First issue, £3,000,000.	Second issue, £4,000,000.	First portion, £2,000,000.	Second portion, £1,000,000.
When floated ...	22nd Jan., 1889.	17th April, 1890.	13th April, 1891.	7th July, 1891.
When repayable ...	1923 (Oct.).	1923 (Oct.).	1921-6 (Jan.).	1921-6 (Jan.).
Minimum price fixed per £100 ...	£ 99 8 10½	98 11 11½	96 2 11	...
Number of tenders ...	401	826	352	...
Amount tendered £	6,558,500	13,670,500	2,000,000	1,000,000
Number of successful tenders § ...	233	116	352	...
Highest tender per £100 £	103 11 4½	101 11 11½	98 13 5	...
Lowest successful tender per £100 ...	£ 102 10 10½	100 1 5½	96 2 11	...
Gross proceeds average per £100 ...	£ 102 14 10	100 2 3¼	96 4 3	96 2 3¼
Deduct expenses, do. || £	1 2 10½	1 2 9½	1 2 10	1 2 6¼
Net proceeds, do. £	101 11 11½	98 19 6¼	95 1 5	94 19 9½
Bank of England min. rate of discount ...	4¶	3½**	3	2½
British Consols (2¾ per cent.) ...	98⅞ @ 99⅞	98¼ @ 98½	96 @ 96¼	96⅞ @ 96⅞

NOTE.—The quotations in this table are exclusive of accrued interest, which was £1 7s. 1d. and 2s. 8½d. respectively for the last two loans.

424. The total expenses connected with floating Victorian loans from 1855 (the time the first loans were authorized) to 30th June, 1891, including bank charges, brokerage, advertising, etc., have

* Part "Accumulation," *post*.

† For particulars of a still later loan, see footnote on page 285 *ante*.

‡ By Act 54 Vict. No. 1057, the second issue was made redeemable at the same date as the first issue.

§ Wholly or partly successful.

|| If allowance be also made for premiums received and discounts paid on exchange operations, the expenses of the loan of 1889 would be reduced by about 1s. 10d. per £100, whilst that of 1890 would be increased by about 2s. 0¼d.

¶ Two days later it fell to 3½ per cent., and nine days later to 3 per cent. A 5 per cent. rate prevailed in the early part of the month, *i.e.*, prior to the 10th.

** It fell on the same day to 3 per cent. A 4 per cent. rate prevailed about a week previously.

Net proceeds of recent loans.

Expenses of floating and redemption of loans.

amounted to £572,889, which figures furnish a proportion of 1·148 per cent. (equal to £1 2s. 11½d. per £100) on the gross amount (£49,914,000) borrowed in London to that date ; a not widely different average prevailed for the loans recently floated, as will be seen by figures in the last table. These expenses are made up of 5s.* per £100 commission to the Banks for floating, 5s. brokerage, and 12s. 6d. composition duty on inscription of stock, payable to the British Government ; the balance, viz., 5½d., defraying the cost of advertisements and other charges. It should be mentioned that there are other charges which, as they do not come into operation until the debentures arrive at maturity, are not usually taken into account. These are the Banks' commission (including brokerage) of ¼ per cent. for floating the earlier debenture loans, and ⅛ per cent. for the more recent inscribable loans, besides exchange on remittances for redemption of the debentures. In January, 1891, a commission of ¼ per cent. was paid the Banks on the redemption of a loan of £850,000.

Prices fixed
and
obtained
for loans.

425. The minimum price for tenders for a loan is fixed after due inquiry from those supposed to be best acquainted with the state of the money market. The results, however, are very various, and in the case of the loans from 1874 onwards the amounts obtained per £100 debenture or stock have ranged from 1s. 4d. in 1891 to as much as £4 11s. in 1888 above the minimum fixed, as is shown in the last column of the following table :—

VICTORIAN LOANS.—PRICES FIXED AND OBTAINED, 1874 TO 1891.

When Raised.	Price per £100 <i>ex</i> Interest.						Amount above Minimum Obtained.
	Minimum Fixed.			Average Obtained.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1874 ...	90	0	0	90	2	7	0 2 7
1876 ...	93	0	0	94	16	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 16 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
1879 ...	96	16	1	97	17	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1880 ...	100	0	0	103	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1883 ...	98	13	7	98	16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ ...	96	13	3	97	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1884 ...	98	2	8	98	5	7	0 2 11
1885 ...	97	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	18	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 13 9
1886 ...	101	3	3	105	12	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 9 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
1887 ...	101	6	3	102	5	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 19 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
1888 ...	103	9	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	108	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1889 ...	99	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	14	10	3 5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1890 ...	98	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	2	4	1 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1891 ...	96	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 4

NOTE.—The rate of interest is 4½ per cent. on the loans of 1879 and 1880, 3½ per cent. on the loans of 1889 and the subsequent years, and 4 per cent. in all other cases. No permanent loan was raised in 1892.

* South Australia saves this commission by floating the loans through the medium of the Agent-General ; whilst New South Wales pays as much as 10s. per £100. See table following paragraph 434 *post*.

426. The amount outstanding on loans floated in Melbourne at one time amounted to over £3,123,000, but owing to portions of such loans having been converted into debentures floated in London, and £1,223,320 having been paid off and also replaced for the most part by loans raised in London, counterbalanced to some extent by fresh issues, the debt repayable in Melbourne has become reduced to £1,362,365. The following is a statement of such loans, showing the amounts as originally raised, the amounts converted or paid off, and the amounts outstanding on the 30th June, 1891:—

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE.

Authorization.		Loans as originally raised.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1891.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per Cent.		£	£	£	£
				DEBENTURES.			
36	1857	6	1883-5-8	1,000,000	52,780	947,220	...
150	1862	6	1889	300,000	23,900	276,100	...
332	1868	5	1894	610,000	297,100	...	312,900
371	1870	5	...	100,000	100,000	...	...
				STOCK.			
428	1872	4	1897*	1,113,000	570,000	...	543,000
741	1882	4	„	167,600	...	...	167,600
963	1887	4	„	130,000†	...	...	130,000
1,015	1890	4	„	108,983‡	...	...	108,983
439	1872	4	„	{ 86,780§ }	...	...	99,882
				{ 13,102|| }			
Total ...				3,629,465	1,043,780	1,223,320	1,362,365¶

427. Particulars respecting the amounts, due dates of, number of years' currency, nominal rates of interest on, and average prices obtained for, the various loans forming part of the public debt of Victoria, raised in London from 1859 to 1892, are given in the following table; also the average prices obtained after deducting expenses of floating, as well as of accrued interest; the rates of interest to which such prices are equivalent, which are really those payable by the colony on the moneys actually available (net proceeds) for the purposes for which the loans were raised; to which is added, in the last column, the minimum rate of discount, with a view of indicating the state of the money market at the time of floating the respective loans:—

* Or at any time thereafter upon one year's notice.

† Sales to date out of a total of £750,000 authorized.

§ Conversion loan. The other conversion loans, amounting to £957,000, were raised in London.

See footnote (§§) to next table. || Increase of debt on conversion of 5 and 6 per cent. debentures.

¶ Exclusive of debentures of late M. & H. B. U. Railway Co.

† Redemption loan.

VICTORIAN LOANS FLOATED IN LONDON, 1859 TO 1892.

When Raised.	Debentures or Stock.				Average price obtained per £100 Debenture or Bond.		Actual Rate of Interest per £100 Net.	Bank of England Minimum Rate of Discount at time of Floating.			
	Currency.		Amount Sold.	Rate of Interest.	Ex Accrued Interest.	Ex Interest and Expenses.† (Net proceeds.)					
	When due.	No. of Years.									
			£	Per cent.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Per cent.
1859	1883	24	DEBENTUR 1,000,000	6	105	1	11 ³ / ₄	103	18	11 ³ / ₄	2 ¹ / ₂
"	"	"	750,000	"	107	17	7 ¹ / ₄	106	14	7 ¹ / ₄	2 ¹ / ₂
1860	"	23	1,837,500	} "	104	17	10 ¹ / ₂	103	14	10 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂ ·5
"	1884	"	812,500								
1861	1885	24	1,000,000	"	103	1	6 ¹ / ₄	101	18	6 ¹ / ₄	6
1862	"	23	1,600,000	"	102	19	7	101	16	7	2 ¹ / ₂
1866	1891	25	850,000	"	100	8	11 ³ / ₄	99	5	11 ³ / ₄	4 ¹ / ₂
1869	1894	"	588,600	5	98	4	2 ³ / ₄	97	1	2 ³ / ₄	3
1870	"	24	1,518,400	"	100	17	6 ¹ / ₂	99	14	6 ¹ / ₂	3
1874	1899	25	1,500,000	4	90	2	7	88	19	7	3·4
1876	} 1901	"	{ 500,000†	} "	94	16	10 ³ / ₄	93	18	11 ³ / ₄	2
			{ 2,500,000								
1878	1904	"	457,000†	"	97	17	5 ¹ / ₂	96	19	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂
1879	"	"	3,000,000	4 ¹ / ₂	103	3	8 ¹ / ₂	102	5	11	2 ¹ / ₂
1880	"	24	2,000,000	"							
			STOCK. §								
1883	1907	"	4,000,000	4	98	16	8 ¹ / ₂	97	13	7 ¹ / ₂	5·3
"	1908	"	2,000,000||	"	97	14	1 ¹ / ₂	96	10	11 ¹ / ₂	4
1884	} 1913	29	{ 2,636,600||	} "	98	5	7¶	97	2	8 ¹ / ₄	3
			{ 1,363,400								
1885	} 1919	34	{ 3,180,620||	} "	98	18	6 ¹ / ₂ **	97	15	9 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂
			{ 819,380								
1886	1920	"	1,500,000	"	105	12	3 ¹ / ₄	104	9	0	3
1887	"	33	3,000,000	"	102	5	6 ³ / ₄	101	2	9	5
1888	"	32	1,500,000	"	108	1	1 ¹ / ₄	106	18	0 ³ / ₄	4
1889	1923	34	3,000,000	3 ¹ / ₂	102	14	10	101	11	11 ¹ / ₂	4
1890	"	33	4,000,000	"	100	2	4	98	19	6	3 ¹ / ₂
1891	†† 1921-6	30-5	{ 850,000||	} "	96	3	7	95	0	10	3
			{ 2,150,000								
1892	"	29-34	2,000,000	"	91	13	9	90	10	9	2
Total			51,914,000††								
Paid off			7,850,000								
Outstanding			44,064,000								

NOTE.—Treasury bonds outstanding on the 30th June, 1892, amounting to £1,000,000, are not included.

* The loans referred to in the first seven lines have been paid off by means of more recent loans.
† For loans raised prior to 1876, the expenses have been uniformly assumed to have been 1·15 per cent. See paragraph 424 ante.
‡ Conversion loans. See footnote (§) on last page.
§ The first three of these loans were issued as debentures, with right of inscription as stock.
|| Redemption loans.
¶ It is believed that a higher price by fully 5s. per £100 would have been obtained but for the unusual occurrence of the shipment of large quantities of gold to Australia, which took place just prior to the loan being floated.
** Money market much affected at time of issue of this loan by a misunderstanding with Russia, and the supposed probability of war with that country.
†† Repayable at any time between these dates at option of the Government after giving twelve months' previous notice.
‡‡ Including £957,000 for conversion of debentures and stock issued in Melbourne; also £817,220 for redemption of loans falling due in Melbourne; such amounts being virtually transfers of debt from Melbourne to London.

428. It will be noticed that the nominal rate of interest was 6 per cent. for all loans floated prior to 1869, when it was reduced to 5 per cent.; it was further reduced to 4 per cent. in 1874, which rate has, with exceptions in 1879 and 1880, prevailed until 1889, when a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan was floated. It will be seen that the first 4 per cent. loan was floated at a heavy discount, viz., 10 per cent., but the credit of the colony has improved so considerably of recent years, especially since 1885, that a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan, floated at the beginning of 1889, brought a premium of £2 15s. per £100 debenture, although similar loans in later years were not so successful. It should be stated, however, that after the Victorian loan of 1888 was floated, a large advance took place in the value of Australian securities, owing probably for the most part to the conversion of British 3 per cents., and the possibility that English trustees might sooner or later be allowed to invest in colonial securities, in consequence of which no less than five of the Australasian colonies—viz., New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, in the order named—have already been able to float $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loans, either at a premium or at a small discount.

Terms upon
which loans
have been
obtained.

429. By the last column but one of the table, it appears, in respect to the earlier Victorian loans, that, although the nominal rate of interest was 6 per cent., the money was usually obtained for about $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., the lowest rate being $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1859, and the highest a small fraction over 6 per cent. in 1866. Since that year, however, the credit of the colony has been gradually improving, for the money was secured in 1870—or four years later—for about 5 per cent.; in the early part of 1883 for $4\frac{3}{20}$ per cent.; in 1885 for $4\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.; in 1888 for about $3\frac{5}{8}$ per cent.; in 1889 for less than, and in 1890 for a little over, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—the former being the lowest actual rate at which any Victorian, or, in fact, any Australasian, loan has yet been raised. In 1891 there was a temporary reaction, for the money could only be obtained for a little over $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., whilst in the early portion of 1892 the depression of high-class securities was so great that it was at first deemed inadvisable to apply for further permanent loans until affairs should resume their normal condition; and when a loan was raised in June the money could only be obtained at over 4 per cent.

Actual rate
of interest
on loans.

430. The following table, giving similar information respecting the loans of New South Wales since 1880, has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from official documents. Prior to 1881, the actual rate of interest exceeded 4 per cent.; and prior to 1872 it exceeded 5 per cent.*:—

New South
Wales loans

* For particulars of the earlier loans, see last issue of this work Vol. I., paragraph 256.

NEW SOUTH WALES LOANS, 1881 TO 1891.

When Raised.	Debentures or Stock Sold.				Average Price obtained per £100 Debenture or Bond.			Actual Rate of Interest per £100 Net.
	Currency.		Amount Sold.	Rate of Interest per £100.	Ex Accrued Interest.	Ex Interest and Expenses (Net Proceeds).		
	When Due.	No. of Years.						
			£		£	£	£ s. d.	
1881	1910	30	Debentures. 2,050,000	4	102 15 6	102 4 1	3 17 6	
1882 {	1913	30	Stock. 813,700*	} 4	101 3 10 {	100 12 6	3 19 3	
	1933	50	1,186,300			100 2 6	3 19 11	
1883	„	50	3,000,000	4	98 15 4	97 14 5	4 2 2	
„	„	50	3,000,000	4	99 8 0	98 7 0	4 1 7	
1884	1924	40	5,500,000	3½	92 14 7	91 6 11	3 18 9	
1885	„	40	5,500,000	3½	90 14 8	89 6 11	4 0 11	
1886	„	38	5,500,000	3½	93 10 7	92 2 10	3 18 0	
1888	1918	30	3,500,000	3½	102 5 2	100 17 4	3 9 1	
1889	„	29 {	1,390,630† 2,109,400	} 3½	101 4 8	99 16 10	3 10 2	
1891	1919	27 {	1,503,100‡ 2,996,900					

Success of recent New South Wales loans.

431. By this table it appears that during the ten years ended with 1891, New South Wales has floated loans amounting in the aggregate to £36,500,000, of which, however, about £3,000,000 was for the redemption of maturing loans. The loan of 1882 was issued in the form of debentures, but with the right of inscription as stock; whereas all previous loans were issued as debentures only, whilst all subsequent ones were issued either as inscribed stock or debentures inscribable as stock. It would appear that as early as 1881 New South Wales was able to borrow, allowing for all charges, for less than 4 per cent.—the loan floated in 1881 being set down as costing only £3 17s. 6d. per £100 net proceeds per annum, although on three subsequent occasions that colony had to pay more than 4 per cent. The last six loans, it will be observed, were launched nominally at 3½ per cent.; New South Wales being the first Australasian, and the second outlying British possession,§ except India, to issue loans bearing a lower nominal rate of interest than 4 per cent. The actual rate of interest payable on the first three and on the last of these, however, was nearer 4 than 3½ per cent. on the net proceeds; but the two last but one were floated either above or slightly below par. The earlier

* Debentures unconverted into stock.
† Redemption loan.
‡ Issued privately in exchange for debentures falling due in 1891 and 1892.
§ The first was Canada. See paragraph 433 post.

of these two loans was, at the time, the most successful Australian loan floated, its great success being no doubt attributable to the extraordinary demand for Colonial securities in the London money market, owing to a great extent to the then proposed, and since accomplished, compulsory conversion of the greater portion of the British 3 per cent. debt into $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cents.—eventually to be reduced to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cents.; but this was subsequently, in its turn, eclipsed by the Victorian $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1889.

432. All the Australasian colonies, except Western Australia, now float their loans at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as the nominal rate of interest, New South Wales having been the first to initiate the change as early as 1884. The most successful of these loans was the Victorian loan raised early in 1889, when the money was secured at the rate—based on the price realized *ex* interest—of only £3 7s. 4d. per £100 actually received; and next to this was the New South Wales loan of April, 1888, which was at the rate of £3 8s. 1d. per £100. By 1891, however, a reaction set in against the colonies, from causes already explained, and in that year Victoria and New South Wales had to pay £3 14s. 2d. and £3 16s. 8d. respectively for every £100 actually received. The following are the particulars of the loans raised since 1887:—

Loans of
Austral-
asian
colonies,
1888 to
1892.

LOANS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES RAISED IN 1888 TO 1892.

Colony.	Date of Issue.	Inscribed Stock.			Price obtained per £100 Stock.						Yield to Investor per £100.*		
		Currency	Amount.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Gross.			Ex Accrued Interest.					
		Years.	£	Per cent.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Victoria	1888. Jan.	33	1,500,000	4	108	11	1	108	1	1	3	11	11
New South Wales	April	30	3,500,000	3½	103	12	2	102	5	2	3	7	7
New Zealand ...	June	41	2,000,000	4	95	15	7	96	11	5	4	3	7
Queensland ...	July	36	2,500,000	3½	94	15	8	94	6	11	3	15	10
	1889.												
Victoria	Jan.	35	3,000,000	3½	103	6	0	102	14	10	3	7	4
South Australia...	„	25 to 50†	1,317,800	3½	100	0	0	98	3	10	3	12	2
Tasmania ...	April	30 to 50†	1,000,000	3½	98	5	8	97	13	6	3	12	2
New South Wales	July	29	3,500,000	3½	102	8	1	101	4	8	3	8	8
Western Australia	July	45	100,000	4	108	15	3	108	1	11	3	12	9
New Zealand ...	Oct.	50	2,700,000†	3½	95	16	8	95	10	2	3	14	1

* The calculations in this table are based on the prices *ex* accrued interest as shown in the previous column, but not *ex* expenses also, as a statement of these for some of the colonies was not available; the rates for Victoria and New South Wales are, therefore, somewhat lower than those given in previous tables.

† Repayable at the option of the Government at any time between the periods stated on giving 12 months' notice.

‡ Conversion loan.

LOANS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES RAISED IN 1888 TO 1892
—continued.

Colony.	Date of Issue.	Inscribed Stock.			Price obtained per £100 Stock.		Yield to Investor per £100.*
		Currency	Amount.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Gross.	Ex Accrued Interest.	
		Years.	£	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Queensland ...	1890. Mar.	34½	2,264,734	3½	97 16 7	96 13 4	3 13 5
Victoria ...	April	34	4,000,000	3½	101 10 5	100 2 4	3 9 11
Tasmania ...	„	50	1,106,500†	3½	100 0 0	100 0 0	3 10 0
South Australia...	1891. Feb.	25 to 50‡	455,400§	3½	98 1 5	97 4 7	3 13 11
Victoria {	April {	30 to 35‡	3,000,000	3½	97 2 7	96 3 7	3 14 2
Queensland {	May {	39	2,500,000	3½	90 0 0||	89 8 4	4 0 11
Western Australia	June {						
Western Australia	July	20 to 40‡	250,000	4	100 10 10	99 1 6	4 1 5
New South Wales	Sept.	27	4,500,000	3½	95 0 5	94 12 4	3 16 5
Western Australia	1892. Feb.	19 to 39‡	25,000	4	99 2 0	97 9 0	4 3 11

NOTE.—New South Wales also issued in January, 1892, in London, 4 per cent. Treasury bonds of four years' currency, for £1,250,000, at an average of 99½ (gross) per £100 ; and Victoria, in March, 1892, 4½ per cents. of two years' currency, for £1,000,000 at £100 19s. 2d. gross, or £99 3s. 11d. *ex* accrued interest ; whilst South Australia issued in April, 1892, in Adelaide, bonds amounting to £350,000 of five years' currency, bearing interest at the rate of £4 11s. 3d. per cent.—*i.e.*, 3d. per £100 per diem—(payable quarterly). Victoria also floated a further 3½ per cent. loan for £2,000,000 on 29th June, 1892, at £91 13s. 9d. *ex* accrued interest, equivalent to a yield to investor of £3 19s. 10d. per £100. See footnote to paragraph 420 *ante*.

Loans of other British dominions.

433. Of all the dependencies of the United Kingdom, India can borrow on the most favourable terms, its 3 per cent. Stocks closely resembling and ranking next to British Consols ; but only once, viz., in April, 1889, did India succeed in floating a 3 per cent. loan at a premium. Canada and Ceylon are the only other British dependencies which have issued 3 per cent. bonds ; but the latter colony succeeded in issuing only a small amount at that rate, whilst Canada only once previously floated a loan below 4 per cent., viz., at 3½ per cent. in 1884, two loans floated subsequently being at 4 per cent. The actual interest on the 3 per cent. Canadian loan averaged £3 4s. 3d. per £100 of the proceeds, as compared with £3 7s. 4d. for the cheapest Australian loan—raised in 1889—and with £3 2s. 10d. for the latest Indian loan, raised three years later ; the success of the Canadian loan was probably attributable not only to a favourable market but also to the circumstance that that colony is only a moderate borrower ; it was, however, the first Canadian loan

* See footnote (*) on page 293.
† Accepted by Tasmanian Main Line Railway Co. at par, on account of purchase of their lines.
‡ See footnote (†) on page 293.
§ The total amount offered was £1,200,000, the balance unsubscribed being withdrawn.
|| Commission of 2½ per cent. for floating loan deducted.

that yielded the investor less than 4 per cent.* The following are the particulars of the most recent loans raised by India and four British colonies outside Australasia :—

RECENT LOANS OF INDIA AND OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS
FLOATED IN LONDON.

Colony.	Date.	Inscribed Stock Sold.			Price obtained per £100 Stock, <i>ex</i> Accrued Interest.	Yield to Investor per £100.
		Currency.	Amount.	Nominal Rate of Interest.		
		Years.	£	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
India ...	Apr., 1892	56	1,300,000	3	96 5 1	3 2 10
Canada ...	June, 1888	50	4,000,000	3	94 14 10	3 4 3
Ceylon ...	May, 1890	50	†300,500	3	92 9 8	3 6 4
Cape of Good Hope	Mar., 1890	39 to 59†	1,150,000	3½	100 0 10	3 9 11½
" " ...	Jan., 1891	38 to 58†	1,119,000	3½	97 15 8	3 12 2
Natal ...	"	23 to 48†	2,110,000	3½	94 16 7	3 16 10

434. The expense of floating the inscribed loans of New South Wales is about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. greater than that of floating those of Victoria, whilst South Australia pays less than any other colony. The following table contains a statement of the average expense of floating loans in the principal Australasian colonies during each of the eleven years ended with 1891 :—

Cost of floating loans of Australasian colonies.

EXPENSES OF FLOATING LOANS OF THE PRINCIPAL AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 TO 1891.§

Year.	Expenses per £100 Debenture|| or Stock in—					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1881 ...	¶	0 11 5||	0 15 9||	¶	8 18 11||	} 1 13 4 **
1882 ...	¶	1 1 4	¶	0 9 1||	¶	
1883 (1st loan) ...	1 3 1	1 0 11	} 0 15 9||	0 9 0||	0 17 9||	
" (2nd loan) ...	1 3 2	1 1 0				
1884 ...	1 2 11	1 7 8	1 7 8	0 11 8	0 18 3||	
1885 ...	1 2 9	1 7 9	1 7 11	0 18 10	¶	
1886 ...	1 3 3	1 7 9	1 8 4	0 18 11	0 18 0||	
1887 ...	1 2 10	¶	1 7 11	0 19 6	¶	
1888 ...	1 3 1	1 7 10	1 8 0	¶	¶	
1889 ...	1 2 11	1 7 10	¶	0 19 1	1 4 10	
1890 ...	1 2 10	¶	1 8 0	¶	¶	
1891 ...	1 2 8	1 7 9	1 8 2	1 1 2	¶	

* The actual interest on the net proceeds (*i.e.*, after deducting expenses) of the the last four Canadian loans were as follow :—4·23 (for 3½ per cents.), 4·08, 4·10, and 3·27 per cent. respectively.
† The amount offered was £450,000, the balance being withdrawn.
‡ Repayable at option of the Government at any time between the periods shown.
§ For particulars of the amounts raised for several of the years, see tables following paragraphs 427, 430, and 432 *ante*.
|| Debenture loans, on which the Stamp Duty payable is less by ten shillings per £100 than on Stock.
¶ No loans raised in these years.
** Average.

Annual cost
of manag-
ing stock
of Victoria
and New
South
Wales.

435. The annual charge per million made by the Bank of England for the inscription and management of the stock of New South Wales is £600 for the first ten millions, and £500 for the second ten millions ; whereas the annual charge per million made by the London and Westminster Bank for the same services rendered to the Govern- ment of Victoria is only £500 for the first ten millions, £450 for the second ten millions, and £400 for subsequent amounts.

Debts of
Austral-
asian
colonies.

436. The following table shows the total amount of debt, and the indebtedness per head, in Victoria and the other Australasian colonies on the 31st December of every fifth year from 1875 ; also of the three years 1888, 1889, and 1890 ; also the number of years' revenue the debt was equal to in each of those years :—

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	On the 31st December.		
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.	Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ...	1875	13,995,093	17 0 0	3·30
	1880	22,060,749	25 13 0	4·77
	1885	28,628,588	29 10 9	4·55
	1888	34,627,382	32 3 0	4·55
	1889	37,367,027	33 17 1	4·31
	1890	41,443,216	36 11 5	4·86
New South Wales*	1875	11,470,637	19 6 0	2·78
	1880	14,903,919	19 18 6	3·04
	1885	35,564,259	37 9 1	4·69
	1888	44,100,149	41 19 2	4·96
	1889	46,646,449	43 2 4	5·15
	1890	48,425,333	43 3 4	5·11
Queensland	1875	6,435,250	35 1 0*	4·72
	1880	12,192,150	53 18 7	7·56
	1885	19,320,850	61 4 10	6·80
	1888	25,840,950	70 4 7*	7·46
	1889	25,840,950	67 18 2*	7·51
	1890	28,105,684	71 17 4	8·62
South Australia	1875	3,320,600	15 15 7	2·90
	1880	9,865,500	36 17 5	4·86
	1885	17,020,900	54 6 2	7·37
	1888	19,147,700	61 9 5*	7·68
	1889	20,435,500	64 13 4*	9·00
	1890	21,151,500	66 5 6	8·27

* Calculations revised since last publication, in accordance with amended estimates of population.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

Colony.	Year.	On the 31st December.		
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.	Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to.
		£	£ s. d.	
Western Australia...	1875	135,000	5 1 1	·86
	1880	361,000	12 8 9	2·00
	1885	1,288,100	36 12 4	3·99
	1888	1,275,200	30 5 3	3·57
	1889	1,371,981	31 7 11	3·59
	1890	1,367,444	27 15 10	3·30
Tasmania ...	1875	1,489,400	14 7 4	4·35
	1880	1,943,700	16 18 9	4·42
	1885	3,357,000	25 19 5*	5·88
	1888	4,499,470	32 10 6*	7·03
	1889	5,019,050	35 6 0*	7·39
	1890	6,432,800	44 5 6	8·48
New Zealand† ...	1875	17,400,031	46 5 11	6·18
	1880	28,583,231	58 19 0	8·71
	1885	35,790,422	62 4 5*	8·74
	1888	38,325,550	63 2 0	9·33
	1889	38,483,250	62 9 4*	9·64
	1890	38,832,350	62 1 8	9·23

NOTE.—For public debts of the respective colonies at the end of 1891, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet at the commencement of the second volume), which gives a statement of the debts of the respective colonies at the end of each of the nineteen years 1873 to 1891 ; also table following paragraph 432 ante, and Appendix A. to the second volume.

437. In 1890, as compared with the previous year, Western Australia and New Zealand show a decrease of indebtedness per head, and New South Wales only a slight increase, but an increase varying from less than £2 to £9 per head occurred in the other colonies. According to the returns of the same year, by far the most heavily-indebted colonies in proportion to population were Queensland with about £72, South Australia with about £66, and New Zealand with £62 per head. Victoria, in proportion to population, was little more than half as heavily indebted as any of these, and was, moreover, less heavily indebted than any other of the Australasian colonies, except Western Australia. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in respect to their indebtedness per head, the most heavily indebted colony being placed first :—

Order of colonies in respect to indebtedness.

* Calculations revised since last publication, in accordance with amended estimates of population.

† New Zealand has, as a set-off against the debt, an accrued sinking fund, which amounted on the 31st March, 1891, to £1,473,193. The net liability was thus £37,359,157, or £59 14s. 6d. per head, being equal to 9 times the revenue. The sinking funds in the other colonies are of no great importance.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS
PER HEAD.

1. Queensland.	5. New South Wales.
2. South Australia.	6. Victoria.
3. New Zealand.	7. Western Australia.
4. Tasmania.	

Order of colonies in respect to proportion of revenue to debt.

438. The public debts of the different colonies varied, in 1890, from an amount equal to $9\frac{1}{4}$ years' revenue in New Zealand, and more than 8 years' revenue in Queensland, Tasmania, and South Australia, to a sum equal to $3\frac{1}{3}$ years' revenue in Western Australia. Victoria occupied a lower, and consequently more favourable, position in this respect than any of the colonies except Western Australia, her debt being equal to her revenue for less than 5 years. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in respect to this matter:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF REVENUE
TO PUBLIC DEBT.

1. New Zealand.	5. New South Wales.
2. Queensland.	6. Victoria.
3. Tasmania.	7. Western Australia.
4. South Australia.	

Public debt of Australia and Australasia.

439. If the amounts of debt at the latest period shown in the table be added together, it will be found that the aggregate debt of the colonies on the continent of Australia was $140\frac{1}{2}$ millions, being nearly 9 millions more than in 1889; and the aggregate debt of Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, somewhat exceeded $185\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling, being over $10\frac{1}{2}$ millions more than in 1889. The following are the exact figures for 1890, also the proportion of indebtedness per head of the population, and the proportion the aggregate debt bore to the aggregate revenue of the colonies within the same limits:—

PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1890.*

	PUBLIC DEBT.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	Per cent.
Continent of Australia	140,493,177	46 12 1	5·79
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand...	185,758,327	49 1 6	6·36

* For later figures, see Appendix A. in the second volume.

440. It will be observed that a combination of the indebtedness of the insular colonies with that of the colonies upon the Australian continent gives a proportion of debt per head higher by about £2 10s. than such a proportion applied to the continental colonies alone, in explanation of which it will be remembered that, although in proportion to population, Tasmania's indebtedness is somewhat below the average, New Zealand is one of the most heavily indebted colonies of the group.

Debt per head higher in Australasia than in Australia.

441. During the year 1890, the public debt of Australasia, taken as a whole, increased by 10½ millions, or 6 per cent., and the amount per head of population by £1 10s. 7d. During the fifteen years ended with 1890, the public debt increased by one hundred and thirty-one millions—or more than threefold, whilst the proportion per head nearly doubled. The debt also increased in a much greater ratio than the public revenue, for whereas in 1875 it was equal to the income of the colonies for less than four years, in 1889 and 1890 it was equal to their income for over six years. This is shown by the following figures :—

Increase of debt in Australasia in fifteen years.

INCREASE OF PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALASIA, 1875 TO 1890.

Year.					Public Debt of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.		
					Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.
					£	£ s. d.	
1875	...	...	...	...	54,246,011	23 6 0	3·85
1880	...	...	...	...	89,910,249	33 0 8	5·27
1885	...	...	...	...	140,970,119	42 17 8	5·87
1888	...	...	...	...	167,816,401	46 13 6	6·09
1889	...	...	...	...	175,164,207	47 10 11	6·15
1890	...	...	...	...	185,758,327	49 1 6	6·36
Increase 1875-90	...	...	...	...	131,512,316	25 15 6	2·51
„ in 1890	...	...	...	...	10,594,120	1 10 7	·21

442. The purposes for which the public debts of the Australasian colonies were incurred may be classified under three heads—(1.) Works yielding direct revenue, including all immediately reproductive works, such as railways, telegraphs, waterworks, harbour and river improvements, etc.; (2.) Other works of a permanent character not returning direct revenue—including roads and bridges, defence works, school buildings, and other public works and buildings;

Classification of debts of Australasian colonies.

* In 1875, the population was 2,327,882; in 1880, 2,721,747; in 1885, 3,287,363; in 1888, 3,595,350; in 1889, 3,684,016; and in 1890, 3,785,349.

(3.) Miscellaneous—including introduction of immigrants, amounts borrowed to cover deficiencies in revenue, and amounts unapportioned to their proper heads. In the following table the debt of each colony is classified under these three heads:—

**PURPOSES FOR WHICH PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES
WERE INCURRED.**

(Amounts outstanding on the 31st December, 1890.)

Purposes for which incurred.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.*
1.—WORKS YIELDING DIRECT REVENUE.							
Railways and Tramways..	£ 32,156,128	£ 32,571,007	£ 16,401,085	£ 11,374,903	£ 832,498	£ 3,282,252	£ 14,104,093
Electric Telegraphs ..	..	735,493	806,824	848,081	234,741	102,471	606,648
Water Supply (including Sewerage)	6,580,562	4,574,848	251,526	3,307,300	7,725	..	561,101
Harbours, Rivers, Lighthouses and Docks	626,019	2,883,476	1,822,197	1,389,562	69,620	†1,655,288	†881,818
Total ..	39,362,709	40,764,824	19,281,632	16,919,846	1,144,584	5,040,011	16,153,660
2.—OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.							
Roads and Bridges ..	108,042	625,955	853,735	1,428,284	49,680	..†	3,598,163
Defence Works ..	100,000	864,581	151,584	250,645	..	120,868	†429,719
School Buildings ..	1,105,557	148,906	..§	£680,300	..	120,428	..
Other Public Works and Buildings	766,908	1,142,289	||2,107,908	471,425	154,262	590,988	2,132,955
Total ..	2,080,507	2,781,731	3,113,227	2,830,654	203,942	832,284	6,160,837
3.—MISCELLANEOUS.							
Immigration ..	..	569,930	2,691,775	..	..	235,714	2,145,150
Deficiencies in Revenue (including Treasury Bonds) ..	..	2,373,884	397,336	810,000	..	286,871	218,500
Balance { Other Services ¶	..	49,855	..	591,000	4,298	37,920	1,279,663
{ Unapportioned ..	..	1,885,109	2,621,714	..	14,620	..	**12,874,540
Total ..	..	4,878,778	5,710,825	1,401,000	18,918	560,505	16,517,853
Grand Total ††	41,443,216	48,425,333	28,105,684	21,151,500	1,367,444	6,432,800	38,832,350

NOTE.—The amounts set down are inclusive of Treasury Bills, viz.:—£2,373,884 for New South Wales, £750,000 for South Australia, and £403,850 for Tasmania.

* The figures set down as showing the objects for which the Public Debt of New Zealand was contracted represent the net expenditure out of the "Public Works Fund" since 1870—the date of the first Immigration and Public Works Loan—which is the only existing record of the loan expenditure; it is, however, stated that, besides loan moneys, receipts in aid from Stamp duties, etc., contributed somewhat towards the total sum so expended. The balance required to make up the total debt at the end of 1890 has been entered as "unapportioned."

† The amount for "Roads and Bridges" is included with that for "Harbours, etc."

‡ In New Zealand a portion of the expenditure on "Defences" is included under the head of "Harbours, etc.," and a portion is under the head of "Other Services."

§ In Queensland the expenditure on "School Buildings" is included with "Other Public Works," and in South Australia the amount set down includes expenditure on other buildings.

|| Including £1,265,588, loans to local bodies, chiefly for waterworks, roads, and bridges.

¶ In New South Wales the amount under this head was expended on public works on behalf of Queensland, when it formed part of New South Wales; in South Australia on general public works for the Northern Territory; in New Zealand on land purchases (presumably from the Maoris), £1,196,479, and rates on native lands, £58,014, etc. From the amount returned for Tasmania, debentures redeemed, amounting to £99,800, have been deducted, since the purposes were not specified for which the original loans thereby paid off were raised.

** Including the old provincial loans of New Zealand raised prior to the abolition of provinces in 1876, and loans not accounted for, as well as the unspent balance of loan moneys; also £1,021,472 for charges and expenses of raising loans. See also footnote (*) *supra*.

†† As a set-off against the public debt, New Zealand possessed an accrued sinking fund amounting, on the 31st March, 1891, to £1,473,193; the net liability for that colony was, therefore, £37,359,157. The sinking funds possessed by the other colonies are comparatively small, consisting of the following amounts:—Victoria, £156,000; Western Australia, £85,106; and Tasmania, £124,804.

443. The major portion of the public debt of each of the Australasian colonies was contracted for the purpose of railway construction, but smaller amounts were borrowed for water supply, immigration, electric telegraphs, harbour and defence works, roads and bridges, school-houses, and other public works. Up to the end of 1890, New South Wales and Victoria had borrowed a larger amount for railway construction than any other colony, the amount being over £32,000,000 in both cases, as against £16,400,000 borrowed for the same purpose by Queensland, over £14,000,000 by New Zealand, and nearly £11,400,000 by South Australia. Victoria has borrowed more for water supply than any other colony, the total amount being £6,500,000, as against £4,600,000 borrowed by New South Wales, and £3,300,000 borrowed by South Australia for the same object. No portion of the public debt of Victoria, South Australia, or Western Australia has been contracted for the promotion of immigration, but up to the end of 1890 Queensland and New Zealand had borrowed over two and a half and over two millions respectively for immigration purposes, whilst New South Wales and Tasmania had borrowed considerably smaller sums.

Purposes for which debts of Australasian colonies were contracted.

444. Ninety-five per cent. of the Victorian public debt was incurred for the purpose of being expended upon revenue-producing public works, which is a larger proportion than in any of the other colonies. This is shown by the following figures, which give the proportion so incurred in each colony:—

Order of colonies in respect to borrowings for productive works.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF DEBT INCURRED FOR REPRODUCTIVE WORKS.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Victoria ...	94.98	5. Tasmania ...	78.35
2. New South Wales ...	84.18	6. Queensland ...	68.60
3. Western Australia ...	83.76	7. New Zealand ...	41.60*
4. South Australia ...	80.00		

445. Of the total amount borrowed by the colonies on the Australian continent to the end of 1890, over four-fifths was for railways and other reproductive works, 8 per cent. was for other works of a permanent character, and, with the exception of $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., which was unappropriated, the balance was spent chiefly on immigration. Of the amount borrowed by the continental and insular colonies combined, the proportion for reproductive works is considerably less, but the proportions for roads, immigration and other purposes are

Purposes for which debt of Australasia was contracted.

* The purposes for which a large portion of the New Zealand debt was incurred cannot now be determined. See last footnotes on preceding page.

somewhat more than those for like objects relating to the continental colonies alone. This is shown in the following table:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH DEBTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA
WERE CONTRACTED.

(Amounts outstanding on the 31st December, 1890.)

Purposes for which debt was contracted.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount of Debt.	Proportions per cent.	Amount of Debt.	Proportions per cent.
	£		£	
1.—WORKS YIELDING DIRECT REVENUE.				
Railways and Tramways ...	93,335,621	66·43	110,721,966	59·61
Electric Telegraphs ...	2,625,139	1·87	3,334,258	1·79
Water Supply (including Sewerage)	14,721,961	10·48	15,283,062	8·23
Harbours, Rivers, Lighthouses, and Docks	6,790,874	4·83	9,327,980	5·02
Total ...	117,473,595	83·61	138,667,266	74·65
2.—OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.				
Roads and Bridges ...	3,065,696	2·19	6,663,859	3·59
Defence Works ...	1,366,810	·95	1,917,397	1·03
School Buildings ...	1,934,763	1·38	2,055,191	1·11
Other Public Works and Buildings	4,642,792	3·32	7,366,735	3·96
Total ...	11,010,061	7·84	18,003,182	9·69
3.—MISCELLANEOUS.				
Immigration ...	3,261,705	2·32	5,642,569	3·04
Revenue Deficiencies (including Treasury Bonds)	3,581,220	2·55	4,086,591	2·20
Balance { Other Services ...	645,153	·46	1,962,736	1·06
{ Unapportioned ...	4,521,443	3·22	17,395,983	9·36
Total ...	12,009,521	8·55	29,087,879	15·66
Grand Total ...	140,493,177	100·00	185,758,327	100·00

Public debts
of British
dominions

446. The next table shows the amounts of public debt in Great Britain and her various possessions at latest dates, so far as the information can be gathered from official documents existing in this colony, also the amount of debt per head of the population of each possession, and the number the revenue of each would have to be multiplied by in order to make an amount equal to its debt. All the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

PUBLIC DEBTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1890.

Country or Colony.	Public Debt.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.†
EUROPE.			
	£	£ s. d.	
United Kingdom (1890-91) ...	685,954,018‡	18 0 1	7·66
Malta ...	79,168	0 9 7	·33
ASIA.			
India ...	211,629,443	0 19 2	2·49
Ceylon ...	2,518,374	0 16 9	2·07
Straits Settlements ...	5,800	0 0 3	·01
Protected Malay States ...	107,900	0 5 3	·13
Hong Kong ...	200,000	0 18 1	·48
AFRICA.			
Mauritius ...	781,149	2 1 4	1·09
Natal ...	5,060,354	9 6 1	3·56
Cape of Good Hope ...	23,748,921	15 11 0	5·36
St. Helena ...	1,250	0 6 4	·14
Sierra Leone ...	58,454	0 15 7	·79
AMERICA.			
Canada ...	59,606,728§	12 6 10	7·20
Newfoundland ...	862,214	4 7 5	2·85
Bermuda ...	7,620	0 9 7	·24
British Guiana ...	770,346	2 14 1	1·47
Honduras ...	17,595	0 11 2	·34
West Indies—			
Bahamas ...	81,426	1 14 3	1·49
Jamaica ...	1,543,120	2 8 3	2·09
St. Lucia ...	133,700	3 4 1	2·66
St. Vincent ...	12,270	0 6 0	·45
Barbados ...	30,100	0 3 4	·16
Grenada ...	44,475	0 16 9	·90
Tobago ...	5,000	0 4 10	·58
St. Christopher } Nevis ... }	20,900	0 10 2	·49
Antigua ...	26,271	0 14 4	·57
Montserrat ...	3,800	0 6 6	·56
Dominica ...	41,190	1 8 5	1·91
Trinidad ...	532,320	2 11 2	1·14
AUSTRALASIA.			
Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand||	185,758,327	49 1 6	6·36
Fiji ...	248,989	2 1 1	3·73
Total ...	1,179,891,222	4 5 6	5·25

* For population of Great Britain and the various colonies, see Part "Population," ante.

† For revenue of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 328, ante.

‡ Gross debt. The net debt, after deducting loans recoverable, nominal value of Suez Canal Shares, and Bank Balances, was £674,310,684.

§ Gross liability. The net liability, after deducting "interest bearing investments, loans, cash, and banking accounts," was only £49,486,086.

|| For public debts and amounts per head and proportion of debt to revenue in the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 436 ante.

Indebted-
ness of
British
dominions.

447. It will be observed that the total indebtedness of Great Britain and her dependencies reaches to about 1,180 millions sterling; that 686 millions, or nearly three-fifths, of this amount is owing by Great Britain herself; $211\frac{1}{2}$ millions by India, or upwards of a fifth; $185\frac{3}{4}$ millions, or less than one-sixth of the whole, by the Australasian colonies; and the remainder, $96\frac{1}{2}$ millions, by Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, and other British colonies.

Indebted-
ness per
head of
British
dominions.

448. In Australasia, taken as a whole, the indebtedness, in proportion to population, is more than two and three-quarter times as large as that of the United Kingdom, which in this respect is far above any of its other dependencies. As regards individual colonies, the indebtedness per head of Queensland is four times, and that of New Zealand and South Australia is about three and a half times, as large as that of the United Kingdom; whilst that of New South Wales and Tasmania is nearly two and a half times, and that of Victoria is about twice, as large. The three first-named colonies are, in proportion to population, by far the most heavily-indebted countries in the world. It may be observed that the indebtedness per head of Canada is only a fourth of that of Australasia.

Proportion
of debts to
revenues of
British
dominions.

449. In proportion to revenue, the debt of the United Kingdom is larger than that of any of her dependencies, except New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, and South Australia; but with the exception of the United Kingdom and Canada, there is no portion of the British dominions in which the debt is so high a multiple of its revenue as the united debts of the Australasian colonies are of their united revenues.

Increased
indebted-
ness of
British
dominions.

450. During the year 1890 the public indebtedness of the British dominions increased by £14,000,000, notwithstanding a reduction of 4 millions in the debt of the United Kingdom. An increased amount of nearly five millions was borrowed by India, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ millions by Australasia.

National
debt of
United
Kingdom,
1890-91.

451. At the end of March, 1891, the National Debt of the United Kingdom stood in round numbers at 686 millions, the various denominations of the debt will be found in the following table:—

NATIONAL DEBT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 31ST MARCH, 1891.

Denomination.	Total Amount of National Debt.	Amount of Debt held by Government Departments (included in previous column).
FUNDED DEBT—	£	£
New 3½ per Cents. ...	225,746	5,935
2¾ per Cents. Cons. Stock (Goschen's) ...	527,999,915	96,988,850
2¾ per Cents. (1905) ...	4,647,799	768,372
2½ per Cents. ...	32,952,753	12,084,332
Debt to Banks of England and Ireland ...	13,645,869	...
Terminable Annuities ...	68,458,798	57,138,436
Exchequer Bills ...	3,942,900	14,079,579
Exchequer Bonds ...	6,564,900	
Treasury Bills ...	14,709,000	
Temporary Advances ...	10,923,279	
Deficit to Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Accounts ...	565,339	...
Russian-Dutch Loan ...	519,940	...
Under <i>Imperial Defence Act</i> 1888 ...	797,780	...
Total Debt ...	685,954,018	181,065,504

NOTE.—The information in this table has been taken from *Burdett's Official Intelligence*, 1892, page 76.

452. A gradual but continuous diminution has taken place in the national indebtedness of the United Kingdom, this reduction in the last 33 years having apparently amounted to nearly 145½ millions sterling.* The decrease from period to period is shown by the following figures, which indicate the amount of the debt at the end of various financial years:—

British National Debt, 1857 to 1890.

PUBLIC DEBT† OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1857 TO 1890.

Debt at the end of each Financial Year.†			Debt at the end of each Financial Year.†		
£			£		
1857-8	...	831,532,535	1882-3	...	754,455,270
1862-3	...	821,992,158	1887-8	...	705,575,073
1867-8	...	799,839,663	1888-9	...	699,300,767
1872-3	...	779,222,110	1889-90	...	690,663,838
1877-8	...	772,151,725	1890-91	...	685,954,018

453. The public debts of Foreign countries at the latest dates are next shown, so far as the information is available. The calculations as to the amount of indebtedness per head and the multiple of the revenue of each country have all been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

Public debts of Foreign countries.

* The actual reduction is not so great as this, as the practice has prevailed of late years of deducting the amounts borrowed for local reproductive works. It is known that sums amounting in the aggregate to £26,558,959 were so deducted in 1887-8, when a *Local Loans Stock* was created.

† Funded (including stock held on account of unclaimed dividends), unfunded, and capital value of terminable annuities in 3 per cent. stock, at par.

‡ Financial year ends on the 31st March.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.				
		Total Amount (000's omitted).	Amount per Head.*			Multiple of Revenue.
EUROPE.		£	£	s.	d.	
Austria-Hungary ...	1891	556,718,†	13	1	2	6·23
Belgium ...	„	90,397,	14	14	1	6·52
Denmark ...	1888-9	10,574,‡	4	17	4	3·48
France ...	1891	1,265,833,	29	19	2	10·02
Germany ...	1889-90	469,166,§	9	9	11	3·20
Greece ...	1891	29,066,	13	5	10	7·53
Holland ...	„	90,697,	19	17	5	8·60
Italy ...	1890	451,000,	14	19	1	6·84
Portugal ...	1890-91	119,996,	27	17	3	12·41
Roumania ...	1891-2	38,783,	7	1	0	5·71
Russia ...	1889	563,112,	5	15	9	5·85
Spain ...	1891	250,291,	14	5	3	7·77
Sweden and Norway ...	1890-91	20,826,||	3	1	5	2·62
Switzerland ...	1891	2,884,¶	0	19	9	1·07
Turkey... ..	1878	292,830,**	13	6	8	17·59
ASIA.						
Japan	1890	51,089,	1	5	6	3·06
AFRICA.						
Egypt	1891	106,572,	15	12	8	10·59
Tunis	1884	5,702,††	3	16	0	4·79
AMERICA.						
Argentine Confederation ...	1891	72,418,	17	14	5	4·95
Brazil	„	106,015,	7	11	5	7·32
Mexico... ..	1890	22,721,	1	19	11	2·84
Peru	1888	53,437,‡‡	17	16	11	38·42
United States	1891	322,124,§§	5	2	6	4·10

* For populations on which these calculations are based, see Part "Population," *ante*.

† This amount is made up of £277,614,000 general debt of the whole empire; £105,686,000, special debt of Austria proper; and £173,418,000, special debt of Hungary.

‡ Denmark has State investments amounting to £4,800,000, or nearly half the total debt; it has also a Reserve Fund of £990,000 to meet sudden emergencies.

§ This amount is made up of the debt of the Empire, £53,991,894 (including Treasury Bills) in 1889-90, together with the debts—chiefly borrowed for railway construction—of the following States at the dates named, viz.:—Alsace-Lorraine, £1,262,922 in 1890; Anhalt, £107,850 in 1889; Baden, £16,184,430 in 1890; Bavaria, £65,531,805 in 1890; Bremen, £3,359,041 in 1889; Brunswick, £1,278,985 in 1890; Hamburg, £11,589,221 in 1890; Hesse, £1,747,201 in 1889; Lippe, £39,664 in 1889; Lübeck, £677,810 in 1889; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, £1,973,962 in 1890; Mecklenburg-Strelitz, £293,686 in 1889; Oldenburg, £1,841,243 in 1889; Prussia, £254,758,897 in 1890-91; Reuss-Greiz, £10,462 in 1889; Reuss-Schleiz, £50,932 in 1890; Saxe-Altenburg, £44,624 in 1890; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £200,653 in 1889; Saxe-Meiningen, £624,751 in 1889; Saxe-Weimar, £281,745 in 1890; Saxony, £31,712,526 in 1890; Schaumburg-Lippe, £24,963 in 1889; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £209,060 in 1889; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, £175,684 in 1890; Waldeck, £109,148 in 1890; and Würtemberg, £21,083,290 in 1890. A large proportion of the debts of the German States was contracted for the construction of railways. As a set-off against the "Debt of the Empire," there exist war treasure (in gold) and various invested funds amounting at end of 1889 to about £31,290,000. Deductions have been made where possible, so as to prevent sums being included twice over, thus appearing in both the Imperial and the State revenues.

|| This amount is made up of £14,417,337, debt of Sweden; and £6,408,757, debt of Norway.

¶ The above amount excludes the debts of the various Cantons, amounting in the aggregate to about £12,000,000. There exists, as a set-off against the debt, State property ("federal fortune") valued at £1,493,563.

** Consisting of foreign debt, £217,830,000, and estimated internal and floating debt, £75,000,000. Paper money estimated at £90,000,000 excluded.

†† Inclusive of a floating debt of at least £702,000.

‡‡ Exclusive of £872,400 Government paper in circulation.

§§ Gross liability. The net liability after deducting the cash in the Treasury was £180,647,000. In addition to the Federal Debt, there were State Debts amounting to £44,621,500, or after deducting cash and funds in hand to about £17,000,000 (net debt).

454. The public debt of the United Kingdom is larger than that of any other country in the world except France, which is the larger by £580,000,000. Next to these countries in point of indebtedness are Russia, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Italy, the United States, Turkey, Spain, and British India, in the order named. These are the only countries which have larger debts than the present united debts of the Australasian colonies.*

Gross
amount of
debt in
different
countries.

455. In proportion to population, the most heavily indebted independent countries are France and Portugal, which are, however, in this respect, far behind all the Australasian colonies.† The debt per head in the United Kingdom is much smaller than in Portugal and France, is also less than in Holland, but is larger than in any other country outside Australasia.

Amount of
debt per
head in
different
countries.

456. According to the table, Turkey is, with the exception of Peru—which appears to be irredeemably involved—very much more heavily indebted in proportion to its revenue than any other country. The debts of those countries, and of Portugal, Egypt, France, Holland, and Spain, are all larger in proportion to their revenues than the debt of the United Kingdom* is to its revenue. The united debts of the Australasian colonies* are smaller in proportion to their united revenues than the debts of Greece, Brazil, Canada, Italy, or Belgium, as well as those of the countries previously so mentioned are to their respective revenues.

Proportion
of debt to
revenue in
different
countries.

457. In comparing the indebtedness of the Australasian colonies with that of other countries, it cannot be too distinctly borne in mind that whereas the latter was in most cases mainly incurred for purposes of war, the former was, as already pointed out, almost entirely contracted for the construction of railways, water supply, and other works which aid materially in the opening up and development of the country. In Victoria, for example, the National Debt is about £38 per head; in the United Kingdom it is about £18. The interest on the Victorian debt, however, as has already been shown, is largely provided for by the reproductive works on which the borrowings have been expended; but the debt of the United Kingdom is wholly unproductive; in other words the interest can only be raised by means of taxes. The railways alone of the United Kingdom—all constructed by private companies—cost £897,500,000, leaving out of account the cost of waterworks and the large amounts borrowed by local authorities for school buildings, sewerage works, harbours, etc.

Compara-
tive in-
debtedness
in various
countries.

* See table following paragraph 446 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 436 *ante*.

If this amount be added to the National Debt of the mother country, it would be increased to nearly £42 per head, or £4 per head more than the debt of Victoria. The debt of the United Kingdom, however, has been borrowed at less than 3 per cent., and as the railways pay more than that rate of interest, the addition of their cost to the debt would not add to the burdens of the people. In like manner so much of the debt of Victoria as has its interest covered by amounts derived from reproductive works may be considered to be non-existing. It is therefore evident that the gross amount of money borrowed does not afford a true indication of the indebtedness of a country, which cannot be ascertained without also taking into consideration the proportion expended on reproductive works. Even then the standard of comparison is not complete unless the respective debts bearing various rates of interest be reduced to a uniform interest basis. In the following table both these elements are taken into account, the interest paid by the different countries being adjusted to a uniform basis of 3½ per cent. The comparative indebtedness will be found in the last column :—

COMPARATIVE INDEBTEDNESS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Nominal Amount per Head.	Adjusted to a 3½ per cent. basis.					
		Amount.		Proportion covered by—			
				Earnings.			Taxation and Land Revenue.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Victoria	38 9 8	43 9 2		32 12 9		10 16 5	
Canada... ..	12 6 10	13 3 9		1 9 7		11 14 2	
United Kingdom ...	18 0 1	14 2 10		0 2 1		14 0 9	
Austria	14 8 0	15 8 7		Nil		15 8 7	
New South Wales ...	43 3 4	48 2 0		32 7 5		15 14 7	
Hungary	8 19 6	19 7 2		Nil		19 7 2	
Portugal	25 0 0	23 18 7		Nil		23 18 7	
South Australia ...	66 5 6	77 5 2		46 13 9		30 11 5	
Argentine Republic ...	20 4 6	34 11 5		4 0 0		30 11 5	
France	30 0 0	36 17 2		2 14 3		34 2 11	
Tasmania	44 5 6	51 17 4		6 3 8		45 13 8	
New Zealand	62 1 8	74 17 0		18 18 6		55 18 6	
Queensland	71 17 4	83 3 2		22 14 6		60 8 8	

NOTE.—The figures, except those for the United Kingdom, Canada, and the Australasian colonies, which relate to the year 1890 or 1890-91, have been deduced from figures given in *Fenn on the Funds* (1889), 14th edition, pages xv. and xvii.

458. Victoria, it will be seen, is at the head of the list, ranking even before Canada and the United Kingdom, which stand next, the amount of real indebtedness per head there, or that for which interest must be provided by taxation or other special source of income, being

Low comparative indebtedness of Victoria.

lower than in any of the other countries named, and this, notwithstanding the nominal amount of its indebtedness per head is greater than that of any country outside Australasia. In regard to the high comparative indebtedness in some of the Australasian colonies, it should be remembered that, besides taxation, they all have available—for meeting interest on works not yielding revenue—large sums derived from the occupation and alienation of Crown lands.

459. Judging from the average growth of population, Victoria can now borrow £1,200,000, and the Australasian colonies as a whole £6,200,000 per annum without increasing their liability per head. As, moreover, the money will probably in future be expended only on carefully selected reproductive works, there is every prospect that even if more were borrowed it would not add to the burdens of the people.

Effects of uniform growth of debt and population.

460. Municipalities in Victoria are empowered by the *Local Government Act* (54 Vict. No. 1112) to borrow money for permanent works or undertakings, but the amount so borrowed is not to exceed ten times their average annual income from general rates during the three years prior to the raising of the loan. The following is a statement of the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, which had loans outstanding in September, 1891, also of the total amounts included therein. These amounts are exclusive of sums borrowed by the municipalities through the General Government for waterworks (viz., £375,763, the redemption of which is provided for by a sinking fund)—they being included in the public debt of the colony* :—

Municipal debt.

MUNICIPAL DEBT, 1891.

Municipalities.	At the end of the Municipal Financial Year.	
	Number of Districts which had Loans outstanding.	Total amount of outstanding Loans.
		£
Cities, towns, and boroughs ...	43	2,666,181
Shires	40	477,421
Total	83	3,143,602

461. In 1891, as compared with 1890, the number of municipalities which had outstanding loans increased by 8, viz., 2 cities, towns, and boroughs, and 6 shires. The total increase in the amount outstanding was about £199,000 ; of which nearly £133,000 was due to further borrowing by cities, towns, or boroughs, and £66,000 to those by shires. The municipal debt has been increasing rapidly since 1883,

* See table following paragraph 396 *ante*, also footnote (||) to that table. The Government moneys originally authorized to be advanced to municipalities was £678,063, but from this must be deducted £302,300 for the Ballarat Waterworks, which have been transferred to the Ballarat Water Commission.

when the debt was less than a fourth of what it was at the end of 1891, as is indicated by the following figures, which show the municipal debt in each of the last eleven years :—

MUNICIPAL DEBT, 1881 to 1891.

£			£				
1881	728,093	1887	...	...	1,708,252
1882	742,911	1888	...	...	2,062,327
1883	776,683	1889	...	...	2,264,607
1884	1,083,613	1890	...	...	2,944,440
1885	1,229,203	1891	...	...	3,143,602
1886	1,479,159				

Interest payable on municipal debt.

462. The interest payable by municipalities amounts to £164,536 per annum, the rates varying from 4 to 8 per cent., and averaging 5·23 per cent. The average rate paid by cities, towns, and boroughs is 4·78 per cent., and that by shires 7·78 per cent. The following are the amounts borrowed by the two kinds of municipalities at each rate :—

RATES OF INTEREST ON MUNICIPAL LOANS, 1891.

Rate of Interest.	Loans outstanding in—		
	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	All Municipal Districts.
	£	£	£
4 per cent. ...	660,000	...	660,000
4½ „ ...	538,700	...	538,700
5 „ ...	1,257,683	396,159	1,653,842
6 „ ...	200,738	49,050	249,788
6½ „ ...	7,150	5,750	12,900
7 „ ...	1,650	25,862	27,512
7½ „ ...	...	600	600
8 „ ...	260	...	260
Total ...	2,666,181	477,421	3,143,602
Annual Interest Payable	£127,406	£37,130	£164,536

NOTE.—Loans from Government are not included in this table.

Harbor Trust loans.

463. The borrowing powers of the Melbourne Harbor Trust were limited prior to 1888 (under Act 47 Vict. No. 763) to £1,000,000, but by an Act (52 Vict. No. 994) passed in December, 1888, these powers were increased to £2,000,000.* On the 15th October, 1891, the Trust exhausted its borrowing powers by floating a loan of £500,000 in London, bearing interest at 4 per cent. and having a currency of 30 years. The minimum price fixed for tenders was £95; the amount tendered was only £511,000, and the average price realised was £95 0s. 8d., which includes £1 3s. 2d. interest

* For revenue and expenditure of the Trust, see table following paragraph 386 ante.

accruing from the 1st July, 1891, up to the periods when the various instalments were due. The leading particulars of the various loans floated are shown in the following table :—

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST LOANS.

When raised.	Amount of Loan.	When due.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Price realized per £100 Debenture.			Actual Rate of Interest per £100.
				Gross.	Ex Accrued Interest.	Ex Interest and Expenses (Net).	
	£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1883	250,000	1908	5	101 6 6	100 6 9	98 19 8	5 1 5
1884	250,000	1909	5	106 13 2	105 10 0	105 0 11	4 13 1
1886	250,000	1915	4½	105 7 8	103 5 6	102 1 7*	4 7 6
1888	250,000	1918	4	101 16 0	100 0 7	98 17 2	4 1 4
1889	500,000	1919	4	102 7 7	101 12 1	100 8 4	3 19 6
1891	500,000	1921	4	95 0 8	93 17 6	92 16 0	4 5 2
Total	2,000,000						

464. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works† is authorized to raise loans amounting to £5,000,000, in addition to certain Government loans for which the Board has become responsible, amounting to £2,389,934—of which £2,139,934 had been borrowed prior to the passing of the Act constituting the Board, and £250,000‡ was to be handed over when floated. The total authorized indebtedness of the Board is thus £7,389,934, of which £2,248,917—all in Government loans—was outstanding on the 30th June, 1891. The latter amount, however, has already been included in the public debt.§ The following shows the rates of interest payable on, and the due dates of, the various loans of which the Board's debt is made up:—

Debt of
Metropoli-
tan Board
of Works.
1890-91.

LOANS RAISED BY MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS, 30TH JUNE, 1891.

Rate of Interest.	When Repayable.	Principal.
%		£
5	1894	30,777
4½	1904	190,993
4	1901 to 1923	1,343,164||
4 (stock)	1897 ¶	108,983
3½	1923	575,000
Total debt	...	2,248,917

* The stamp duty payable to the British Government was raised between the floating of this and the previous loan from ⅓ to ½ per cent. ; otherwise the net price for this and each of the succeeding loans would have been 7s. 6d. higher than the amount stated.
† For particulars of the constitution of the Board see paragraph 49 ante.
‡ Of this, only £108,983 had been received up to 30th June, 1891.
§ See table following paragraph 396 ante.
|| Of this amount, £276,820 is repayable in 1901, £42,681 in 1904, £160,000 in 1907, £128,877 in 1913, £246,604 in 1919, £375,000 in 1920, and £113,182 in 1923.
¶ Or at any time afterwards after due notice being given.

Metropoli-
tan Board
loan of
1892.

465. On the 25th March, 1892, an interim loan of £500,000 was raised by the Board in Melbourne by means of debentures bearing interest at 5 per centum per annum, with a currency of five years, the principal and interest to be payable at the Board's office, in Melbourne, the interest being due in April and October of each year. The minimum was fixed at par, and 102 applications were received for a total of £1,082,400. The unconditional tenders above par, amounting to £464,000, were allotted in full, and the balance was allotted *pro rata* amongst individual tenderers, and consequently the Melbourne Banks, which applied for £375,000 at par, were unsuccessful tenderers. The average price obtained was £100 2s. 2½d. net.

Tramways
Trust
loans.

466. The tramways in Melbourne and its principal suburbs were constructed by a Trust (called the Melbourne Tramways Trust) consisting of delegates elected annually by the municipalities interested. By the original Act creating this corporation, the Trust was authorized to raise all money required for the construction of tramways, as well as for the expenses of the Trust, by means of debentures secured on the lines constructed, also on the revenues of the municipalities represented, in the proportion of the length and cost of the tramways within their respective limits. The Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company, to which the lines have been leased for a period of thirty-two years, are required to pay to the Trust the annual interest, also a yearly percentage to form a sinking fund calculated to extinguish the loan by the end of the lease. The borrowing powers of the Trust have been limited to £1,650,000; and the debentures are secured on the property as well as on the revenues of the municipalities interested; the latter being, moreover, jointly and severally, liable for the amount borrowed. Although the security offered is thus of the very best character, it was some time apparently before its true value was appreciated in London, as is evident by the low price obtained for the first issue as compared with the much higher prices for the subsequent issues. The last loan floated, viz., £130,000, was placed on the London market in January, 1891, making a total of £1,630,000, all bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. The particulars of the various loans, together with the prices realised, are given in the following table* :—

* For further particulars relating to the Tramways Trust, see latter part of "Interchange" in the second volume, *post*.

MELBOURNE TRAMWAYS TRUST LOANS—4½ PER CENT.

Year.	Amount of Loan.	When due.	Price realized per £100 Debenture.			Actual rate of Interest.
			Gross.	Ex Interest.	Ex Interest and Expenses (Net).	
	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1884	500,000	1914	100 2 10	98 2 7	97 6 6	4 13 5
1886	500,000	"	...	...	101 15 0*	4 7 10
1887	200,000	"	106 6 8	105 16 8	104 13 3	4 4 1
1888	250,000	1916	109 15 11	109 5 4	108 2 1	4 0 4
1889	50,000	"	110 4 8	109 14 2	108 8 8	3 19 8
1891	130,000	"	108 9 3	107 17 0	106 13 0	4 1 6
	1,630,000					

467. The following particulars relating to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Tramways Trust loans has been kindly furnished for this work by Mr. T. Hamilton, Secretary to the Trust :—

Sinking Fund for Tramways Trust loans.

Sinking Fund.—Act No. 765 provides that the Company shall pay to the Trust as sinking fund 1½ per cent. for the first ten years, 2 per cent. for the second ten years, and 3 per cent. for the last ten years on the total amount borrowed, these terms to run from the date on which the first loan was floated. The total amount borrowed under this Act and its subsidiary one was £1,200,000, the sinking fund on which had to be paid by the Company from the 1st July, 1884. It was calculated that, capitalized at 4 per cent., these contributions would give an excess over the Trust's debt of £129,000. When subsequent Acts were passed, increasing the Trust's borrowing powers by £300,000 and £150,000 respectively, the Tramway and Omnibus Company consented on condition that the liability to pay to the sinking fund on the new loans should not commence until the 1st July, 1889, and the 1st July, 1890, respectively. It was also provided that these percentages should cease to be paid by the Company if at any time before the end of the extended lease (1st July, 1916) the amounts so contributed should be sufficient to repay the loan with all expenses; and that the Company should, on the other hand, be liable for any deficiency. Power was also given to the Trust to invest the sinking fund contributions in first mortgages of freehold land in Victoria, instead of restricting them to municipal and Government debentures and bank deposits. The total amount of sinking fund invested to the 31st December, 1891, is £157,350, all in 5 per cent. Victorian municipal debentures, which have cost the Trust a little over par.

468. If the municipal debts, together with the debts of the Harbor Trust, be added to the Government debt on the 30th June, 1891, viz., £43,610,265,† it will appear that the total gross public liability of the colony was £48,753,867,‡ or a proportion of £42 10s. per head of population. The Metropolitan Board of Works debt is not added, as it has already been included in the public debt.

General and municipal debt.

469. At the end of June, 1891, there was a total balance of £2,739,000 to the credit of the various trust funds, as against a credit

Trust funds 1890 and 1891.

* It should be stated that, in the first instance, the debentures for this loan were disposed of in Melbourne at a premium of 35s., to two of the Banks, who undertook to pay all expenses of floating the loan in London. The loan was duly floated there on the 4th February, 1886, and realized as high an average price as £107 16s. 8d., or about £107 *ex* accrued interest.
† On the 30th June, 1892, the debt of the General Government had increased to £46,711,287 (including Treasury Bonds £1,000,000).
‡ Exclusive of the Tramways Debt, which, although borrowed on the security of municipal property, is repayable by the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company.

balance of nearly £2,573,000 at the end of the previous year, the principal increase being under the heads of Post Office Savings Banks, and the Municipal Investments account. The following are the particulars of the various funds at each of these periods:—

TRUST FUNDS, 1890 AND 1891.

Accounts.	Credit Balances on the 30th June.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890.	1891.		
	£	£	£	£
Assurance fund*	78,345	90,026	11,681	...
Suitors' fund	49,361	31,943	...	17,418
Police Superannuation fund	73,659	71,960	...	1,699
Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannua- tion fund	5,362	5,690	328	...
Intestate estates	117,663	109,655	...	8,008
Master-in-Lunacy—Investment account	7,029	7,194	165	...
Lunacy Trust	3,063	5,058	1,995	...
Municipal Investments account	130,961	156,098	25,137	...
Municipal Contributions for Prince's Bridge	2,004	2,563	559	...
Waterworks Trust Sinking fund	257	1,544	1,287	...
Trustees, Executors, and Agency Com- panies, and Insurance Companies	90,000†	90,000†	...	..
Defences— <i>Discipline Act</i> 1883—Ammu- nition and Deferred Pay fund, etc.	5,577	5,594	17	...
Post Office Savings Banks	1,820,586	1,946,859	126,273	...
Ocean Mails	2,346	26	...	2,320
Insolvency (unclaimed dividends)	4,237	4,259	22	...
Customs Goods overtime	844	800	...	44
Municipalities Sinking fund and Re- demption account... ..	54,721	55,389	668	...
Survey Fees account	17,424	15,614	...	1,810
Security account	4,727	3,384	...	1,343
<i>Licensing Act</i> 1885	46,371	68,267	21,896	...
Vermin Rate	1,630	1,678	48	...
New Falls Bridge Construction account	11,226	...	...	11,226
Country Tramways	7,444	1,738	..	5,706
Melbourne Police Court fund... ..	6,422	31,095	24,673	...
Public Instruction—Prize fund	1,050	1,280	230	...
Exhibition Building and Ground	3,207	...	...	3,207
Sundries	27,261	31,284	4,023	...
Total ‡	2,572,777	2,738,998	166,221§	...

Trust funds
1870 to
1891.

470. The trust funds at the end of 1891 amounted to nearly $2\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling, whereas twenty-one years previously they amounted to less than half a million. Thirty-four per cent. of the total is invested in debentures or inscribed stock, and the balance is

* It should be pointed out that the balance at the credit of this fund has been reduced by an advance of £75,073 towards the purchase of land adjoining the Titles Office (under Act 49 Vict. No. 835), on which amount the Assurance fund receives 4 per cent. per annum from the general revenue.

† This amount represents 7 Trustees' and 4 Insurance Companies.

‡ Exclusive of the amount of £75,073 referred to in the preceding footnote, but including £4,008 advanced to the Bungaree Loan Liquidation account.

§ Net increase.

either deposited in banks or used by the Government as a temporary loan fund to fall back on in case of emergency. Of the large amount of £1,700,000 uninvested or not held in cash in 1890-91, £631,096 was advanced on account of interest payable in London in 1891-2; £882,416 and £137,768 were advanced for the construction of railways and waterworks respectively, to be recouped from future loans; and £348,102, expended on certain public works, is to be recouped from the "Land Sales by Auction Fund." The following table shows the amounts, and manner of their investment, at the end of each of the last twenty-two financial years:—

TRUST FUNDS, 1870 TO 1891.

On the 30th June.	Amount at Credit of Trust Funds.			
	Invested in Debentures or Inscribed Stock.	Deposited in Banks.	Held otherwise.*	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1870 ...	129,000	320,181	...	449,181
1871 ...	250,000	267,421	...	517,421
1872 ...	297,000	390,877	...	687,877
1873 ...	553,600	347,035	...	900,635
1874 ...	605,574	361,799	...	967,373
1875 ...	608,454	237,090	76,451	921,995
1876 ...	613,344	89,909	240,370	943,623
1877 ...	626,844	290,645	66,249	983,738
1878 ...	642,746	155,005	200,048	997,799
1879 ...	675,423	114,628	316,518	1,106,569
1880 ...	690,511	...	308,616	999,127
1881 ...	709,872	546,014	...	1,255,886
1882 ...	725,045	574,984	281,351	1,581,380
1883 ...	726,186	394,851	332,887	1,453,924
1884 ...	756,980	673,736	84,395	1,515,111
1885 ...	766,095	904,073	7,133	1,677,301
1886 ...	787,439	976,528	43,996	1,807,963†
1887 ...	782,820	985,178	41,689	1,809,687
1888 ...	829,735	1,315,508	43,486	2,188,729
1889 ...	875,027	945,269	612,709	2,433,005
1890 ...	888,998	1,272,704	411,075	2,572,777
1891 ...	933,274	84,516	1,721,208	2,738,998

471. All fees received from the licensing of persons authorized to sell spirituous liquors in Victoria are paid into a fund called "The Licensing Act Fund," which, after the payment of a certain proportion fixed by the Act to municipalities and termed the "equivalent," is charged with the general cost of carrying out the provisions of the Act. In 1890-91 there was a credit balance of

Licensing
Act Fund.

* In agent's hands, London; owing by other Governments; advanced on account of *Stock Act* in anticipation of sales; advanced on account of loans; "deficiency met," "charges on account finance of succeeding year," etc.

† Amount chargeable under advances included in this and subsequent years.

£46,371 brought forward from the previous year, the receipts during the year amounted to £119,588, and the expenditure to £97,692, and the balance carried forward to the next year being £68,267. The receipts consisted of £115,391 from licences, £4,169 from fines, and £28 from sale of confiscated liquor, etc. The expenditure was made up of £91,706 "equivalent" paid to municipalities, £1,549 for travelling expenses of members of Licensing Courts, £2,684 to police acting as inspectors, £1,398 for incidental expenses, and £355 for cost of taking poll of electors.

Balance at
credit of
public
account.

472. The balance at the credit of the public account on the 30th June, 1891, was £2,663,907, but as various sums had been advanced in anticipation of the next year's appropriations, including interest, etc., due 1st July, remitted to England (£631,096), also advances to be recouped from "Land Sales by Auction Fund" (£348,102), and advances for railway and waterworks construction to be recouped from future loans (£1,020,000), etc., the actual cash balance in hand became reduced to £550,044. The balance was distributed over the four principal accounts as follow:—

BALANCES AT CREDIT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT, 30TH JUNE, 1891.*

Consolidated Revenue	...	...	...	£429,424
Trust Funds	...	...	...	1,768,955
Loan Account	...	...	...	437,973
Railway Construction Account (Act 1106)	...	...	...	27,046
„ Loan Liquidation and Construction Account (Act 1182)	...	...	...	509
Credit Balance				£2,663,907
Less—Advances to be recouped from future Revenue, Loans, etc.				2,113,863
Cash Balance				£550,044

Pensions.

473. The retiring allowances paid from the Victorian revenue are of two kinds, pensions and superannuation allowances. Of the former there were in 1890-91 five in all, embracing allowances to three former Ministers released from office on political grounds, to the widow of a former Governor of Victoria, and to the daughter of an eminent explorer of the Australian coasts. The total amount included in these pensions was £3,767.

Super-
annuation
allowances
under Acts
of Parlia-
ment.

474. The persons entitled under Acts of Parliament to superannuation allowances in the same year numbered 954, and consisted of one ex-Supreme Court Judge, eight former judges of County Courts, a late Clerk of Parliaments, a late Master-in-Equity, two late Commissioners of Audit, 835 ex-officers of the Public Service,

* On the 30th June, 1892, the credit balance was £1,188,579, and the cash balance £900,283.

28 ex-officers of the Lunacy Department, 69 ex-officers of the Railway Department, and 9 ex-officers of the Defence Forces. The aggregate amount of the allowances to these persons was £102,802, or an average of £107 15s. 2d. to each recipient.

475. Taken together, the pensions and superannuation allowances numbered 959, or 149 more than in the previous year, and the sum paid amounted to £106,569, or £15,564 more than in that year. The average to each recipient was £111 2s. 6d., or £1 4s. 6d. less than in 1889-90. It may be mentioned that the increase in the number and amount of these allowances is more apparent than real, it being due chiefly to the circumstance that a large proportion of allowances which were formerly voted annually are now paid under Special Appropriation. Pensions, etc., under Acts, 1890 and 1891.

476. The different authorities under which pensions and superannuation allowances are legalized, and the individuals to whom they were awarded, also the number on the list, and the gross and average amount of the pensions and superannuation allowances—not subject to annual votes—paid during 1890-91, will be found in the following table:— Pensions, etc., 1890-91.

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES,* 1890-91.

Authority under which legalized.	Description of the Recipients.	Number of Persons on the List.	Amount paid.					
			Total.			Average to each Recipient.		
	PENSIONS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55 (<i>Constitution Act</i> , Schedule D)	Former Ministers of the Crown	3	2,666	13	4	888	17	9
21 Vict. No. 20 ...	Daughter of the late Captain Flinders, R.N.	1	100	0	0	100	0	0
33 Vict. No. 362 ...	Widow of a former Governor of Victoria	1	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.							
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55	Supreme Court Judge ...	1	875	0	0	875	0	0
54 " Vict. " No. "	Clerk of Parliaments ...	1	500	0	0	500	0	0
54 " Vict. " No. 1078 (<i>County Court Act</i>)	County Court Judges ...	8	4,775	0	0	596	17	6
36 Vict. No. 435 ...	Master-in-Equity ...	1	750	0	0	750	0	0
54 Vict. No. 1066 ...	Commissioners of Audit	2	1,116	13	4	558	6	8
25 Vict. No. 160 (<i>Civil Service Act</i>)	Officers in the Public Service	409	58,174	14	7	142	4	9
54 Vict. No. 1133 (<i>Public Service Act</i>)	Ditto ...	426	27,161	6	5	63	15	2
54 Vict. No. 1113 (<i>Lunacy Act</i>)	Officers in the Lunacy Department	28	2,147	6	5	76	14	6
54 Vict. No. 1135 (<i>Victorian Railways Act</i>)	Officers in the Railway Department	69	6,417	5	0	93	0	1
54 Vict. No. 1083 (<i>Discipline Act</i>)	Officers of the Defence Force	9	885	4	4	98	7	2
Total ...	...	959	106,569	3	5	111	2	6

* Not including £2,000 paid to the Police Superannuation Fund, and allowances voted annually, for which see paragraph 481 *post*.

Police pensions, how granted.

477. Superannuation allowances to the police are not included in the foregoing statement, as they are paid under the *Police Regulations Statute* (37 Vict. No. 476) out of a fund called the Police Superannuation Fund, which is maintained by an annual income of £2,800 arising from the investment of £70,000 in Government stock; by an annual subsidy of £2,000 from the consolidated revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by Courts of Petty Sessions under various Statutes (£9,159 in 1890-91); and, if necessary, by a deduction not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the pay of the members of the force, and a further grant in aid from the consolidated revenue. In all cases of a police superannuation allowance being granted, the option is given to the retiring member to commute it for a gratuity equal to one month's pay for each year of service.

Number of police pensions and gratuities, 1890-91.

478. The number of recipients of police retiring allowances in 1890-91 was 253,* on which the annual amount payable was £24,559, or an average of £97 1s. 5d. to each recipient. It should be mentioned, however, that the actual amount paid in 1890-91 was £24,960, in consequence of arrears being included. In addition, gratuities in lieu of retiring allowances were paid in 8 instances, amounting in the aggregate to £4,151, or an average of £519 to each recipient.

Deduction from pay of police, and votes in aid.

479. In the year under review, for the fourteenth time, a deduction was made from the pay of the police for the purpose of enabling the superannuation fund to meet the demands made thereon. The deduction was at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or the full amount allowed by law, and realized £5,152; as against this, however, the proportion paid by officers of over 30 years' service, viz., £396,† was refunded out of the consolidated revenue. Even with this addition, however, the ordinary receipts have proved insufficient, and the large balance which existed in the earlier years of the fund's existence having gradually become exhausted, it became necessary for Parliament to vote in aid of the fund a sum of £2,600 in 1880-81, £5,000 in 1881-2, £8,000 in 1882-3, £10,000 in each of the four years 1883-4 to 1886-7, £7,000 in each of the three years 1887-8 to 1889-90, and £8,000 in 1890-91. The balance to the credit of the fund at the beginning of 1890-91 was £3,659, but at the end of the year this had decreased to £1,960.

Retiring allowances granted or infirmity.

480. Except in cases of infirmity of mind and body, the minimum age at which retiring allowances are granted to members of the civil

* Of these 5 lapsed during the year, so that the number at the end of the year was 248.

† Only £250 of this amount appears to have been credited to the fund during the year.

service is sixty years,* and to members of the police force fifty-five years. Of the existing retiring allowances, however, 37 per cent. of those granted to public servants,† and as many as 45 per cent. of those granted to the police, were awarded in consequence of infirmity or disablement before the full age had been attained.

481. Besides the superannuation allowances and pensions for which amounts are specially appropriated, certain allowances are voted by Parliament each year to retired public servants who, prior to the passing of the *Public Service Act* 1883, were attached to the unclassified branches of the service, and consequently were not comprehended in any of the several Statutes under which retiring allowances are legalized; in addition to which there was voted a grant in aid of the Police Superannuation Fund, and pensions to two widows of constables who were shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws. The number of retiring allowances voted in 1890-91, the gross amount paid, and the average to each recipient, also the departments in which the several recipients served, will be found in the following table:—

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS VOTED BY
PARLIAMENT, 1890-91.

Department.	Number of Recipients.	Allowances voted.			
		Total Amount paid.	Average to each Recipient.		
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.		£	£	s.	d.
Chief Secretary‡	11	561	51	0	0
Minister of Public Instruction	56	4,387	78	6	9
Attorney-General	1	240	240	0	0
Treasurer	1	68	68	0	0
Commissioner of Public Works	13	1,360	104	12	4
Commissioner of Trade and Customs	2	550	275	0	0
Postmaster-General	11	406	36	18	2
Commissioner of Railways	9	880	97	15	7
PENSIONS.					
Widows of Constables shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws	2	87	43	10	0
Total	106	8,539	80	11	2

* Now extended to 65 years, at the option of the officer, unless he is called upon by the Governor in Council to retire upon the recommendation of the Public Service Board (Act 54 Vict., No. 1133, sec. 143).

‡ Including pensions granted under the *Civil Service* and *Public Service Acts*.

† Five of these pensions, amounting to £131, were granted to ex-constables of police for injuries received in execution of duty, in addition to amounts paid out of Police Superannuation Fund.

Pensions,
gratuities,
etc.

482. The following is a summary of the pensions, superannuation allowances, compensations, and gratuities, paid out of the general revenue during the year 1890-91, distinguishing payments from special appropriations from those from annual votes or other sources :—

PENSIONS, RETIRING ALLOWANCES, COMPENSATIONS, AND GRATUITIES
PAID, 1890-91.

Pensions, Compensations, etc.	Annual Allowances.	Compensa- tions and Gratuities.	Total.
	£	£	£
<i>Under Special Appropriations—</i>			
<i>Constitution Act</i>	4,042	...	4,042
County Court Judges	4,775	...	4,775
Master-in-Equity	750	...	750
Commissioners of Audit	1,117	...	1,117
Railway Department	6,417	17,340	23,757
Public Service*	88,368	9,930	98,298
Others (Lady Darling and Mrs. Petrie) ...	1,100	...	1,100
Total	106,569	27,270	133,839
<i>Under Annual Votes—</i>			
Railway Department	880	14,531	15,411
Public Service	7,659	14,896	22,555
Total	8,539	29,427	37,966
Total, exclusive of Police Pensions ...	115,108	56,697	171,805
<i>To the Police—</i>			
Endowment and amount voted £10,396† } From Police Superannuation Fund 18,715 }	24,960	4,151	29,111
Grand Total	140,068	60,848	200,916
Less amount derived from Police Superannua- tion Fund	14,564	4,151	18,715
Amount paid by State ‡	125,504	56,697	182,201

Retiring
allowances,
etc., 1889-90
and 1890-91.

483. Taking into account pensions, retiring allowances, compensa-
tions, and gratuities of all kinds, whether specially appropriated or
voted, the amount paid by the State was greater by £31,658 in
1890-91 than in the previous year.

* Including allowances to officers under the *Civil Service* and *Public Service Acts*, the *Lunacy Statute* and the *Discipline Act*.
† These figures represent the amount paid from the general revenue, which consists of the usual endowment of £2,000, and an additional grant of £8,396 voted by Parliament.
‡ See table following paragraph 286 *ante*.

484. The Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund was originally under the control of the Pilot Board, but under the *Marine Board Act* (52 Vict. No. 965), it was handed over to the Treasurer of the colony on the 26th April, 1889. The amount at its credit at the commencement of the year 1890-91 was £43,262, consisting of £40,900 in securities and £2,362 in cash. The receipts during the financial year amounted to £2,890, of which £816 was deducted from the pay of pilots, £2,015 was received as interest on moneys invested, and £59 was unallotted pilotage; whilst the expenditure, all but £385 being on account of pensions, amounted to £2,562. The number of pensions on the list at the end of the year was 19, and the annual amount payable was £2,051. The balance at the credit of the fund on 30th June, 1891, was £43,590. These pensions are not included in the foregoing tables. Pilots' pensions.

485. Since the passing of the *Pensions Abolition Act* (45 Vict. No. 710), viz., on the 24th December, 1881, no persons entering the Public Service, except Judges of the Supreme and County Courts and officers and members of the police force, are entitled to a retiring allowance or gratuity of any kind whatever. Abolition of retiring allowances.

PART IV.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Marriages,
1891.

486. The marriages returned to the Registrar-General in 1891 numbered 8,780, as against 9,187 in 1890, 9,194 in 1889, and 8,946 in 1888.

Marriages,
1891 and
former
years.

487. The marriages returned in 1891, although fewer than in the three previous years, were more numerous than those in any year prior to those. The number returned annually had been almost stationary during the seven years prior to 1880, but in that year an advance was made which continued until the year preceding that under review. In 1882, for the first time, the marriages returned exceeded 6,000; in 1884 they exceeded 7,000; in 1888 they nearly reached 9,000; and in 1889 and 1890 they exceeded that number by nearly 200* ; but in 1891 they again fell below 9,000.

Marriage
rate.

488. The proportion which the number of marriages bears to the total population is generally called the marriage rate. This for many years was declining in Victoria, for, whilst in the three years prior to 1863 it was above 8 per 1,000 of both sexes, and all ages; from 1863 to 1865 it was between 7 and 8, and from 1866 to 1878 it was between 6 and 7 per 1,000. It reached its lowest point, 5·98 per 1,000, in 1879; then gradually revived, until the period between 1888 and 1890, when it again exceeded 8 per 1,000, for the first time since 1862. In 1891 a somewhat sudden fall took place to 7·7 per 1,000, which was about the same average as that prevailing during the four years prior to 1888. The following table gives the number of marriages and number of persons married per 1,000 of the population during each of the thirty-two years ended with 1891:—

ANNUAL MARRIAGE RATE, 1860 TO 1891.

Year.	Per 1,000 of the Mean Population.	
	Number of Marriages.	Number of Persons Married.
1860 	8·15	16·30
1861 	8·21	16·42
1862 	8·26	16·52
1863 	7·51	15·02
1864 	7·77	15·54

* For the number of marriages during each year since the first settlement of Port Phillip, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) published in the second volume of this work.

ANNUAL MARRIAGE RATE, 1860 TO 1891—continued.

Year.	Per 1,000 of the Mean Population.	
	Number of Marriages.	Numbers of Persons Married.
1865	7·36	14·72
1866	6·76	13·52
1867	6·97	13·94
1868	7·08	14·16
1869	6·89	13·78
1870	6·63	13·26
1871	6·37	12·74
1872	6·36	12·72
1873	6·50	13·00
1874	6·33	12·66
1875	6·33	12·66
1876	6·21	12·42
1877	6·31	12·62
1878	6·20	12·40
1879	5·98	11·96
1880	6·22	12·44
1881	6·79	13·58
1882	7·09	14·18
1883	7·44	14·88
1884	7·74	15·48
1885	7·73	15·46
1886	7·86	15·72
1887	7·64	15·28
1888	8·48	16·96
1889	8·43	16·86
1890	8·21	16·42
1891	7·66	15·32
Mean of 32 years	7·17	14·34

489. It has been shown, upon more than one occasion,* that the frequency of marriage is not dependent upon the numbers of the total population, still less upon the number of marriageable women, but almost entirely upon the number of marriageable men the community contains, the tendency of whom to marry is modified by their habits and occupations, and upon the view they take of their future prospects. Thus men have a greater tendency to marry in prosperous than in dull times, and the men of a rural, and especially of an agricultural, community have a greater tendency to marry than those of an urban one. To demonstrate this, the following table has been constructed, showing the proportion of marriages to the population, to

Marriage
rate at
various
periods.

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, pages 265 to 267 ; same work, 1879-80, pages 103 and 10 same work, 1880-81, pages 199 and 200 ; and same work, 1881-2, pages 165 and 166.

the number of single men and to the number of single women, in each of the last six census years ended with 1891 :—

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES TO POPULATION* AND TO SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN, 1854 TO 1891.

Year of Census.	Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.						
	Total Population.	Marriage-able Men.†	Marriage-able Women.‡	Marriages.	Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 of the—		
					Popula-tion.	Marriage-able Men.	Marriage-able Women.
1854 ...	234,361	70,865	15,083	3,696	15·77	52·16	245·04
1857 ...	383,668	95,427	26,317	4,465	11·64	46·79	169·66
1861 ...	513,896	106,940	37,006	4,528	8·81	42·34	122·36
1871 ...	712,263	89,921	65,386	4,715	6·62	52·43	72·11
1881 ...	849,438	99,824	119,360	5,732	6·75	57·42	48·02
1891 ...	1,130,463	163,048	173,138	9,007	7·97	55·24	52·02

Fluctuations in marriage rate.

490. It will thus be observed that, whilst the proportion of marriages to the population (marriage rate), and to the marriageable women, has fluctuated considerably, the proportion to the marriageable men has been tolerably constant, the extremes being 57½ in 1881 and 42 in 1861. At the last three decennial periods, when the colony was in a more settled condition than at earlier periods, this proportion averaged 55 per 1,000, which also was the rate in 1891. At the same periods the proportion of marriages per 1,000 marriageable females varied from 72 in 1871 to 48 in 1881; since 1881, as was anticipated,§ this proportion has increased, and it now stands at over 52.

Victorian, French, and Swiss marriage rates.

491. In 1891, according to the lowest line in the last table, marriageable males in Victoria married at the annual rate of 55 per 1,000, and the marriageable females at the rate of 52 per 1,000. Similar proportions for France are 57 and 46, and for Switzerland 49 and 38; the former, especially as regards the males, approximating closely to, but the latter, as regards both males and females, being much lower than, the proportions for Victoria.||

Marriage rates in Australasian colonies.

492. The following table gives a statement of the number of marriages to every 1,000 of the population of the various Australasian

* The populations in this table are those returned at the respective censuses, the Chinese and Aborigines being excluded; and the marriages are those (exclusive of marriages of Chinese and Aborigines) which took place in the twelve months of which the date of each census was the middle. The proportions of the latter to the former, therefore, differ slightly from those in the previous table, which are based upon the total mean population and all the marriages in the calendar year.

† Comprising bachelors of 20 and upwards, and widowers at all ages.

‡ Comprising spinsters of 15 and upwards, and widows at all ages.

§ See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraph 447.

|| The French and Swiss male and female marriage rates are taken from papers read by M. Toussaint Loua before the Statistical Society of Paris in September and December, 1884.

colonies for each year from 1865 to 1891, except Western Australia, for which colony it is given for the last twenty of those years :—

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1891.*

Year.		Number of Marriages † per 1,000 of Mean Population.						
		Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1865	...	7·36	8·94	13·27	9·45	...	6·27	10·47
1866	...	6·76	8·26	11·61	8·12	...	5·93	10·32
1867	...	6·97	7·84	9·54	8·20	...	6·10	9·69
1868	...	7·08	8·23	8·33	7·37	...	6·57	9·35
1869	...	6·89	8·04	8·31	6·78	...	6·44	8·32
1870	...	6·63	7·85	7·80	6·90	...	6·62	7·62
1871	...	6·37	7·78	8·06	6·77	...	5·90	7·15
1872	...	6·36	7·46	8·70	7·20	5·56	6·17	6·85
1873	...	6·50	8·05	9·66	8·00	6·25	6·36	7·91
1874	...	6·33	7·70	8·62	8·00	6·96	6·83	8·87
1875	...	6·33	7·88	8·63	8·01	7·26	6·63	8·94
1876	...	6·21	7·66	7·57	8·49	7·07	7·13	8·25
1877	...	6·31	7·94	7·57	8·66	6·38	7·79	7·63
1878	...	6·20	8·08	6·98	9·47	6·50	7·96	8·03
1879	...	5·98	7·80	7·49	8·81	7·57	7·23	7·60
1880	...	6·22	7·68	6·97	8·69	7·42	7·38	6·71
1881	...	6·79	8·27	7·71	8·33	6·60	7·30	6·65
1882	...	7·09	8·70	8·56	8·73	7·07	8·11	7·07
1883	...	7·44	8·83	8·93	8·49	6·95	9·16	6·82
1884	...	7·74	8·47	8·91	8·28	7·11	8·00	6·88
1885	...	7·73	8·22	9·20	7·82	7·51	8·22	6·73
1886	...	7·86	8·06	8·52	6·35	7·99	7·55	5·99
1887	...	7·64	7·55	8·41	6·36	7·58	7·02	5·97
1888	...	8·48	7·57	9·01	6·67	7·18	6·93	5·97
1889	...	8·43	7·06	8·34	6·57	6·97	6·89	5·94
1890	...	8·21	7·15	8·28	7·04	6·18	6·64	6·12
1891	...	7·66	7·39	7·22	7·29	8·06	6·63	6·05
Means	...	7·02	7·95	8·60	7·80	7·01	7·03	7·55

493. According to an average extending over the whole of the years named in the table, the marriage rate in Victoria was almost identical with that in Western Australia and Tasmania, but was below that in any of the other colonies; in the last year, however, the marriage rate was highest in Western Australia, and next highest in Victoria, whilst the colonies in which it was lowest were New Zealand and Tasmania.

494. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective marriage rates in the last year shown in the table and according to the average of the whole period of twenty-seven years :—

* The rates for all the colonies, except Victoria (which had been previously corrected) and Western Australia, have been amended, since last publication, in accordance with revised estimates of population based on the results of the census of 1891. For the number of marriages in the various colonies during the nineteen years ended with 1891, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) published in the second volume of this work.

† The numbers doubled give the persons married per 1,000 of the population.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO MARRIAGE RATES.

Order in Latest Year.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. Western Australia.	1. Queensland.
2. Victoria.	2. New South Wales.
3. New South Wales.	3. South Australia.
4. South Australia.	4. New Zealand.
5. Queensland.	5. Tasmania.
6. Tasmania.	6. Victoria.
7. New Zealand.	7. Western Australia.

Marriage rates in Australia and Australasia.

495. The mean marriage rate of the five colonies situated upon the Australian continent, and of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, shows a falling off since 1883 or 1884, when it was at a maximum, and was lower in 1891 than in any year since 1880 ; the mean rate in the continental colonies was, however, higher than in any other year since 1872, but that in Australasia as a whole was lower than in any other years except 1876 and 1877, as is shown by the following figures :—

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1891.*

Year.	Number of Marriages† per 1,000 of Mean Population.		Year.	Number of Marriages† per 1,000 of Mean Population.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.		Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	7·35	7·38	1883	8·24	8·02
1874	7·07	7·32	1884	8·22	7·98
1875	7·12	7·38	1885	8·09	7·86
1876	6·93	7·15	1886	7·84	7·50
1877	7·05	7·18	1887	7·56	7·26
1878	7·08	7·27	1888	7·99	7·61
1879	6·88	7·01	1889	7·69	7·37
1880	7·15	7·08	1890	7·67	7·37
1881	7·62	7·41	1891	7·46	7·20
1882	8·03	7·86	Means	7·53	7·43

Marriage rates in certain British possessions.

496. Returns of marriages, births, and deaths are obtainable for few British colonies outside of Australasia. The following are the marriage rates in those colonies—which, it is to be regretted, are, for the most part, of only minor importance—for which such particulars have come to hand, or can be gathered from their official reports. The low rate in Barbados is explained by the fact that the negro population as a rule ignore the marriage ceremony. The same circumstance may perhaps also affect the marriage rate in the Mauritius, although the low marriage rate there would, to a certain

* The rates for all the years since 1881 have been amended in accordance with the results of the census of 1891, since the last publication of this work.
† The numbers doubled give the persons married per 1,000 of the population.

extent, be accounted for by the fact that the large imported Cooly population is for the most part comprised of males, the females introduced being extremely few:—

MARRIAGE RATES IN CERTAIN BRITISH COLONIES.

			Years.	Annual Rate per 1,000 of the Population.*				Years.	Annual Rate per 1,000 of the Population.*
Ceylon	...	1867-76	...	7.3	West Indies—				
Cape of Good Hope	1890	...		3.9	St. Lucia	...	1878-79	...	5.2
Mauritius	...	1871-75	...	2.5	St. Vincent	1872-76	...		6.3
Seychelles	...	1875-77	...	8.7	Barbados	...	1872-77	...	3.7
Nova Scotia	...	1871-75	...	7.7	Grenada	...	1871-75	...	5.6
Bermuda	...	1871-75	...	8.3	Dominica	...	1871-75	...	6.9
					Trinidad	...	1888-90	...	5.8†

497. The following table gives for each of the five years ended with 1890 a statement of the marriage rates in British and such Foreign countries as the information is available for. The figures have been taken from the latest report of the Registrar-General of England:—

MARRIAGE RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1886 TO 1890.

Countries.			Number of Marriages* per 1,000 of Mean Populations.					
			1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Mean of 5 Years.
Hungary	...	...	9.6	8.9	9.3	...	...	9.3‡
Prussia	...	...	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.1
Italy	...	...	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.8
German Empire	...	...	7.9	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.1	7.9
Austria	...	...	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.5	7.6	7.7
England and Wales	...	...	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.8	7.4
France	...	...	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.2
Belgium	...	...	6.7	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.1
Denmark	...	...	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.0
Holland	...	...	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.0
Switzerland	...	...	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.0
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.5§
Scotland	...	...	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.9	6.5
Norway	...	...	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.3
Sweden	...	...	6.4	6.3	5.9	6.0	...	6.2||
Ireland¶	...	...	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.3

498. It will be observed that in four of the thirteen countries of which particulars are given for 1890, viz., Italy, Austria (slightly), France, and Denmark (slightly), the marriage rate was below the

* The numbers doubled give the persons married per 1,000 of the population.

† The East Indian section of the population (Coolies), amongst whom concubinage largely prevails, is not taken into account in the calculation.

§ Mean of two years, 1883 and 1884.

¶ The low marriage rate in Ireland is partly attributed to the defective registration of Roman Catholic marriages, which amount to over 70 per cent. of the whole. It is also stated to be in part due to “the abnormal conditions arising from a large annual emigration of unmarried persons at what may be called the marrying ages.”—See 15th Detailed Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, page 6.

‡ Mean of three years.

|| Mean of four years.

average; and in the other nine countries, viz., Prussia (slightly), Germany, England, Belgium, Holland (slightly), Switzerland (slightly), Scotland, Norway, and Ireland, it was above the average; also that in Germany, Holland, England, and Scotland—but more especially the last two—the rate was higher, but in Italy, France, and Denmark, lower than in any of the other years named.

Australasia
and
European
marriage
rates
compared.

499. In the same five years, the mean marriage rate in Queensland was above that in any of the countries named, except Hungary (three years); in Victoria it was about the same as in Prussia, but higher than in any of the other countries except Hungary; and in New South Wales higher than in any except those named, together with Italy, Germany, and Austria; whilst the mean rate was higher in Western Australia than in nine, in Tasmania than in five, in South Australia than in five, but in New Zealand than in only one, of these countries. The following are the rates referred to :—

MEAN MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886 TO 1890.						Number of Marriages per 1,000 of Mean Population.
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	8·51
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	8·12
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	7·48
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	...	7·18
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	7·01
South Australia	...	...	...	...	...	6·60
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	6·00

Marriage
rate in
United
Kingdom.

500. The following, according to the reports of the Registrar-General of England, is the marriage rate of the United Kingdom during the twenty years ended with 1890. If, however, the registrations in Ireland are defective, as is alleged,* some disturbance to the calculations must result therefrom. It will be observed that, whilst the rates in the years 1885 to 1888 were exceptionally low, the rate in 1890 was higher than in any year since 1877 :—

MARRIAGE RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1890.

Marriages per 1,000 of the Population.				Marriages per 1,000 of the Population.			
1871	...	...	8·21	1882	...	...	7·20
1872	...	...	7·98	1883	...	...	7·20
1873	...	...	8·03	1884	...	...	7·05
1874	...	...	7·79	1885	...	...	6·80
1875	...	...	7·67	1886	...	...	6·65
1876	...	...	7·70	1887	...	...	6·75
1877	...	...	7·32	1888	...	...	6·75
1878	...	...	7·09	1889	...	...	7·05
1879	...	...	6·69	1890	...	...	7·25
1880	...	...	6·83				
1881	...	...	7·00				
					Mean	...	7·25

* See footnote (¶) on previous page.

501. Although rural rather than urban life tends to the promotion of marriage, it happens that, since the marriage ceremony is generally performed in towns, whatever may be the ordinary residence of the persons marrying, the marriage rate recorded there is much higher than that in the country. In Victoria, during the year 1891, it was about two and a half times as high in the metropolis and in country towns as it was in rural districts, as will be seen by the following table, which contains a statement of the proportion of marriages to the population in the three classes of districts in the year 1891 and in the previous decennial period:—

MARRIAGES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1891.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Marriages, 1891.		Proportion per 1,000 of the Population, 1881-1890.
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	491,700	4,872	9.91	11.11
Extra-Metropolitan towns ...	195,940	2,059	10.51	10.83
Country districts ...	459,290	1,849	4.03	3.48
Total ...	1,146,930	8,780	7.66	7.67

Marriage rates in town and country.

502. Marriages in Victoria are generally most numerous in the autumn quarter, next in the spring quarter, next in the summer quarter, and least numerous in the winter quarter. In 1891, however, the marriages in the summer and winter quarters were more numerous than those in the spring quarter. The following table shows the number and percentage of marriages in each quarter of that year, and the mean percentage in each quarter of two previous decades:—

MARRIAGES IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1891.		Percentage in Ten Years—	
		Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	1871 to 1880.	1881 to 1890.
Summer ...	March... ..	2,230	25.40	24.43	23.44
Autumn ...	June	2,253	25.66	26.19	26.66
Winter ...	September ...	2,152	24.51	23.81	23.35
Spring ...	December ...	2,145	24.43	25.57	26.55
	Year ...	8,780	100.00	100.00	100.00

Marriages in each quarter.

503. In 1891, 743 widowers and 673 widows re-entered the marriage state. During the last eighteen years more widowers have re-married than widows. Formerly it was different. In the eight

Re-marriages in Victoria.

years ended with 1873 the widowers re-entering the married state numbered 4,344, and the widows 4,618, and at earlier periods in the history of the colony the preponderance of re-marriages of widows over those of widowers was even greater than this. Such a preponderance would be likely to happen only in a country in which females are much less numerous than males; and the fact of the reverse having been the case of late years would afford indirect proof, if such were needed, that the proportion of marriageable females to marriageable males in the population has increased, a circumstance which was made evident by the results of successive census enumerations.* In England and Wales, during the ten years ended with 1890, 42 per cent. more widowers re-married than widows, the proportion in every 1,000 marriages being 122 of the former, and 86 of the latter. The following is a statement of the number of widowers and widows who re-married in Victoria during each of the twenty-six years ended with 1891:—

RE-MARRIAGES, 1866 TO 1891.

Year.	Number of Re-marriages of—		Year.	Number of Re-marriages of—	
	Widowers.	Widows.		Widowers.	Widows.
1866 ..	487	498	1880 ...	603	520
1867 ...	504	591	1881 ...	679	551
1868 ...	558	623	1882 ...	628	547
1869 ..	553	563	1883 ...	699	562
1870 ...	547	595	1884 ...	725	615
1871 ...	587	605	1885 ...	735	646
1872 ...	522	552	1886 ...	696	607
1873 ...	586	591	1887 ...	692	552
1874 ...	602	593	1888 ...	823	668
1875 ...	614	583	1889 ...	789	686
1876 ...	678	623	1890 ...	748	674
1877 ...	666	600	1891 ...	743	673
1878 ...	634	585			
1879	637	553	Total...	16,735	15,456

Former
condition
of those
marrying.

504. In 1891, nearly eight-ninths of the unions which took place were between bachelors and spinsters, the proportion having gradually increased since 1871-1880, when it was about four-fifths. The next most numerous marriages are generally those between widowers and spinsters, although they have occasionally been exceeded by marriages between bachelors and widows. Marriages between widowers and widows in the decennial period 1881-90 were about a thirtieth, but in 1891 only about a thirty-sixth of the whole. The following is the number and percentage in each of these groups during 1891, and the percentage during the decennial periods 1871-1880, and 1881-1890:—

* According to the census of 1881 there were in Victoria nearly 120 marriageable females to every 100 marriageable males, and according to that of 1891, 106 per 100.

FORMER CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.

Previous Condition.	Year 1891.		Percentage in Ten Years—	
	Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	1871 to 1880.	1881 to 1890.
Bachelors and spinsters ...	7,606	86.63	80.59	85.84
Bachelors and widows ...	431	4.92	7.10	4.72
Widowers and spinsters ...	501	5.70	7.75	6.17
Widowers and widows ...	242	2.75	4.56	3.27
Total ...	8,780	100.00	100.00	100.00

505. The following statement gives the proportions of marriages of persons of different conjugal conditions in various countries ; the figures have been taken entirely from official documents published in the respective countries named :—

Former condition of those marrying in various countries.

FORMER CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRYING IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Per 1,000 Marriages Celebrated, Number between—			
	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.
Victoria (1881-90) ...	858	47	62	33
New South Wales (1888-90)	862	55	55	28
Queensland (1887-90) ...	869	52	54	25
South Australia (1886-90)...	865	37	64	34
New Zealand (1886-90) ...	868	43	61	28
Austria ...	758	62	129	51
Belgium ...	834	50	81	35
Denmark ...	832	50	96	22
England and Wales ...	819	44	84	53
Finland ...	788	54	113	45
France ...	844	41	78	37
Greece ...	861	39	67	33
Holland ...	805	44	103	48
Hungary ...	752	50	97	101
Ireland ...	857	31	86	26
Italy ...	832	37	94	37
Massachusetts ...	790	48	103	59
Norway ...	854	34	91	21
Prussia ...	807	53	105	35
Roumania ...	848	28	61	63
Russia in Europe...	772	42	98	88
Scotland ...	851	29	89	31
Spain ...	811	40	100	49
Sweden ...	854	34	91	21
Switzerland ...	816	49	104	31
Vermont ...	747	44	128	81

Re-marriages
in various
countries.

506. By the figures in the following, which have been derived from those in the foregoing table, it would appear that a larger proportion of widowers re-marry in Vermont and a smaller in the Australasian colonies, and a larger proportion of widows re-marry in Hungary, and a smaller in Sweden and Norway, than in any other of the countries named; also, that, in Victoria, widowers re-marry less frequently than in any of those countries except New Zealand, New South Wales, and Queensland; but that in eleven of these countries widows re-marry less frequently than in Victoria:—

RE-MARRIAGES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Widowers re-married per 1,000 marriages.	Countries.	Widows re-married per 1,000 marriages.
Vermont	209	Hungary	151
Hungary	198	Russia in Europe ...	130
Russia in Europe ...	186	Vermont	125
Austria	180	Austria	113
Massachusetts	162	Massachusetts ...	107
Finland	158	Finland	99
Holland	151	England and Wales ...	97
Spain	149	Holland	92
Prussia	140	Roumania	91
England and Wales ...	137	Spain	89
Switzerland	135	Prussia	88
Italy	131	New South Wales ...	85
Roumania	124	Belgium	85
Scotland	120	Victoria	80
Denmark	118	Switzerland	80
Belgium	116	Queensland	78
France	115	France	78
Ireland	112	Italy	74
Sweden	112	Denmark	72
Norway	112	Greece	72
Greece	100	South Australia ...	71
South Australia	98	New Zealand	71
Victoria	95	Scotland	60
New Zealand	90	Ireland	57
New South Wales ...	83	Sweden	55
Queensland	78	Norway	55

Marriages of
divorced
persons,
1891.

507. Divorced persons marrying are classed as bachelors and spinsters, unless in cases where they had become widowers or widows before contracting the marriage from which they were released by divorce. Twenty-two divorced men and twenty-three divorced women were married in 1891; eighteen of the former married spinsters, and three widows; eighteen of the latter married bachelors, and four widowers, and in one instance both parties to the marriage had been divorced. At least thirty of the forty-five divorced persons marrying

in 1891 had been divorced in the last two years. In the previous year, only seven divorced men and nineteen divorced women were re-married.

508. The persons returned at the census of 1891 as living in a state of divorce numbered 196, viz., 110 males and 86 females. The occupations of the former were as follow:—Accountant, bookkeeper, clerk, 6; agent, broker, 6; annuitant, independent means, 3; artist, 1; baker, 2; bookmaker, 2; bootmaker, 2; bricklayer, mason, 8; builder, contractor, 5; cab proprietor, coach driver, 4; carpenter, 2; carrier, carter, 6; chemist, 1; cook, 1; dealer, 1; farmer, gardener, 13; fireman, stoker, 3; horse dealer, 1; hotelkeeper, 2; ice manufacturer, 1; labourer, stonebreaker, 8; miner, 4; music teacher, 1; physician, 1; railway employé, 5; Salvation Army officer, 1; seaman, steward, 3; slater, 1; storeman, 1; State school teacher, 1; tinsmith, 1; trapper, 2; traveller, 5; upholsterer, 1; vine and fruit grower, 1; wheelwright, 1; occupations unstated, 3. The females were of the following occupations:—Boarding-house keeper, 4; bookkeeper, 1; caretaker, 1; cigarette maker, 1; cook, 1; daughter assisting in hotel, 1; domestic duties, housekeeper, 20; domestic servant, housemaid, 15; dressmaker, milliner, 6; farmer, 1; furrier, 1; grocer, 1; independent means, 6; journalist, 1; laundress, 4; nurse, 2; pianist, 1; restaurant keeper, 1; saleswoman, 2; storekeeper, 1; tailoress, 1; occupations unstated, 14. Of the males, 53 were returned as members of the Church of England, 17 of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, 3 as Wesleyan Methodists, 2 Congregationalists, 4 Baptists, 7 Lutherans, 3 members of the Salvation Army, 8 Roman Catholics, 1 a member of the Catholic Apostolic Church, 3 Freethinkers, others 9. Of the females 42 were returned as members of the Church of England, 7 as of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, 4 as Wesleyan Methodists, 1 Baptist, 2 members of the Church of Christ, 2 Lutherans, 1 of the Salvation Army, 20 Roman Catholics, 2 Jews, and 5 others. At the previous census in 1881, only 19 divorced persons were returned, viz., 9 males and 10 females.

Number of
divorced
persons,
1891.

509. Persons whose wives or husbands have not been heard of for a period of seven years may marry again without rendering themselves liable to be prosecuted for bigamy; but such unions are subject to the serious disadvantage that the issue by the second marriage would be illegitimate, and the marriage itself void, if it should turn out that the first husband or wife was alive at the time thereof. Owing probably to the facilities afforded by the *Divorce Act*, passed in 1889, for obtaining a divorce in such cases, only one deserted person (a male)

Deserted
husbands
and wives

availed himself of this provision in 1891. He married a widow, and had not heard of his former wife for nine years. In the previous year four deserted wives and one deserted husband re-married.

Divorce Act
1889.

510. It may be mentioned that by the *Divorce Act* 1889* (53 Vict. No. 1056), which received the Royal assent on the 13th May, 1890, it is provided that any married person domiciled in Victoria for two years and upwards may obtain a divorce, after which he or she may legally re-marry, on proving that he or she had, without just cause or excuse, been wilfully deserted, and continuously so deserted over a period of three years or upwards.

Marriages of
Aborigines.

511. The marriages of 3 Aboriginal males with Aboriginal females are included in the returns of 1891. One of the males was a native of South Australia, but the others were natives of Victoria. In the previous year, 3 marriages of Aborigines took place.

Marriages of
Chinese.

512. Eight Chinese males were married in Victoria in the year 1891, as against 14 in 1890, and 18 in 1889. Of the women who married Chinese in the year under review, one was of Chinese parentage, although born in Victoria. During the twenty-five years prior to 1891, 397 Chinamen were married in Victoria, or an average of about 16 per annum. The following table shows the nationalities of the women who formed matrimonial unions with Chinese during that period, also during the year under review:—

NATIONALITY OF WOMEN MARRYING CHINESE, 1866 TO 1891.

Birthplace of Wives.	Number of Marriages of Chinese Males.		
	Twenty-five years : 1866 to 1890.	Year 1891.	Total : 1866 to 1891.
Victoria	202†	5‡	207
Other Australasian colonies ...	61	1	62
England and Wales... ..	69	2	71
Scotland	17	...	17
Ireland	27	...	27
Other British possessions ...	1	...	1
France	1	...	1
Germany	2	...	2
Spain	1	...	1
The United States	2	...	2
China	4	...	4
At sea	9	...	9
Not known	1	...	1
Total	397	8	405

* An account of the provisions of this Statute is given under the head "Law, Crime, etc.," *post*;
also further particulars relating to the number of divorces.
† One of the wives, although born in Victoria, was stated to be of the Chinese race.
‡ Three of these were stated to be half-castes.

513. The marriage ceremony in Victoria may be performed either by the registered clergy of any religious sect, or by lay registrars. In 1891, $94\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the marriages were celebrated according to the former, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. according to the latter, system. Lay marriages in 1891 numbered 497, which was below the average; as a rule they exceed 500, whilst on two occasions during the last ten years they nearly reached 650. The following table gives a statement of the number and percentage of marriages celebrated by each religious denomination and by lay registrars during 1891, also the percentage in the decennial periods ended with 1880 and 1890 respectively:—

MARRIAGES BY DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Marriages in 1891.		Percentage of Marriages in Ten Years—	
	Number.	Percentage.	1881 to 1890.	1871 to 1880.
Church of England	2,734	31·14	30·52	24·63
Presbyterians	1,453	16·55	17·24	20·46
Wesleyans*	1,498	17·06	15·63	16·38
Bible Christians	187	2·13	2·00	1·69
Independents	216	2·46	4·42	5·42
Baptists	335	3·82	5·00	3·70
Lutherans	87	·99	·93	1·02
Unitarians	3	·03	·05	·02
Calvinistic Methodists	6	·07	·06	·16
Roman Catholics	1,427	16·25	14·91	17·21
Jews	34	·39	·43	·42
Other sects	303	3·45	1·78	1·07
Lay registrars	497	5·66	7·03	7·82
Total	8,780	100·00	100·00	100·00

514. It should be mentioned that, occasionally, a marriage is performed twice over, viz., by a lay registrar and a clergyman, or by clergymen of two different denominations. It is not always easy to detect these cases in the registers, but the circumstance occurs too seldom to cause any serious disturbance in the marriage statistics. Five such cases, however, were noticed in 1891, viz., those of two couples who had been previously married—under what rites is not stated—being re-united under the forms of the Baptist and Roman Catholic denominations respectively; and those of three couples who had been previously married by the civil authorities in Victoria, New South Wales, and Batavia respectively, being re-married—one according to the rites of the Church of England, and two according to those of the

* Including Primitive Methodists and United Methodists

Jews. The two last-named cases have been included in the returns; the others have been omitted. In one case the parties had been married previously in England as far back as 1856.

515. Of the 3 Aboriginal marriages which took place in 1891, 1 was solemnized according to the rites of the Moravians, 1 according to those of the Church of England, and 1 according to those of the Presbyterians.

516. Of the 8 marriages of Chinese in 1891, 1 was celebrated according to the rites of the Free Church of England, 2 according to those of the Presbyterians, 3 according to those of the Methodists, 1 according to those of the Baptists, and 1 was performed by a local registrar.

517. The returns of the censuses of 1881 and 1891 afford an opportunity of comparing the number of marriages performed according to the rites of each particular denomination with the numbers of that denomination in the population; and by taking the mean of the returns of the two periods, and of the marriages which were performed in the interval between them, the same information is obtained extending over a period of ten years. The results are given in the following table, as are also those of the previous decennial period:—

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES TO NUMBER OF EACH DENOMINATION, 1871-80 AND 1881-90.

Religious Denomination.	Persons of each Denomination (mean of 1881 and 1891).	Marriages celebrated annually.		
		Mean of 1881 to 1890.	Proportion per 1,000 persons living	
			1881 to 1890.	1871 to 1880.
Church of England ...	364,237	2,332·0	6·40	4·31
Presbyterians...	149,809	1,317·5	8·79	8·30
Wesleyans ...	128,427	1,194·5	9·30	8·22
Bible Christians ...	8,119	152·6	18·80	15·48
Independents ...	20,994	337·5	16·08	14·17
Baptists ...	24,128	382·3	15·84	10·03
Lutherans ...	13,339	71·0	5·32	4·68
Unitarians ...	1,222	4·0	3·27	·92
Society of Friends ...	321	·1	·31	1·30
Calvinistic Methodists ...	869	4·4	5·06	7·65
Roman Catholics ...	226,036	1,140·4	5·14	4·58
Jews ...	5,395	32·6	6·04	5·34
Other sects ...	21,928	135·7	...	...
Residue ...	36,551*	537·5†	...	...
Total ...	1,001,375	7,642·1	7·63	6·25

* Including Buddhists, Confucians, etc., those of no denomination and of no religion, and the unspecified.
† Marriages by lay registrars.

518. It will be observed that the denominations which solemnize most marriages in proportion to their numbers in the population are the Bible Christian, the Independent, and the Baptist, in the order named. In all these cases the proportions in the ten years 1881 to 1890, were 16 per 1,000 or upwards, whilst the proportions in all the other denominations were below 10 per 1,000 persons living. In proportion to their respective numbers, the marriages performed in the ten years named according to the rites of the Church of England were much fewer than those celebrated according to the rites of the Wesleyans, and Presbyterians, but were more numerous than those performed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, as well as those of all other denominations, except the three first named. In the last decade, as compared with the preceding one, a marked increase took place in the marriage rate amongst most denominations, the only ones showing a decrease being the Society of Friends and the Calvinistic Methodists.

Churches which perform most marriages and vice versa.

519. The numbers of either sex who evinced their want of elementary education by signing the marriage register with a mark instead of in writing were as follow in 1891, the proportion of those who signed with marks to the total numbers married being also shown:—

Signing with marks.

SIGNING MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, 1891.

Persons Married.	Numbers Married.	Signing with marks.	
		Total Number.	Number in every 100 Married.
Bridegrooms	8,780	110	1·25
Brides	8,780	133	1·51
Mean	8,780	121·5	1·38

520. In proportion to the total numbers married, a very satisfactory increase has taken place of late years in the number of both males and females signing the marriage register in writing. With few exceptions, a constant improvement has been apparent from year to year—nearly every year, as compared with its predecessor, showing a smaller proportion of persons signing with marks. In 1891, the proportion of men signing with marks was lower than in any previous year, whilst that of women was lower than in any previous year except 1889, as will be seen by the following figures, which show the proportions for the last nineteen years:—

Increased numbers signing in writing.

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED, 1873 TO 1891.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Year.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
1873	6.55	9.97	8.26	1883	3.09	3.47	3.28
1874	6.52	9.91	8.22	1884	2.55	2.77	2.66
1875	5.48	9.43	7.46	1885	2.56	2.62	2.59
1876	5.31	7.50	6.41	1886	2.00	1.98	1.99
1877	5.04	6.02	5.53	1887	1.73	2.12	1.92
1878	4.12	5.30	4.71	1888	1.72	1.81	1.76
1879	3.81	5.60	4.71	1889	1.51	1.38	1.45
1880	4.18	4.09	4.13	1890	1.50	1.53	1.52
1881	2.90	4.16	3.53	1891	1.25	1.51	1.38
1882	2.88	3.27	3.07				

521. A very much more decided improvement is shown by comparing these results with those of the twenty years prior to 1873, which embrace the whole period from 1853, when the registration system was inaugurated in Victoria, to the end of 1872. In this period 86,062 marriages were registered, with the result that 7,902 of the bridegrooms and 17,824 of the brides signed the register with marks. These numbers give the following proportions as the average for the twenty years :—

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED, 1853 TO 1872.

Men.	Women.	Mean.
9.18	20.71	14.95

522. It will be noticed that in every one of the years, except 1880, 1886 and 1889, the proportion of men able to write has been greater than that of women.

523. The marriages in which marks instead of writing were made use of in 1891 numbered 223, but in only 20 of these, or about 1 in 11, did both the parties use marks. In the 203 other instances either the husband or the wife signed in writing. Thus, whereas in the case of 1 marriage in 43, either the bride or the bridegroom was unable to write, it happened in the case of only 1 marriage in 439 that neither party was able to sign the marriage register in writing.

524. Of the 8 Chinese who married in 1891, 2 signed with an ordinary cross, and 6 in writing. Of the women they married, all but 2 signed in writing.

525. In the case of the Aborigines who married in 1891, all the females signed in writing, but 2 of the males signed with marks.

526. The proportion of persons signing with marks is found to differ according to the religious denomination. Means are afforded by the following table of observing the position of the adherents of the

different sects so far as the possession of a sufficient amount of rudimentary education to enable them to write their names is concerned. The figures are those of the year 1891, and the average of the decennial periods ended with 1880 and 1890 respectively. Considerable improvement will be noticed in respect to all the principal denominations:—

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN EACH SECT.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Number signing with Marks in every 100 Married.								
	Year 1891.			Ten Years : 1881 to 1890.			Ten Years : 1871 to 1880.		
	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
Church of England ...	1·39	1·46	1·43	1·62	1·76	1·69	4·54	6·11	5·33
Presbyterians ...	·76	·84	·80	1·32	1·42	1·37	3·67	5·97	4·82
Methodists ...	·89	·65	·77	1·82	1·80	1·81	4·15	5·33	4·74
Bible Christians									
Independents ...	...	·93	·46	1·72	1·39	1·56	3·37	5·49	4·43
Baptists ...	·90	·60	·75	1·91	2·15	2·03	3·48	5·22	4·35
Lutherans ...	1·15	...	·57	·56	·56	·56	1·77	4·13	2·95
Calvinistic Methodists	...	...	...	2·86	...	1·43	1·22	6·10	3·66
Roman Catholics ...	1·33	2·45	1·89	3·85	3·91	3·88	10·14	15·43	12·79
Jews ...	...	5·88	2·94	1·84	3·12	2·48	·95	·47	·71
Other sects ...	2·31	1·98	2·15	2·27	2·07	2·17	7·01	3·79	5·40
Lay registrars ...	3·22	4·62	3·92	4·56	6·68	5·62	6·60	12·93	9·77
Total ...	1·25	1·51	1·38	2·17	2·38	2·28	5·31	7·93	6·62

527. It will be observed that the proportion of those signing with marks is generally higher amongst marriages performed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church than amongst those celebrated by any other religious denomination, but that the numbers in 1891 show a very considerable improvement as compared with the ten years ended with 1890, which shows a still more marked improvement as compared with the ten years ended with 1880. The proportion so signing amongst civil marriages, although formerly lower, has latterly been much higher than amongst marriages by Roman Catholics.

528. In 48 marriages by Unitarians which took place in the twenty-one years ended with 1891, not one instance occurred of either of the parties signing with a mark; this denomination, therefore, finds no place in the above table. In 128 marriages by Calvinistic Methodists during the same period, all but two of the males signed in writing, but five of the females signed with marks. In 418 marriages of Jews which took place prior to 1889 only 7 persons signed with marks; but in 115 marriages of Jews celebrated since, as many as 14 persons signed with marks. On examining the returns of the last two years,

it was found that most of the Jews not signing in writing were Eastern Jews, chiefly from Russia or Russian Poland.

529. A statement of the numbers who sign the marriage register with marks is published in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia and Tasmania, and from the figures given the following percentages for the five years 1886 to 1890 have been deduced. The colonies are placed in order according to the state of education thus displayed, the colony with the smallest proportion signing with marks being placed first, and that with the reverse last:—

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886 to 1890.

Colony.	Year.	Number Signing with Marks to every 100 Married.		
		Men.	Women.	Mean.
1. Victoria ...	1886	2·00	1·98	1·99
	1887	1·73	2·12	1·92
	1888	1·72	1·81	1·76
	1889	1·51	1·38	1·45
	1890	1·50	1·53	1·52
	Mean of 5 years	1·69	1·76	1·73
2. New Zealand ...	1886	1·92	2·89	2·40
	1887	1·94	3·11	2·52
	1888	1·66	2·52	2·09
	1889	2·01	2·59	2·30
	1890	1·63	1·92	1·78
	Mean of 5 years	1·83	2·61	2·22
3. South Australia ...	1886	3·04	3·49	3·26
	1887	2·18	1·80	1·99
	1888	2·40	2·45	2·42
	1889	2·38	2·18	2·28
	1890	2·10	2·46	2·28
	Mean of 5 years	2·42	2·48	2·45
4. New South Wales ...	1886	3·76	4·20	3·98
	1887	3·04	3·95	3·49
	1888	3·91	3·57	3·74
	1889	3·47	3·23	3·35
	1890	2·77	2·64	2·70
	Mean of 5 years	3·39	3·52	3·45
5. Queensland ...	1886	4·52	6·71	5·62
	1887	3·53	5·39	4·46
	1888	3·01	4·98	4·00
	1889	2·88	3·68	3·28
	1890	2·94	3·60	3·27
	Mean of 5 years	3·38	4·87	4·13

Signing with marks in Australasian colonies.

530. By these figures it appears that the proportion of persons able to sign in writing is, on the average, larger in this than in any other colony. Next to Victoria in this respect is New Zealand, in which the proportion of males signing in writing was in two of the years—viz., 1886 and 1888—even larger than in this colony. In South Australia, moreover, in 1887, the proportion of females set down as having signed with marks was smaller than in any other colony. The colonies, generally, show improvement from year to year, and there is every reason to expect that in all the colonies, as the children educated under the compulsory systems established arrive at marriageable ages, it will become a rare occurrence for a marriage to be attested otherwise than in writing.

Victoria
the least
illiterate
colony.

531. No returns are at hand showing the manner in which the marriage registers are signed in British colonies other than those named. The following, however, is a statement of the numbers who signed with marks in the latest year for which the information is available in the undermentioned countries, which are arranged in order; the least illiterate country being placed first and the rest in succession :—

Signing with
marks in
various
countries.

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number Signing with Marks to every 100 Married.		
		Men.	Women.	Mean.
Prussia	1884	3·31	5·11	4·21
Scotland	1889	4·30	7·38	5·84
England and Wales	1890	7·19	8·31	7·75
Holland... ..	1877	7·53	14·83	11·18
France	1882	14·39	22·62	18·50
Ireland	1890	20·36	20·86	20·61
Italy	1886	21·58	31·73	26·65

532. By comparing these figures with those in the previous table, it will appear that adult education, so far as it is indicated by signature to the marriage register, is more forward in Victoria, New Zealand, South Australia, and New South Wales than in any of the countries named; also that in Queensland it is more forward than in any except Prussia, in which the proportion signing with marks is much smaller than in any of the other countries named. Scotland comes next to Prussia, but it is more than one-third as illiterate again. Holland, which comes next to Scotland and England, would doubtless rank higher were it not that the latest return available dates as far back as 1877, when adult education was probably not so

Countries
compared
as to
illiteracy.

advanced as it is now. The very large proportion signing with marks in Italy and Ireland attracts particular attention.

533. The age of both bridegroom and bride was specified in the case of all but 71 of the 8,780 marriages which took place in 1891. In 57 of the defective entries the age of neither party was given; in 7 cases the age of the husband was stated, but not that of his wife; also in 7 instances the age of the wife was given, but not that of the husband. The following table shows the ages of the husbands and of the wives in combination :—

AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION, 1891.

Ages of Husbands.	Ages of Wives.																			Total Husbands.
	Under 15.	15 to 16.	16 to 17.	17 to 18.	18 to 19.	19 to 20.	20 to 21.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	Unspecified.	
16 to 17 years	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
17 to 18 „	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
18 to 19 „	1	1	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
19 to 20 „	2	3	10	8	10	4	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	47
20 to 21 „	5	10	23	21	19	37	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
21 to 25 „ ...	1	2	24	59	149	218	255	1353	345	44	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2461
25 to 30 „	2	13	44	111	150	221	1523	1094	172	33	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	3376
30 to 35 „	1	3	8	19	49	56	484	515	239	60	17	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1456
35 to 40 „	1	1	6	5	10	105	200	113	58	22	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	530
40 to 45 „	1	...	2	1	31	68	55	44	28	10	3	1	...	...	...	...	244
45 to 50 „	1	1	2	11	23	44	27	19	17	7	2	2	...	...	...	156
50 to 55 „	1	1	6	10	23	16	18	14	9	3	1	1	...	...	103
55 to 60 „	1	2	7	12	8	13	16	9	5	...	...	...	73
60 to 65 „	3	3	6	9	9	14	15	17	8	...	...	...	84
65 to 70 „	2	1	5	1	1	1	6	6	2	2	...	...	27
70 to 75 „	1	...	...	3	2	3	...	5	1	...	...	15
75 to 80 „	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	4
81 years	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Unspecified	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	64
Total Wives ...	1	8	51	136	322	463	572	3568	2269	709	269	134	82	63	38	25	4	2	64	8780

NOTE.—This table may be read thus :—Two men between 25 and 30 married girls between 15 and 16 ; nine women between 35 and 40 married men between 21 and 25, etc.

534. An examination of the 8,709 cases in which the ages of both parties are specified will show that in 2,851 instances, or 33 per cent. of the whole, both parties to the marriage were about the same age ; in 825 instances, or 9 per cent. of the whole, the wife was older than the husband ; and in 5,033 instances, or 58 per cent. of the whole, the husband was older than the wife.

535. Some striking inequalities of age amongst the parties married appear in several of the columns, as, for instance, a man aged 81

married a woman between 21 and 25, one between 70 and 75 married a woman between 25 and 30; two men between 65 and 70 married women between 21 and 25; and two between 50 and 55 married girls under 21. On the other hand, three women between 21 and 25 married youths of 18; a woman between 30 and 35 married a youth of 20; three women between 50 and 55 married men between 30 and 35; a woman between 60 and 65 married a man between 35 and 40.

536. It will be noticed that two youths aged 16 and two aged 17 took upon themselves the cares and responsibilities of matrimony, their wives, moreover, being only a little older. On the other hand, it will be remarked that six men who had passed the age of 75—two of them being 81 years of age—entered the marriage state, the partners of three of them being also advanced in life.

537. The next table has been designed for the purpose of showing the ages at which persons of either sex generally marry, the information being given for the year 1891, and for the decennial period 1881 to 1890:—

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1881-90 AND 1891.

Ages.	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
	Numbers, 1891.	Proportions per 1,000.		Numbers, 1891.	Proportions per 1,000.	
		Year 1891.	Ten Years, 1881-90.		Year 1891.	Ten Years, 1881-90.
Under 15 years ...	...	...	...	1	·12	·15
15 to 16 „ ...	...	...	...	8	·92	1·17
16 to 17 „ ...	2	·23	·03	51	5·85	6·53
17 to 18 „ ...	2	·23	·29	136	15·60	20·32
18 to 19 „ ...	12	1·38	1·46	322	36·94	42·94
19 to 20 „ ...	47	5·39	5·62	463	53·12	65·03
20 to 21 „ ...	122	14·00	15·19	572	65·63	73·84
21 to 25 „ ...	2,461	282·35	321·02	3,568	409·36	432·34
25 to 30 „ ...	3,376	387·33	365·48	2,269	260·33	223·83
30 to 35 „ ...	1,456	167·05	134·57	709	81·34	62·07
35 to 40 „ ...	530	60·81	58·29	269	30·86	29·53
40 to 45 „ ...	244	27·99	32·54	134	15·37	17·10
45 to 50 „ ...	156	17·90	24·77	82	9·41	12·23
50 to 55 „ ...	103	11·82	18·40	63	7·23	6·74
55 to 60 „ ...	73	8·37	11·49	38	4·36	3·40
60 to 65 „ ...	84	9·64	6·11	25	2·87	1·90
65 to 70 „ ...	27	3·10	3·05	4	·46	·63
70 and upwards ...	21	2·41	1·69	2	·23	·25
Total ...	8,716*	1,000·00	1,000·00	8,716*	1,000·00	1,000·00

* The bridegrooms and brides of unspecified ages being omitted, these numbers are less than those in the last table by 64 in each case.

Frequency
of marriage
at 21 to 30.

538. The large proportion of both sexes marrying at between 21 and 30 years of age is very marked; thus in 1891 more than two-thirds of either sex who married were between those ages. These proportions are somewhat higher than those shown by an average extending over the last ten years.

Ages of
Chinese
bride-
grooms and
their brides.

539. In the case of the marriages of Chinese which took place in 1891, the men were all older than the females with whom they formed unions. None of the former were under 23 years of age, but of the latter, two had not reached the age of 21. The following table shows the ages of the Chinese bridegrooms and of their brides in combination :—

AGES OF CHINESE BRIDEGROOMS AND THEIR BRIDES IN
COMBINATION, 1891.

Ages of Bridegrooms.			Ages of Brides.						Total Bridegrooms	
			16.	20.	21.	25.	28.	32.		33.
23	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
24	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
28	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
29	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total Brides			1	1	1	1	1	2	1	8

Ages of
Aborigines
marrying.

540. Of the three male Aborigines who married in 1891, two were bachelors and one a widower, and of their partners two were spinsters and one a widow. The ages of bridegroom and bride were set down as follow :—21 and 23, 22 and 18, 42 and 19.

Marriages
of minors.

541. In almost all civilized countries, minors are not permitted to marry without the consent of their parents or guardians, but the youngest age at which persons may marry after obtaining such consent varies in different countries, ranging from 14 for males and 12 for females in the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Greece, and the Roman Catholic portion of the population of

Hungary, to 21 for males and 18 for females in the United States.* The minimum age in Victoria is the same as in the United Kingdom, viz., 14 for males and 12 for females ; but, as a matter of fact, marriages are seldom contracted at such early ages. Four of the males, however, who married in 1891 had not completed their eighteenth year. Of the brides, nine had not completed their sixteenth, and 51 more had not completed their seventeenth year. As many as 185 of the males, or one in every 47, and no fewer than 1,553 of the females, or over a sixth, had not attained the full age of 21 years.

542. From the experience of Victoria during the year 1891, and the decades 1871-80 and 1881-90, it would appear that, in proportion to the total numbers marrying, the males who marry under age are much less numerous in this colony than in England and Wales. The proportion of females marrying under age, which was formerly higher in Victoria than in England, has fallen considerably, and in 1891, as well as in the previous decennial period, was lower than in England. This is shown by the figures in the following table† :—

Marriages of minors in Victoria and England.

MARRIAGES OF MINORS IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Persons Married.	In every 100 Marriages, Numbers under 21 Years of Age.			
	In Victoria.			In England and Wales. Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.
	Year 1891.	Ten Years: 1881 to 1890.	Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.	
Bridegrooms	2·11	2·26	2·52	7·95
Brides	17·69	21·00	28·32	21·96
Mean	9·90	11·63	15·42	14·96

543. The following table contains a statement of the proportion of males and females marrying at different ages in various countries. The figures, except those relating to Victoria and three other Australasian colonies, have been taken from the 46th Report of the Registrar-General of England‡ :—

Age of marriage in various countries.

* For table showing the minimum legal age of marriage in various countries, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1889-90, Volume I., paragraph 500.

† For a comparison of the marriages of minors with marriageable minors, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Volume I., paragraphs 503 to 506.

‡ Table D., page x.

AGES OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Per 10,000 of All Ages Marrying, Numbers—						
	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Over 60.
BRIDEGROOMS.							
Victoria (1881-90) ...	74	3,362	3,655	1,928	573	299	109
Queensland (1889-90)	108	3,260	3,883	2,104	443	168	34
South Australia (1890)	98	3,141	3,682	2,389	403	184	103
New Zealand (1887-90)	121	2,846	3,461	2,550	704	240	78
England and Wales ...	329	4,805	2,538	1,436	510	256	126
Scotland ...	311	3,919	2,965	1,877	604	237	87
Ireland ...	253	3,003	3,056	2,643	685	242	118
Denmark ...	2,092		3,820	2,968	752	279	89
Norway ...	173	2,681	3,530	2,459	699	458	
Sweden ...	6	2,325	3,569	2,883	778	439	
Russia (in Europe) ...	3,784	3,063	1,230	1,183	549	191	
Austria ...	2,084		4,172	2,311	848	415	170
Hungary ...	3,173		4,571	1,255	604	296	101
Switzerland ...	127	2,525	3,133	2,710	927	404	174
Prussia ...	58	6,716		2,265	624	256	81
Bavaria ...	19	1,875	3,674	3,002	1,244		186
Saxony ...	38	3,432	3,823	1,767	561	278	101
Holland ...	256	2,405	3,370	2,659	846	345	119
Belgium ...	94	2,161	3,467	2,952	885	322	119
France ...	236	2,469	3,757	2,512	622	282	122
Italy ...	107	2,491	3,699	2,611	704	266	122
BRIDES.							
Victoria (1881-90) ...	1,361	5,062	2,238	916	293	102	28
Queensland (1889-90)	1,985	5,062	1,924	796	183	47	3
South Australia (1890)	1,369	5,096	2,219	917	286	72	41
New Zealand (1887-90)	2,007	4,703	2,047	892	274	57	20
England and Wales ...	1,441	4,966	1,911	1,091	407	145	39
Scotland ...	1,338	4,570	2,325	1,314	370	72	11
Ireland ...	1,349	4,899	2,275	1,104	264	77	32
Denmark ...	616	3,608	3,076	2,054	515	112	19
Norway ...	824	3,919	2,889	1,749	476	143	
Sweden ...	555	3,413	3,089	2,225	573	145	
Russia (in Europe)*	5,801	2,120	699	616	229	35	
Austria ...	1,807		2,851	2,881	1,696	590	175
Hungary ...	3,604		3,422	1,604	810	408	152
Switzerland ...	879	3,876	2,498	1,886	656	173	32
Prussia ...	1,030	6,974		1,487	403	92	14
Bavaria ...	644	3,532	2,949	2,061	761		53
Saxony ...	1,073	4,500	2,588	1,305	406	110	18
Holland ...	1,084	3,236	2,897	1,976	599	174	34
Belgium ...	640	3,573	2,770	2,124	647	193	53
France ...	2,116	3,911	2,048	1,374	377	174	
Italy ...	1,692	4,384	2,195	1,254	347	101	27

* The figures, which are those of the Registrar-General of England, add in this line only to 9,500 instead of to 10,000.

544. According to the figures in this table, fewer males marry under 20 in Victoria than in any of the other countries named, except Sweden, Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony ; but, on the other hand, more females marry under that age in Victoria and South Australia, where the proportions are about equal, than in any of those countries except Queensland, New Zealand, England, France, Italy, and Russia. Attention is called to the very large proportion shown as marrying under age in the last-named country, exceeding a third of the total marriages in the case of the males, and exceeding half in the case of the females.

Marriages of minors in different countries.

545. The births registered in Victoria during 1891 numbered 38,505, as against 37,578 in 1890. The increase in the year under review, as compared with the previous one, was thus 927.

Births, 1891.

546. During the 20 years ended with 1883, the number of births in Victoria had remained almost stationary ; but in 1884 a marked increase took place, which has continued during the seven subsequent years, the number of births in 1891 being the highest recorded.*

Births in 1891 and former years.

547. In proportion to population, the births decreased steadily for a number of years. The lowest point was reached in 1882, since which year there has been a gradual improvement, the birth rate in 1891, although slightly lower than in 1890, having been higher than it had been in any other year since 1876. The following are the birth rates for the last thirty-two years :—

Birth rate.

ANNUAL BIRTH RATE, 1860 TO 1891.

Births per 1,000 of Mean population.				Births per 1,000 of Mean population.			
1860	...	...	42·81	1877	...	...	32·17
1861	...	...	43·46	1878	...	...	32·36
1862	...	...	44·50	1879	...	...	32·18
1863	...	...	42·46	1880	...	...	30·75
1864	...	...	43·79	1881	...	...	31·24
1865	...	...	42·40	1882	...	...	30·06
1866	...	...	39·76	1883	...	...	30·26
1867	...	...	39·75	1884	...	...	30·93
1868	...	...	41·08	1885	...	...	31·33
1869	...	...	37·89	1886	...	...	31·30
1870	...	...	38·07	1887	...	...	32·50
1871	...	...	37·15	1888	...	...	32·70
1872	...	...	36·33	1889	...	...	33·35
1873	...	...	36·71	1890	...	...	33·60
1874	...	...	34·46	1891	...	...	33·57
1875	...	...	33·94				
1876	...	...	33·61				
				Mean of 32 years			35·83

* For number of births in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), published in the second volume of this work.

Proportion
of births to
population
and to
married
women.

548. Birth rates, based upon a comparison of the number of events with the total population, are, like marriage rates calculated upon a similar basis, apt to mislead, unless the population is in a normal condition. It must be quite evident that, if there is not a sufficient proportion of married women at the fruitful or child-bearing ages in a community, the birth rate is not likely to be high, but that an excess of such women would probably cause a high birth rate. This will be made apparent by the following table, which shows the birth rate, calculated upon the total population and upon the number of married women at the child-bearing period of life, according to the censuses of 1871, 1881, and 1891 :—

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS TO POPULATION AND TO MARRIED WOMEN.

Year of Census.	Enumerated Population.	Married Women under 45 Years of Age.	Legitimate Births.*	Proportion of Legitimate Births.	
				Per 1,000 of the Population.	Per 1,000 Married Women under 45 Years of Age.
1871	731,528	88,561	26,805	36·64	302·67
1881	862,346	84,831	25,675	29·77	302·66
1891	1,140,405	120,700	35,853	31·44	297·04

Reason for
fluctuation
of birth
rate.

549. It will be noticed that although the proportion of legitimate births per 1,000 of the population fluctuated considerably at the three periods, the proportion per 1,000 of the married women at reproductive ages remained tolerably uniform, being 297 per 1,000 in 1891 as compared with 302 $\frac{2}{3}$ per 1,000 at each of the two former periods. The increase in the birth rate calculated in the ordinary way, since 1881, is therefore found to be due merely to an increase in the proportion of married women in the community at the fruitful period of life.

Birth rates
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

550. Returns of the births in all the Australasian colonies are available to the end of 1891, and from these and the mean populations of the respective colonies during each year the birth rates have been calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne. The following table gives the birth rates of the different colonies for each year from 1865 to 1891, or as many years between those periods as the figures are available for :—

* In each case these are the legitimate births which occurred during the twelve months of which the census was the middle.

BIRTH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1891.*

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1865 ...	42.40	43.21	43.65	43.90	...	32.56	41.12
1866 ...	39.76	40.45	44.86	42.38	...	29.15	42.89
1867 ...	39.75	41.94	45.66	41.87	...	30.34	42.18
1868 ...	41.08	40.72	43.03	41.51	...	30.03	42.14
1869 ...	37.89	40.74	42.83	39.03	...	28.27	41.90
1870 ...	38.07	40.09	43.51	38.48	...	30.18	42.32
1871 ...	37.15	39.63	43.25	38.34	...	30.16	40.64
1872 ...	36.33	38.46	40.70	37.60	32.42	29.44	39.50
1873 ...	36.71	39.38	40.82	36.42	31.43	29.43	39.00
1874 ...	34.46	39.30	41.11	38.22	33.71	29.72	40.27
1875 ...	33.94	38.53	38.90	35.70	28.72	29.88	40.23
1876 ...	33.61	38.56	37.48	37.71	33.98	30.11	41.73
1877 ...	32.17	37.92	36.75	37.36	33.07	30.21	41.28
1878 ...	32.36	38.50	35.77	38.23	31.11	32.27	42.14
1879 ...	32.18	38.99	36.74	38.96	34.38	32.05	40.32
1880 ...	30.75	38.80	36.92	38.94	32.35	32.91	40.78
1881 ...	31.24	38.13	37.19	38.66	33.67	33.40	37.95
1882 ...	30.06	37.20	35.85	37.40	35.84	33.84	37.32
1883 ...	30.26	37.32	36.92	37.37	33.87	34.84	36.28
1884 ...	30.93	38.44	36.23	38.38	33.84	36.52	36.15
1885 ...	31.33	37.79	37.80	38.47	35.22	36.18	34.78
1886 ...	31.30	37.43	38.47	35.91	39.43	35.47	33.15
1887 ...	32.50	37.06	38.99	34.82	37.34	35.40	32.09
1888 ...	32.70	37.20	39.44	33.66	35.88	34.83	31.22
1889 ...	33.35	34.97	38.48	32.89	37.14	33.92	30.17
1890 ...	33.60	35.36	39.93	32.63	34.69	33.49	29.44
1891 ...	33.57	34.50	36.35	33.92	34.85	33.37	29.01
Means ...	34.42	38.55	39.56	37.73	34.15	32.15	38.00

551. In 1891 the birth rate was below the average in all the colonies except Western Australia and Tasmania. In New South Wales and New Zealand the rate was absolutely the lowest recorded during the whole period of 27 years, that for the latter colony (29 per 1,000), moreover, being the lowest recorded in any colony since 1864; in South Australia, although slightly higher than in the three previous years, it was also lower than in any other year shown in the table; whilst in Queensland it was lower than in the great majority of previous years. In Victoria, the rate, although still below the average, and a shade lower than in 1890, was higher than in any other year since 1876, as has been already stated. In Western Australia it was considerably below the average of the six preceding years, and in Tasmania it was lower than in any year since 1880.

Low birth-rates in Australasian colonies in 1891.

* See footnote (*) on page 325 *ante*, which also applies to this table. For the number of births in the various colonies during the nineteen years ended with 1891, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) in the second volume. See also Appendix A. to the same volume.

Order of colonies in respect to birth rates.

552. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective birth rates in the last year shown in the table and according to the average of the whole period of twenty-seven years. It will be observed that Victoria stands fifth on the list for 1891, as well as in the twenty-seven year series :—

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO BIRTH RATES.

Order in 1891.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. Queensland.	1. Queensland.
2. Western Australia.	2. New South Wales.
3. New South Wales.	3. New Zealand.
4. South Australia.	4. South Australia.
5. Victoria.	5. Victoria.
6. Tasmania.	6. Western Australia.
7. New Zealand.	7. Tasmania.

Birth rate in Australia and Australasia.

553. On the continent of Australia, taken as a whole, the birth rate in 1891 was, with the exception of 1877, 1878, and 1882, the lowest recorded during the last nineteen years; and on that continent, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, it was absolutely the lowest during the whole period. The following are the figures for the period referred to :—

BIRTH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1891.*

Year.			Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.		Year.			Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.	
			Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.				Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	...	...	37·36	37·19	1883	...	...	34·50	34·83
1874	...	...	36·46	36·70	1884	...	...	35·25	35·46
1875	...	...	35·29	35·82	1885	...	...	35·41	35·33
1876	...	...	35·20	36·04	1886	...	...	35·11	34·78
1877	...	...	34·15	35·16	1887	...	...	35·36	34·79
1878	...	...	34·31	35·51	1888	...	...	35·38	34·60
1879	...	...	34·55	35·42	1889	...	...	34·62	33·84
1880	...	...	35·33	36·20	1890	...	...	34·97	34·00
1881	...	...	35·22	35·63	1891	...	...	34·34	33·43
1882	...	...	34·24	34·77	Means	...	...	35·11	35·24

Birth rates in British possessions.

554. The birth rates in certain British colonies outside Australasia including all those for which the information is available, are shown in the following table. The low birth rate in Hong Kong is probably owing to the small proportion of women in the population, the bulk of which consists of Chinese males. In Mauritius and Jamaica, considerably more than half the births are stated to be illegitimate. In some cases the figures are only for one or two years :—

* The rates for all the years since 1881 have been revised in accordance with the results of the census of 1891, since the last publication of this work.

BIRTH RATES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Colonies.	Years.	Number of Births per 1,000 of the population.
Malta	1886	40·0
Gibraltar	1888-9	26·4
Ceylon	1886-8	30·7
Straits Settlements	1888-9	20·0
Hong Kong	1882-6	8·5
Mauritius	1886	36·3
Seychelles	1886	39·8
Sierra Leone	1887-9	17·9
Nova Scotia	1871-5	32·0
Bermuda	1884-9	35·4
British Guiana	1886	35·2
West Indies—		
Bahama	1878-9	41·0
Jamaica	1886-7	36·0
St. Lucia	1869-89	41·3
St. Vincent	1888-9	40·3
Barbados	1886	41·5
Grenada	1871-9	45·3
Tobago	1886	36·0
Antigua	1875-6	40·4
Montserrat	1886	40·4
Dominica	1871-6	31·0
Trinidad	1881-90	33·8

555. A statement of the birth rates in British and certain Foreign countries for each of the five years ended with 1890, is given in the following table. The figures have been taken from the reports of the Registrar-General of England or other official sources:—

Birth rate
in Euro-
pean
countries.

BIRTH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1886 TO 1890.

Countries.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.					
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Mean of 5 years.
Hungary	45·2	43·9	43·4	...	...	44·2*
Austria... ..	38·0	38·2	37·9	37·9	36·7	37·7
Italy	37·0	39·0	37·6	38·4	35·9	37·6
Prussia	37·7	37·6	37·4	37·1	36·6	37·3
German Empire	37·0	36·9	36·6	36·4	35·7	36·5
Holland	34·6	33·7	33·7	33·2	32·9	33·6
England and Wales	32·8	31·9	31·2	31·1	30·2	31·4
Scotland	32·9	31·7	31·2	30·9	30·3	31·4
Norway... ..	30·9	30·8	30·8	29·7	30·0	30·4
Belgium	29·6	29·4	29·1	29·5	28·7	29·3
Sweden	29·8	29·7	28·8	27·7	...	29·0†
Switzerland	27·8	27·9	27·7	27·6	26·6	27·5
France	23·9	23·5	23·1	23·0	21·8	23·1
Ireland	23·2	23·1	22·8	22·7	22·3	22·8

* Mean of three years.

† Mean of four years.

Low birth rates in Ireland and France.

556. Comparing this table with that showing the marriage rates in the same countries, it is found that a high birth rate is generally concurrent with a high marriage rate, and *vice versâ*. A notable exception to this is France, in which, although the marriage rate is high, the birth rate is lower than any of the countries named, except Ireland. The low rate in the latter is attributed to the small proportion of women at child-bearing ages in the population,* but the low birth rate in France cannot be accounted for by any such cause, as it is stated that the proportion of women at the reproductive period of life is higher in that than in any other European country; the chief, though indirect, cause is said to be—"the sub-division of land among the peasant proprietors. The better class of the labouring population aspire to become proprietors of small holdings; by thrift and industry they accumulate capital for this purpose, and avoid by their social philosophy the division of their property among a large family at their decease."†

Australasian and European birth rates compared.

557. In the same five years the mean birth rate in Queensland was above that in any of the European countries referred to in the table, except Hungary; that in Western Australia above that in any except the country just named, together with Austria, Italy, and Prussia; that in New South Wales was about the same as in Germany, which stood next below the countries just named; whilst the mean birth rates in Tasmania and South Australia were just below those in Germany; the mean birth rate in Victoria was below that in those five European countries, with the addition of Holland; the mean birth rate in New Zealand was below that in any of the countries named in the table except Norway, Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland, France, and Ireland. The following are the birth rates referred to:—

MEAN BIRTH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886 TO 1890.

					Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.
Queensland	...	...	...	...	39·06
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	36·90
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	36·40
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	34·62
South Australia	...	...	...	...	33·98
Victoria	...	...	...	...	32·69
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	31·21

* See 15th Detailed Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, pages 12 and 29. For many years the registration of births in Ireland was admitted to be defective, but Dr. T. W. Grimshaw, the Registrar-General of that country, in a letter addressed to the Government Statist of Victoria, dated 6th May, 1886, stated that since the passing of the *Public Health Amended Vaccination and Registration Acts* (1878 to 1880), this is no longer the case, and the births occurring in Ireland are now very well recorded. It may be remarked, however, that this improvement has not been accompanied by any improvement in the birth rate as calculated from the published figures.

† See 41st Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xlv.

558. According to the reports of the Registrar-General of England, the births in the United Kingdom have fallen off by nearly 6 per 1,000 during the last 20 years ; in 1890 the rate was lower than in any year since 1870, and, for the first time, was less than 30 per 1,000 persons living, as will be seen by the following figures :—

Birth rate in
United
Kingdom.

BIRTH RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1890.

Births per 1,000 of the Population.			Births per 1,000 of the Population.		
1871	...	35·0	1882	...	32·3
1872	...	34·4	1883	...	32·0
1873	...	34·1	1884	...	32 2
1874	...	34·5	1885	...	31·5
1875	...	34·0	1886	...	31·5
1876	...	34·9	1887	...	30·7
1877	...	34·5	1888	...	30·1
1878	...	34·1	1889	...	30·0
1879	...	33·5	1890	...	29·3
1880	...	32·7			—
1881	...	32·5	Mean	...	32·69
					—

559. The following table shows the births and birth rates, together with the estimated mean population in the metropolis, the extra-metropolitan towns, and the country districts of Victoria during 1891; also the average birth rates in the same divisions during the ten years ended with 1890 :—

Birth rates
in town and
country,
1891.

BIRTHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1891.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population, 1891.	Births.		
		Total Number, 1891.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
			1891.	Annual Mean, 1881 to 1890.
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	491,700	18,018	36·64	35·58
Extra-Metropolitan towns	195,940	6,857	35·00	32·79
Country Districts ...	459,290	13,630	29·68	28·18
Total ...	1,146,930	38,505	33·57	31·38

560. The next table shows the number of births per 1,000 of the population of the same three divisions of the colony during each of the last nineteen years :—

Birth rates
in town and
country,
1873 to 1891.

BIRTH RATES IN URBAN DISTRICTS, 1873 TO 1891.

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of the Population.			
	Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Towns.*	Country Districts.*	Total of Victoria.
1873	34·36	40·18	36·32	36·71
1874	32·98	39·81	32·46	34·46
1875	33·63	38·63	31·54	33·94
1876	33·20	37·80	31·61	33·61
1877	33·09	34·51	30·30	32·17
1878	33·67	35·42	29·89	32·36
1879	33·32	35·65	29·63	32·18
1880	31·19	34·21	28·72	30·75
1881	32·42	34·76	28·70	31·24
1882	32·85	31·35	27·46	30·06
1883	33·15	32·53	27·10	30·26
1884	33·81	32·80	27·87	30·93
1885	34·94	31·87	28·12	31·33
1886	34·82	31·34	28·18	31·30
1887	37·24	33·91	28·05	32·50
1888	37·30	32·38	28·49	32·70
1889	38·04	33·57	28·61	33·35
1890	37·71	34·43	28·93	33·60
1891	36·64	35·00	29·68	33·57

Results compared.

561. It will be noticed that in the first two years of the period to which the table refers the birth rate of the country districts was about equal to that of the metropolis, whilst the birth rate of the extra-metropolitan towns was very much higher than either. Since 1874, however, the metropolitan rate has been much above that of the country districts, but until 1882 was still below that of the extra-metropolitan towns. In 1882 and the subsequent years, however, owing to the birth rate of the extra-metropolitan towns and of the country districts having remained tolerably uniform, whilst that of the metropolis has been gradually increasing, the rate in the last-named division was much above that in other urban districts. It will also be noticed that, in 1891, the birth rate in the metropolis was lower than in any previous year since 1886, but in the extra-metropolitan towns it was higher than in any year since 1879, and in the country districts it was higher than in any year since 1878.

Birth rates in metropolitan sub-districts.

562. The mean population, the number of births, and the birth rate during 1891; also the mean annual birth rate during the ten years 1881 to 1890, in the different municipalities, etc., forming the

* The rates for these districts for 1882 and subsequent years have been corrected in accordance with revised estimates of population since last publication.

component parts of the district of Greater Melbourne, are shown in the following table:—

BIRTHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE.

Sub-districts.	Estimated Mean Population, 1891.	Births.		
		Total Number, 1891.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
			1891.	Annual Mean, 1881 to 1890.
Melbourne City	72,252	1,693	23·43	25·39
North Melbourne Town	20,790	867	41·70	40·90
Fitzroy City	32,120	1,088	33·87	34·38
Collingwood City	34,977	1,380	39·46	39·57
Richmond City	38,099	1,537	40·34	38·65
Brunswick Town	21,961	1,004	45·72	44·83
Northcote Town	7,209	325	45·08	39·21
Prahran City	39,620	1,288	32·51	33·51
South Melbourne City	42,770	1,444	33·76	34·83
Port Melbourne Borough	12,977	563	43·38	42·11
St. Kilda City	19,959	538	26·96	25·97
Brighton Town	9,868	316	32·02	31·01
Essendon Town	14,689	595	40·51	33·09
Flemington & Kensington Borough	10,005	441	44·08	39·68
Hawthorn City	19,479	667	34·24	33·23
Kew Borough	7,411	227	30·63	26·98
Footscray City*	18,850	907	48·12	46·01
Williamstown Town	16,037	667	41·59	37·85
Oakleigh Borough	1,241	56	45·12	} 33·66
Remainder of district	45,321	1,658	36·58	
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River	1,965	...	...	...
Total		17,261	35·10	34·09
Hospitals, Asylums, etc.†	4,100	757	1·54‡	1·49‡
Grand total	491,700	18,018	36·64	35·58

NOTE.—It should be specially noted that the births in Public Institutions are eliminated from the individual sub-districts, although included in the total line.

563. It will be observed that during the ten years ended with 1890 the births in four municipalities, viz., North Melbourne, Brunswick, Port Melbourne and Footscray, averaged above 40 per 1,000 of the population; that in five municipalities, viz., Collingwood, Richmond, Northcote, Flemington, and Williamstown, they were between 35 and 40 per 1,000; in seven municipalities, viz., Fitzroy, Prahran, South

Birth rates
in sub-dis-
tricts, 1881
to 1890

* Footscray (Town) was proclaimed a City on the 20th January, 1891.

† The population given is that of all the institutions, but the Women's Hospital is the only one in which births occurred.

‡ Per 1,000 of the population of the whole of Melbourne and Suburbs.

Melbourne, Brighton, Essendon, Hawthorn, and “Remainder of District,” they were between 30 and 35 per 1,000; and that in three municipalities, viz., Melbourne City, St. Kilda, and Kew, they were below 30 per 1,000. The lowest rate was in Melbourne City, viz., 25½ per 1,000.

564. During 1891, the birth rates in all the sub-districts except Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Prahran, and South Melbourne cities, were higher than they were in the ten years ended with 1890, but this was more particularly noticeable in Northcote, Essendon, Flemington, Kew, and Williamstown. The sub-districts with the highest birth rates in 1891 were Footscray, with 48 per 1,000, and Brunswick, Northcote, and Oakleigh with over 45, which were followed by Flemington, Port Melbourne, North Melbourne, Williamstown, Essendon, and Richmond in the order named, in all of which the rates were above 40 per 1,000; those with the lowest rates were Melbourne City and St. Kilda, in which the rates were below 30 per 1,000.

565. In 1891, the birth rate in Melbourne was much lower than that in Brisbane or Perth, but above that in Sydney, Adelaide, Hobart, or Wellington, as is shown in the following table, which gives, for that year, a statement of the estimated population and the number of births, and number per 1,000 of the population, in each of those capital cities:—

BIRTHS IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1891.

Capital Cities.*	Estimated Mean Population.	Births, 1891.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Brisbane	93,657†	3,997	42·68
Perth	8,978	373	41·54
Melbourne	491,700	18,018	36·64
Sydney	392,480	14,008	35·69
Adelaide	131,220	4,547	34·65
Hobart	33,624	1,094	32·54
Wellington	33,374	1,064	31·88

566. The average birth rate in the Australasian capital cities in 1891 was 36·5, that being much higher than the rate in London according to the average of the ten years 1880-89, viz., 33·7, which

* With suburbs. † Census figures.

was somewhat higher than that of England and Wales (32·9) during the same period. The rate in London was thus higher than that in Hobart, or Wellington, but below that in any of the other Australasian cities named in the last table.

567. In the five years ended with 1885 the mean birth rate of the principal towns of Scotland was 33·76; of the large towns, 33·74; and of the small towns, 32·53. All these rates are much below the mean birth rate of the Australasian capital cities or than the birth rate of Melbourne.

Birth rates
in Scotch
towns.

568. By comparing the following statement of the birth rates in British towns during 1887 with the figures in the last column of the last table, it will be found that the birth rate is higher in Brisbane and Perth than in any of those towns; in Melbourne, than in any except Cardiff, Newcastle, Preston, Glasgow and Portsmouth; in Sydney and Adelaide, than in any except those towns and Manchester and Blackburn; in Hobart, than in any except those named and Sunderland, Norwich, Nottingham, Wolverhampton, Sheffield, Leicester, Bolton, and Birkenhead; and in Wellington it was somewhat lower than the average of 28 British towns :—

Birth rates
in British
towns.

BIRTH RATES IN BRITISH TOWNS, 1887.

Births per 1,000 of the Population.			Births per 1,000 of the Population.		
Cardiff ...	...	41·1	28 British Towns ...	...	32·2
Newcastle ...	...	39·1	Salford ...	...	31·9
Preston ...	...	38·5	Birmingham ...	...	31·8
Glasgow ...	...	37·0	London ...	...	31·7
Portsmouth ...	...	36·8	Plymouth ...	...	31·5
Manchester... ..	...	35·9	Oldham ...	...	31·3
Blackburn ..	...	35·8	Liverpool ...	...	31·2
Sunderland... ..	...	34·6	Derby ...	...	30·0
Norwich ...	...	33·9	Bristol ...	...	29·7
Nottingham ...	...	33·3	Edinburgh... ..	...	29·3
Wolverhampton ...	...	33·2	Halifax ...	...	28·4
Sheffield ...	...	32·9	Dublin ...	...	28·0
Leicester ...	...	32·8	Bradford ...	...	27·7
Bolton ...	...	32·5	Huddersfield ...	...	27·7
Birkenhead... ..	...	32·5	Brighton ...	...	25·8

569. Comparing the birth rates in the following Foreign towns (including two in British India) with those in the capital cities of Australasia, it will be found that the birth rates in Brisbane and Perth are above the rate in any of the towns named, except Alexandria; the birth rate in Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide is above that in all but 12, and in Wellington or Hobart above all but 15, of the towns :—

Birth rates
in Foreign
towns.

BIRTH RATES IN FOREIGN TOWNS, 1880.

Births per 1,000 of Population.			Births per 1,000 of Population.		
Alexandria ...	...	42·9	Dresden ...	...	34·5
Madras (1887) ...	...	41·2	Christiania ...	...	33·7
Buda-Pesth ...	...	40·6	Berlin (1889) ...	...	32·8
Hamburg (State) ...	...	39·5	Brussels ...	...	31·2
The Hague ...	...	39·3	New York ...	...	30·4*
Rotterdam ..	...	38·3	Turin ...	...	29·8
Vienna ...	...	38·3	Boston (1883) ...	...	28·3
Munich ...	..	38·2	Paris (1887)...	...	27·2
Rome ...	...	37·3	Venice ...	...	23·9
Copenhagen ...	...	36·8	Geneva ...	...	22·9
Breslau ..	...	36·7	Bombay ...	...	20·0
Amsterdam ...	...	36·6	Baltimore (1889) ...	...	18·7

Birth rates
in Victorian
towns.

570. The following are the birth rates in six Victorian towns during 1891; the rate in the metropolis being, as will be observed, below that in Stawell and Bendigo (Sandhurst), but above that in Castlemaine, Geelong, or Ballarat. The proportions on which the results are based have been calculated back from the population as ascertained by the census of 1891:—

BIRTH RATES IN SIX VICTORIAN TOWNS, 1891.

Births per 1,000 of Population.			Births per 1,000 of Population.		
Stawell ...	...	50·28	Castlemaine ..	...	34·99
Bendigo (Sandhurst) ...	...	37·06	Geelong ...	...	34·24
Melbourne ...	...	36·64	Ballarat ...	...	32·65

Births of
males and
females.

571. The births of males in Victoria during 1891 numbered 19,598, those of females 18,907. These numbers furnish a proportion of 103·66 boys to 100 girls. In 1890, the proportion was 104·19, in 1889 as high as 106·05, and in 1888, 104·33; whilst in the ten years 1881-90, 160,057 births of males and 152,508 births of females were registered, giving a proportion of 104·95 boys to 100 girls.

Births of
males and
females in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

572. In every country in which births are registered, it is found that more boys are born than girls. This was the case in all the Australasian colonies during the period of nineteen years ended with 1891, although not in every one of those years so far as Western Australia and Tasmania are concerned. The following are the numbers of boys per 100 girls born in the respective colonies during each year of the period referred to:—

* The number of births registered in New York would give a proportion of 22·8 per 1,000 of the population, but it is officially stated that the registered births are 25 per cent. below the actual number which take place, so that the correct proportion is as here stated.

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1891.

Year.	Number of Boys to 100 Girls Born.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1873 ...	102·65	104·38	106·13	102·77	109·04	98·44	103·48
1874 ...	103·94	104·31	105·74	103·44	103·25	107·02	106·83
1875 ...	104·95	102·08	104·01	103·85	98·95	109·51	107·80
1876 ...	105·76	102·47	105·26	101·08	106·76	111·48	106·01
1877 ..	104·19	106·34	106·78	102·91	101·32	105·04	104·59
1878 ...	107·19	106·83	103·89	107·14	101·15	105·52	101·57
1879 ...	104·69	105·71	103·36	102·53	117·59	99·11	105·93
1880 ...	104·44	104·99	103·63	110·98	92·37	101·56	104·71
1881 ...	104·99	105·59	106·64	106·48	108·07	107·41	104·90
1882 ...	103·63	103·23	107·55	106·36	110·64	104·81	104·46
1883 ...	105·04	104·89	106·17	103·29	104·64	110·42	105·17
1884 ...	105·98	105·37	102·25	104·40	106·42	103·37	104·28
1885 ...	106·44	104·88	102·50	101·57	108·00	104·36	103·59
1886 ...	104·53	106·35	102·51	104·48	115·90	108·99	104·72
1887 ...	104·39	103·09	105·24	109·70	103·26	106·63	103·35
1888 ...	104·33	103·74	105·05	109·82	107·38	98·71	104·10
1889 ...	106·05	107·66	107·15	105·05	107·28	105·13	106·38
1890 ...	104·19	104·27	102·19	101·56	95·13	105·07	103·43
1891 ...	103·65	106·89	104·12	104·28	110·61	101·99	105·41

573. In the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, the proportion during the five years ended with 1891 was 104·8 male to 100 female infants. In the different colonies, the proportions ranged from 106·1 males per 100 females in South Australia to 103·5 males per 100 females in Tasmania. The following is the order of the colonies in respect to these proportions :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS, 1887 TO 1891.

Boys to 100 Girls.		Boys to 100 Girls.	
South Australia	... 106·08	Victoria	... 104·52
New South Wales	... 105·13	Tasmania	... 103·51
Queensland	... 104·74		
Western Australia	... 104·73	Mean	... 104·75
New Zealand	... 104·53		

574. The proportions of male to female births in the countries included in the following list have been derived from official sources. The averages for the Australasian colonies extend over the ten years 1881 to 1890, and those for the other countries named extend over periods of various lengths :—

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Boys to 100 Girls.			Boys to 100 Girls.		
Greece	...	112·0	Ireland	...	105·6
Roumania	...	111·0	Tasmania	...	105·5
Connecticut	...	110·0	South Australia	...	105·3
Italy	...	107·1	Victoria	...	105·0
Spain	...	107·0	Sweden	...	105·0
Austria	...	106·8	Denmark	...	105·0
Western Australia	...	106·7	Russia in Europe	...	105·0
France	...	106·4	Finland	...	105·0
Switzerland	...	106·3	Vermont	...	105·0
German Empire	...	106·2	Rhode Island	...	105·0
Holland	...	106·1	New South Wales	...	104·9
Norway	...	106·0	Queensland	...	104·7
Servia	...	106·0	New Zealand	...	104·4
Massachusetts	...	106·0	England and Wales	...	104·3
Belgium	...	105·9	Russian Poland	...	104·1
Scotland	...	105·7			

Australasian
and other
countries
compared.

575. It will be observed that the proportion of boys born to girls is in Western Australia below that in 6 countries out of Australasia; whilst the proportion in South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria, is above that in only 8, and in New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand, above that in only 2 of such countries.

Low propor-
tion of boys
born in
England.

576. In England and Wales the proportion of births of boys to those of girls is not only lower than that in any other European country, except Russian Poland (of which the statistics are of doubtful authenticity), but it has for years past had a tendency to diminish. The proportion given in the table (104·3) is for the fifty-three years ended with 1890, but in the ten years ended with that year, it was only 103·8. The Registrar of England states he is unable to offer any explanation of that “curious fact.”*

Twins and
triplets.

577. In 1891, 407 twin births and 3 triple births were registered, as against 353 twin births and 3 triple births in 1890. In the ten years ended with 1890, 2,734 cases of twins and 20 cases of triplets were recorded, the total number of births in the same period having been 312,565. There were thus 309,791 confinements in the ten years, and it follows that one mother in every 113 gave birth to twins, and 1 mother in every 15,490 was delivered of three children at a birth. During the previous decade, 1871 to 1880, 1 mother in every 111, on the average, gave birth to twins, and 1 in every 12,796 was delivered of three children at a birth.

* See 43rd Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xvi.

578. It appears that only three of the Australasian colonies besides Victoria distinguish the double and treble births in their returns. The following are the numbers of such births in each of the four colonies during each of the eight years ended with 1890:—

Twins and triplets in Australasian colonies.

TWINS AND TRIPLETS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1883 TO 1890.

Year.	Victoria.		New South Wales.		Queensland.		New Zealand.	
	Twins.	Triplets.	Twins.	Triplets.	Twins.	Triplets.	Twins.	Triplets.
1883	183	...	287	2	103	...	...	...
1884	239	4	288	4	94	...	188	2
1885	237	1	306	2	115	...	161	1
1886	236	...	330	1	114	1	165	...
1887	285	3	310	1	105	...	185	3
1888	374	3	363	2*	130	1	192	1
1889	381	1	329	1	146	1	152	...
1890	353	3	398	1	154	1	190	2

579. The following figures purport to express the proportions of twins and triplets to the total births in different countries over a series of years; but as they have not in all cases been derived from official sources, they must be taken only for what they may be worth. The countries are arranged in order, according to the proportion of double births said to occur in each:—

Twins and triplets in various countries.

TWINS AND TRIPLETS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.			Per 1,000 Births.		Countries.			Per 1,000 Births.	
			Cases of Twins.	Cases of Triplets.				Cases of Twins.	Cases of Triplets.
Ireland	...	17·6	...		Norway	...	11·8	·15	
Iceland	...	14·2	·33		Scotland	...	11·7	...	
Denmark	...	13·7	·24		England	...	11·2	...	
Sweden	...	13·6	·18		France	...	10·1	·12	
Austria	...	13·4	·18		Belgium	...	9·1	·10	
Germany	...	12·9	·13		Queensland	...	9·1	·012	
Holland	...	12·8	...		New Zealand	...	8·96	·077	
Russia	...	12·1	...		New South Wales	...	8·75	·058	
Switzerland	...	12·0	...		Spain	...	8·4	...	
Italy	...	11·8	·14		Victoria	...	7·85	·053	

NOTE.—Some of the figures in this table have been taken from Mulhall's *Dictionary of Statistics*, page 50.

* Including one case of quadruplets.

Results in
different
countries
compared.

580. In proportion to the total number of births, fewer births of twins appear to occur in Victoria than in any of the other countries named; moreover, all the Australasian colonies stand low on the list. Ireland, it will be observed, stands at the head of the list, whilst England and Scotland have—excepting the Australasian colonies—only three countries below them. There are no records of treble births in Ireland, Holland, Russia, Switzerland, Scotland, England, or Spain, although doubtless some occur in those countries, where it is possible they are included with the twin births.

Illegitimate
births.

581. The illegitimate children born in 1891 numbered 2,064, or 1 to every 19 births registered, which proportion was the same as in the preceding year. In the ten years 1881-90, out of 312,565 infants born, 14,916 were traced as having been born out of wedlock, which numbers furnish a proportion of 1 illegitimate child to every 21 births, as compared with an average during the ten years ended with 1880 of 1 to every 27 births.*

Women
living in
concubi-
nage.

582. It was shown in a previous table † that the legitimate births registered in the last census year (1891) were in the proportion of 297 to every 1,000 married women living at the reproductive period of life; and that the number of married women at the fruitful or child-bearing age living in the colony during that year was 120,700. Assuming that the illegitimate births bear the same proportion to unmarried women, it also follows, from the number of such births in 1891, that, exclusive of public prostitutes (who, as they rarely have children, are omitted from the computation), at least 6,950 single women at the fruitful or child-bearing ages were living in concubinage. If from the total number of women in the colony between the ages of 15 and 45, 265,100, be deducted the number of married women above referred to, viz., 120,700, the difference will give 144,400 as the number of unmarried women and widows at those ages. It therefore follows that 1 out of every 23 of these was living immorally.

Illegitimacy
and concu-
binage,
1873 to
1891.

583. The following table gives a statement of the number of illegitimate births and their proportion to the total number registered; also the estimated number of women living in concubinage, and their

* For many reasons, statistics of illegitimacy generally understate the truth.—See remarks upon the subject in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1877-8, paragraph 259.

† See table following paragraph 548 *ante*.

proportion to the total number of single women at reproductive ages living in Victoria, according to the returns of the last nineteen years :—

ILLEGITIMACY AND CONCUBINAGE, 1873 TO 1891.

Year.	Illegitimate Births.		Women Living in Concubinage (exclusive of Public Prostitutes).	
	Total Number.	Percentage of Total Births.	Estimated Total Number.	Number per 100 Single Women between 15 and 45 Years of Age Living in Victoria.
1873	893	3·18	2,951	4·54
1874	984	3·67	3,251	4·41
1875	779	2·92	2,573	3·36
1876	975	3·64	3,221	4·02
1877	1,010	3·88	3,337	3·85
1878	1,103	4·15	3,644	4·20
1879	1,304	4·86	4,308	4·78
1880	1,254	4·80	4,143	4·39
1881	1,382	5·09	4,551	4·49
1882	1,271	4·75	4,200	3·91
1883	1,292	4·69	4,268	3·72
1884	1,238	4·29	4,090	3·46
1885	1,308	4·36	4,320	3·54
1886	1,465	4·75	4,840	3·87
1887	1,580	4·78	5,214	4·12
1888	1,658	4·81	5,475	4·12
1889	1,809	4·98	5,977	4·28
1890	1,913	5·09	6,320	4·65
1891	2,064	5·36	6,150	4·26
Means	1,331	4·42	4,359	4·11

584. All the Australasian colonies now publish statistics of illegitimacy. According to these, which possibly may not in every case represent the whole truth,* illegitimacy, over a series of years, was most rife in New South Wales, next in Victoria, next in Western Australia, next in Tasmania, next in Queensland, and least of all in South Australia and New Zealand, and in 1890 the same order prevailed, except that the rate in Tasmania was lower than in Queensland. In most of the colonies, so far as figures are available, illegitimacy appears to have a tendency to increase. The following table shows the percentage of illegitimate to the total births in the various colonies, during a series of years :—

Illegitimacy
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

* See footnote to paragraph 581 ante.

ILLEGITIMACY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1872 TO 1890.

Year.			Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.					
			Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1872	...	...	2·99	4·03	2·92	...	...	...
1873	...	...	3·18	4·15	2·71	...	..	1·42
1874	...	...	3·67	4·22	2·76	...	...	1·30
1875	...	...	2·92	4·20	3·43	...	...	1·36
1876	...	...	3·64	4·08	3·21	...	...	2·23
1877	...	...	3·88	4·14	3·64	...	...	2·08
1878	...	...	4·15	4·03	3·68	...	...	2·41
1879	...	...	4·86	4·51	4·31	...	...	2·30
1880	...	...	4·80	4·35	4·31	...	...	2·43
1881	...	...	5·09	4·26	4·20	2·25	...	2·85
1882	...	...	4·75	4·24	4·40	2·25	4·40	2·87
1883	...	...	4·69	4·24	3·66	1·75	3·96	2·78
1884	...	...	4·29	4·40	4·05	2·10	4·46	2·96
1885	...	...	4·36	4·60	4·08	2·42	4·55	3·20
1886	...	...	4·75	4·65	3·97	2·38	4·13	3·12
1887	...	...	4·78	4·59	4·49	2·49	3·40	3·22
1888	...	...	4·81	5·08	4·13	2·67	3·62	3·05
1889	...	...	4·98	5·33	4·68	2·47	4·01	3·32
1890	...	...	5·09	5·26	4·85	2·50	4·05	3·30
Means	...	...	4·30	4·44	3·87	2·33	4·06	2·57

NOTE.—In Western Australia in 1887, the proportion was 4·36, and in 1888, 3·95; but the proportions for 1889 and 1890 do not appear to have been published.

Illegitimacy
in United
Kingdom.

585. Illegitimacy in England and Wales appears to be commoner than, and in Scotland twice as rife as, it is in any of the Australasian colonies named, except Victoria and New South Wales. In Ireland, on the other hand, it seems to be less prevalent than in any of those colonies except South Australia or New Zealand. This will be observed by comparing the following table with the last one :—

ILLEGITIMACY IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, 1871 TO 1890.

Period.			Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children born.		
			England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1871-80	...	...	5·0	8·7	2·4
1881-85	...	...	4·8	8·2	2·7
1886	...	...	4·7	8·2	2·7
1887	...	...	4·8	8·3	2·8
1888	...	...	4·6	8·1	2·9
1889	...	...	4·6	8·0	2·8
1890	...	...	4·4	...	2·7

586. The following figures, taken from various sources, show Illegitimacy
in various
countries. certain countries arranged in order according to the extent of illegitimacy prevailing in each, the proportion of illegitimate births being also shown :—

ILLEGITIMACY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.	Country.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.
Austria ...	12·9	Switzerland ...	4·6
Denmark ...	11·2	New South Wales ...	4·4
Sweden ...	10·2	Victoria ...	4·3
Germany (1889) ...	9·3	Western Australia ...	4·2
Belgium (1888-9) ...	8·7	Tasmania ...	4·1
Scotland ...	8·2	Queensland ...	3·9
Norway (1882-6) ...	8·1	Holland (1884-8) ...	3·2
France ...	8·1	Russia ...	3·1
Italy ...	6·8	Ireland ...	2·7
Portugal ...	5·6	New Zealand... ..	2·6
Spain ...	5·5	South Australia ...	2·3
England ...	4·7	Greece ...	1·6

587. According to the figures, more illegitimacy prevails in Austria, Denmark, and Sweden, and less in Greece than in any other countries. Position of
Victoria in
respect to
illegiti-
macy. In Victoria, illegitimacy appears to be less prevalent than in fourteen, and more so than in nine of the countries.

588. It will be readily supposed that a larger proportion of Illegitimacy
in town and
country. illegitimacy prevails in Melbourne and suburbs than in any other district of Victoria, and that the proportion in the country districts is the smallest of all. In 1891, in the metropolitan district about 1 birth in 13, in the extra-metropolitan towns 1 birth in 21, but in country districts only one birth in 36 was registered as illegitimate. In the previous year the proportions were 1 in 14, 1 in 23, and 1 in 41 respectively.

589. By the following figures, which, with the exception of those Illegitimacy
in large
cities. for Melbourne, have been taken from the annual report for 1886 of the Statistical Department of the Argentine Republic,* it would appear that illegitimacy is less rife in the capital of this colony than in any of the foreign cities named :—

* *Procedimientos del Departamento Nacional de Estadística*, 1886, page 87. Buenos Aires 1887.

ILLEGITIMACY OF LARGE CITIES.

Illegitimate Births to every 1,000 Children Born.			Illegitimate Births to every 1,000 Children Born.		
Vienna	...	449	Liège	...	174
Prague	...	439	Christiana	...	162
Munich	...	439	Stuttgart	...	160
Stockholm	...	396	Berlin	...	154
Moscow	...	300	Ghent	...	144
Buda-Pesth	...	299	Hamburg	...	138
Copenhagen	...	279	Frankfort	...	132
Paris	...	268	Turin	...	132
St. Petersburg	...	236	Antwerp	...	129
Trieste	...	211	Cologne	...	124
Leipsic	...	211	Palermo	...	101
Dresden	...	208	The Hague	...	90
Milan	...	204	Naples	...	89
Rome	...	194	Rotterdam	...	76
Venice	...	189	Buenos Aires...	...	74
Breslau	...	186			
Bucharest	...	175	Melbourne	...	69

Children to a marriage in Victoria. 590. One method* of determining the fecundity of women is to find the average number of children born to a marriage, which may be ascertained approximately by dividing the legitimate births in any year by the number of marriages in the preceding year. The following is the result of such a calculation for Victoria during the eighteen years ended with 1891:—

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE, 1874 TO 1891.

Year.	Legitimate Births.	Marriages in Year prior to that named in first Column.	Average Number of Children to a Marriage.
1874	25,816	4,974	5·19
1875	25,941	4,925	5·27
1876	25,794	4,985	5·17
1877	25,000	4,949	5·05
1878	25,478	5,103	4·99
1879	25,535	5,092	5·01
1880	24,894	4,986	4·99
1881	25,763	5,286	4·87
1882	25,476	5,896	4·32
1883	26,249	6,309	4·16
1884	27,612	6,771	4·08
1885	28,667	7,218	3·97
1886	29,359	7,395	3·97
1887	31,463	7,737	4·07
1888	32,845	7,768	4·23
1889	34,550	8,946	3·86
1890	35,665	9,194	3·88
1891	36,441	9,187	3·97
Sums and Mean ...	512,548	116,721	4·39

* For another method, based on the proportion of legitimate births to married women, and a comparison of the results for the various Australasian Colonies for 1881, see last issue of this work, Vol. I., paragraph 523.

591. The figures show a steady diminution in the proportion of children born, amounting—notwithstanding a slight revival in 1887 and 1888—in the eighteen years to a child and a quarter per marriage, or five children to every four marriages. It is evident that if the births increased with the marriages as they should do, the proportions would remain steady; but this is shown not to be the case. There are, however, many matters affecting the birth rates of infants respecting which it is not possible to obtain precise information. The falling off shown by the figures in the last column of the table is a result which, although perhaps it cannot be proved, may be conjectured to be owing to the increasing desire on the part of married women to evade the cares of maternity, and the steps taken by them—often, no doubt, with the concurrence of their husbands—to prevent its occurrence.

Decrease in children to a marriage in Victoria.

592. According to this mode of reckoning, it would appear that there are, upon the average, fewer children to a marriage in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian colonies. The following are the proportions in each colony extending over a series of years:—

Children to a marriage in Australasian colonies.

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1880 TO 1890.

Year.	Average Number of Children to a Marriage.					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1880 ...	4.99	5.00	4.89	4.61	...	5.54
1881 ...	4.87	5.48	5.09	4.57	...	5.72
1882 ...	4.32	4.53	4.78	4.59	4.51	5.63
1883 ...	4.16	4.31	4.68	4.34	4.22	5.18
1884 ...	4.08	4.38	4.28	4.57	3.91	5.33
1885 ...	3.97	4.68	4.39	4.60	4.62	5.18
1886 ...	3.97	4.54	4.25	4.46	4.21	4.90
1887 ...	4.07	4.55	4.63	5.34	4.64	5.31
1888 ..	4.23	4.82	4.69	5.17	4.90	5.14
1889 ...	3.86	4.50	4.22	4.83	4.80	4.93
1890 ...	3.88	4.90	4.69	4.90	4.78	4.87
Means	4.22	4.70	4.60	4.73	4.51	5.25

NOTE.—In Western Australia, the proportion in 1887 was 5.03, and in 1888, 4.61; mean of the two years 4.82.

593. It seems that in all the colonies except Tasmania and South Australia there is a tendency for the average number of children to a marriage to decrease in numbers, the proportions in the later years not having been so high as in the earlier years shown in the table. In 1890, however the proportions were above the average in all the colonies named in the table except Victoria and New Zealand.

Decrease in children to a marriage in each colony.

Children to
a marriage
in various
countries.

594. The following statement of the average number of children born to a marriage in certain countries has been derived from various sources. The figures are generally for a series of years. The country having the highest average is placed first in order, and the remainder in succession :—

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Children to each Marriage.			Children to each Marriage.		
Ireland	...	5·46	Scotland	...	4·43
New Zealand	...	5·25	Holland	...	4·34
Western Australia	...	4·82	Victoria	..	4·22
South Australia	...	4·73	Belgium	...	4·21
New South Wales	...	4·70	England	...	4·16
Queensland	...	4·60	Sweden	...	4·01
Italy	...	4·56	Denmark	...	3·55
Tasmania	...	4·51	France	...	2·98

Position of
Victoria in
reference
to births to
a marriage.

595. Ireland is at the head of the list, but it may be questioned whether the high proportion prevailing there does not in some degree result from the fact that the registration of marriages* is more defective than that of births. Ireland is closely followed by five Australasian colonies, after which comes Italy, and then Tasmania. Ireland, Italy, Scotland, and Holland are the only countries out of Australasia which stand above Victoria.

Births in
each
quarter.

596. According to the registrations, births in Victoria are always most numerous in the winter quarter, and next so in the autumn quarter. The proportion of births in the spring and summer quarters varies in different years, the advantage being generally in favour of the former. The following are the numbers and percentage for 1891, and the percentages for two previous decennial periods :—

BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1891.		Percentage in Ten Years—	
		Number of Births.	Percentage.	1881 to 1890.	1871 to 1880.
Summer	March ...	8,292	21·53	23·63	23·74
Autumn	June ...	10,309	26·77	25·49	25·10
Winter	September ...	10,428	27·04	26·73	27·15
Spring	December ...	9,476	24·66	24·15	24·01
	Year ...	38,505	100·00	100·00	100·00

* See footnote (¶) to table following paragraph 497 ante.

597. In the following table the average proportion of births occurring in each quarter in Victoria during a series of years is compared with that proportion in the opposite, and consequently (so far as seasons are concerned) corresponding, quarter in certain countries of the northern hemisphere. The figures for such countries have been taken from Mr. Mulhall's work* :—

Births in each quarter in various countries.

PERCENTAGE OF BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Quarter ending on the last day of—			
	March in Victoria, September in the other Countries (Summer)	June in Victoria, December in the other Countries (Autumn).	September in Victoria, March in the other Countries (Winter).	December in Victoria, June in the other Countries (Spring).
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Victoria (1881-90)	23·6	25·5	26·7	24·2
England ...	24·0	23·8	26·2	26·0
France ...	24·0	24·1	27·0	24·9
Germany ...	25·0	24·9	25·9	24·2
Sweden ...	23·7	25·7	26·8	23·8
Italy ...	23·7	24·7	27·5	24·1
Russia ...	24·7	23·7	25·6	26·0

598. It appears that in most countries the largest number of births take place in what may be called the winter quarter (ending September in Victoria, March in the other countries named), the exception being Russia, in which most births occur in the spring quarter. Fewest births occur in what may be called the summer quarter (ending March in Victoria, September in the other countries named), except in Germany, where the proportion in the spring quarter is the smallest, and in England and Russia, where it is the smallest in the autumn quarter.

Quarters in which most and fewest births occur.

599. The deaths registered in 1891 numbered 18,631, as against 18,012 in 1890. The increase in the year under notice was thus 619, or 3½ per cent.

Deaths, 1891.

600. In 1889 for the first time, the deaths exceeded 19,000, and although those in 1891 did not reach that number, they were more numerous than those in any other previous year. In 1887 and 1888 they did not much exceed 16,000 ; in 1886 they numbered less than 15,000, but in only one prior year, viz., 1875, did they reach that

Deaths, 1891, and former years.

* Dictionary of Statistics, page 49.

number.* The high mortality in the last-named year, in which 15,287 deaths were recorded, was due to the prevalence of measles and scarlatina in an epidemic form.

Excess of
births over
deaths.

601. The births in 1891 exceeded the deaths by 19,874 or 107 per cent., the corresponding proportion being 109 per cent. in the previous year. The proportion in 1891 was exceeded in all but eight of the previous twenty-five years. In the ten years ended with 1890 the proportion averaged 107 per cent.; and in the ten years ended with 1880 it averaged 119 per cent.; whilst during the whole period of twenty-six years ended with 1891 the average was 116 per cent. The following were the births and deaths in each of those twenty-six years, and the excess of the former over the latter:—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, 1866 TO 1891.

Year.		Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	
				Numerical.	Centesimal.
					Per Cent.
1866	...	25,010	12,286	12,724	104
1867	...	25,608	11,733	13,875	118
1868	...	27,243	10,067	17,176	171
1869	...	26,040	10,630	15,410	145
1870	...	27,151	10,420	16,731	161
1871	...	27,382	9,918	17,464	176
1872	...	27,361	10,831	16,530	153
1873	...	28,100	11,501	16,599	144
1874	...	26,800	12,222	14,578	119
1875	...	26,720	15,287	11,433	75
1876	...	26,769	13,561	13,208	97
1877	...	26,010	12,776	13,234	104
1878	...	26,581	12,702	13,879	109
1879	...	26,839	12,120	14,719	121
1880	...	26,148	11,652	14,496	124
1881	...	27,145	12,302	14,843	121
1882	...	26,747	13,634	13,113	96
1883	...	27,541	13,006	14,535	112
1884	...	28,850	13,505	15,345	114
1885	...	29,975	14,364	15,611	109
1886	...	30,824	14,952	15,872	106
1887	...	33,043	16,005	17,038	106
1888	...	34,503	16,287	18,216	112
1889	...	36,359	19,392	16,967	88
1890	...	37,578	18,012	19,566	109
1891	...	38,505	18,631	19,874	107
Total in 26 years		750,832	347,796	403,036	116

Years in
which
births
doubled
deaths.

602. It will be noticed that the births more than doubled the deaths in all the years except 1875, 1876, 1882, and 1889.

* For the number of deaths during each year since the first settlement of Port Phillip, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) in the second volume.

603. Of the Australasian colonies, New Zealand is the one in which the births almost invariably exceed the deaths by the highest proportion, although an exception to this rule took place in 1891, when the proportion was highest in Queensland. This is due to the low death rate prevailing in that colony, resulting no doubt from the salubrity of the climate of New Zealand, but still more so from the circumstance of the population being spread over the country or dispersed throughout a number of small towns, instead of being to a great extent crowded into a few large cities, as is too much the case in the other colonies. The position of Victoria in regard to the proportionate increase of births over deaths, although higher than that in most countries, is below that in any of the other colonies of the group. The following table shows the percentage of excess of births over deaths in each of the Australasian colonies during the respective years 1882 to 1891, both inclusive. The colonies are arranged in order, that with the highest mean percentage being placed first, and that with the lowest last:—

Excess of
births over
deaths in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Excess per cent. of Births over Deaths.										Mean of 10 years.
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	
New Zealand ...	233	217	246	224	215	212	231	220	205	180	218
South Australia ...	147	152	147	202	164	175	180	195	164	155	168
New South Wales ...	132	155	139	129	149	177	168	151	174	142	152
Queensland ...	99	96	56	87	126	162	153	135	173	185	128
Tasmania ...	112	101	130	128	134	119	135	127	127	122	124
Western Australia .	153	89	55	100	82	122	126	161	189	106	118
Victoria ...	96	112	114	109	106	106	112	88	109	107	106

604. In 1891 the percentage of excess of births over deaths in Melbourne was below that in any of the Australasian capital cities except Perth and Hobart, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Excess of
births over
deaths in
Austral-
asian
capitals.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1891.

Per cent.			Per cent.		
1. Brisbane	...	205	5. Melbourne	...	92
2. Wellington	...	122	6. Perth	...	54
3. Sydney	...	118	7. Hobart	...	34
4. Adelaide	...	104			

605. The following table shows the percentage of excess of births over deaths in certain European countries during each of the five years ended with 1890. The countries are arranged in order according to the means of the quinquennial period shown in the last column, the country with the highest mean being placed first, and the rest in succession:—

Excess of
births over
deaths in
European
countries.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES,
1886 TO 1890.

Countries.	Excess per cent. of Births over Deaths.					
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Mean of 5 years.
Norway	92	92	82	71	69	81
Sweden	79	84	80	73	...	79*
Denmark	79	75	61	68	60	69
Scotland	74	67	73	68	54	67
England and Wales ...	69	67	72	71	55	67
The Netherlands ...	58	71	66	65	60	64
Prussia	45	58	64	60	52	56
German Empire ...	42	53	54	54	46	50
Belgium	40	52	45	48	40	45
Italy	29	38	36	50	36	38
Hungary	41	31	37	...	...	36†
Switzerland	34	38	39	36	27	35
Austria	29	32	30	39	25	31
Ireland	30	27	28	30	23	28
France	6	7	5	11	-5‡	5

Excess of
births over
deaths in
Australia
and else-
where.

606. It will be observed that deaths bear a much larger proportion to births in all the countries named than they do in any of the Australasian colonies, part of which difference is probably due to the Australian climate being more healthy and the circumstances of the colonies more favourable to longevity, and part to the fact that the countries named contain a larger proportion than the colonies of the young and the very old. In not one of those countries did the births double the deaths in any year of the period. On the other hand, in the Australasian colonies, it is the exception for the births not to double the deaths, and in one of them (New Zealand) it is the rare exception for the births not to be three times as numerous as the deaths.§ It will, moreover, be noticed that the deaths exceeded the births in France in 1890.

Natural
increase of
population

607. During the ten years 1882-1891, the population of Victoria increased at the average rate of 1·66 per cent. by excess of births over deaths, at which rate, irrespective of immigration, the population would double itself in 42 years. The rates varied from a minimum of 1·49 in 1882 to a maximum of 1·77 in 1890, as will be seen by the following figures:—

INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS,
1882 TO 1891.

	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
1882 ...	1·49	1886 ...	1·64	1890 ...	1·77
1883 ...	1·62	1887 ...	1·70	1891 ...	1·76
1884 ...	1·67	1888 ...	1·76		
1885 ...	1·65	1889 ...	1·58	Mean ...	1·66

* Mean of 4 years.
† Mean of 3 years.

‡ Excess of deaths over births.
§ See paragraph 603 ante.

608. Comparing the mean of the ten years ended with 1890 with similar means for the other Australasian colonies during the same period the figures are as follow :—

Natural
increase in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

MEAN ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881-1890.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1. New Zealand	... 2·34	5. Tasmania	... 1·92
2. South Australia	... 2·26	6. Western Australia	... 1·91
3. New South Wales	... 2·23	7. Victoria	... 1·64
4. Queensland	... 2·06		

609. Sir Rawson W. Rawson, in his opening address delivered by him as President of the Statistical Society of London in 1885, gave the following as the mean annual rates of increase by excess of births over deaths in various countries, the averages extending generally over the nineteen years ended with 1883. The countries have here been arranged in order according to the rate of increase shown in each country :—

Natural
increase in
various
countries.

MEAN ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Servia	... 1·69	Ireland	... ·86
Poland (Russian)	... 1·51	Finland	... ·85
England and Wales	... 1·37	Alsace-Lorraine	... ·80
Russia in Europe	... 1·37	Italy	... ·77
Norway	... 1·36	Greece	... ·76
Saxony	... 1·34	Connecticut	... ·76
Scotland	... 1·33	Austria	... ·74
German Empire	... 1·24	Switzerland	... ·71
Prussia	... 1·23	Rhode Island	... ·69
Thuringia	... 1·19	Vermont	... ·67
Denmark	... 1·16	Croatia and Slavonia	... ·66
Sweden	... 1·13	Massachusetts	... ·65
Holland	... 1·13	Spain	... ·48
Württemberg	... 1·11	Hungary	... ·48
Baden	... 1·05	Roumania	... ·32
Belgium	... ·91	France	... ·16
Bavaria	... ·89		

610. According to the figures, the rate of natural increase (excess of births over deaths) is a fraction higher in Servia than in Victoria, but with this exception, the rate in every one of the Australasian colonies is higher than in any of the countries named. It will be noticed that England and Wales stands near the head of the list, Scotland lower, and Ireland very much lower, also that in France the rate of natural increase is much below that in any other country.

Results in
various
countries
compared.

611. In Victoria, deaths of males in 1891 numbered 10,666, and deaths of females, 7,965. These numbers furnish a proportion of

Deaths of
males and
females.

nearly 75 females to every 100 males, as against a proportion of 74 females to every 100 males in the ten years 1882-91, and of 75 to every 100 in the ten years 1872-81. Females in the total population were in the proportion of 90 to every 100 males during 1891 and the last decennial period, and 88 during the preceding decennium; therefore at each period more males and fewer females died than their relative numbers in the population might have given reason to expect.

612. The following table shows the estimated mean population of either sex, the number of deaths of either sex, and the death rate of males and females, and of both sexes, during each of the last thirty-one years :—

Annual
death rate.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE, 1861 TO 1891.

Year.	Estimated Mean Population.*		Number of Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 of the Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.*
1861 ...	324,988	214,836	6,124	4,398	18·84	20·47	19·49
1862 ...	322,916	225,164	5,900	4,180	18·27	18·56	18·39
1863 ...	325,680	237,280	5,646	3,856	17·34	16·25	16·88
1864 ...	335,272	251,178	5,202	3,685	15·51	14·67	15·15
1865 ...	347,083	264,135	6,158	4,303	17·74	16·29	17·11
1866 ...	353,941	275,097	7,016	5,270	19·82	19·16	19·53
1867 ...	359,642	284,634	6,613	5,120	18·39	17·99	18·21
1868 ...	367,752	295,340	5,865	4,202	15·95	14·23	15·18
1869 ...	379,396	307,806	6,221	4,409	16·40	14·32	15·47
1870 ...	392,159	321,036	6,114	4,306	15·59	13·41	14·61
1871 ...	403,319	333,686	5,845	4,073	14·49	12·21	13·46
1872 ...	409,081	344,117	6,308	4,523	15·42	13·14	14·38
1873 ...	412,597	352,914	6,565	4,936	15·91	13·99	15·02
1874 ...	416,725	360,931	6,994	5,228	16·78	14·48	15·72
1875 ...	419,779	367,558	8,563	6,724	20·40	18·29	19·42
1876 ...	422,931	373,627	7,716	5,845	18·24	15·64	17·02
1877 ...	427,727	380,878	7,345	5,431	17·17	14·26	15·80
1878 ...	433,153	388,313	7,179	5,523	16·57	14·22	15·46
1879 ...	438,563	395,467	7,033	5,087	16·04	12·86	14·53
1880 ...	446,445	403,898	6,610	5,042	14·81	12·48	13·70
1881 ..	456,107	412,835	7,024	5,278	15·40	12·78	14·16
1882 ...	467,130	422,590	7,900	5,734	16·91	13·57	15·32
1883 ...	478,010	432,120	7,410	5,596	15·50	12·95	14·29
1884 ...	490,460	442,170	7,675	5,830	15·65	13·21	14·48
1885 ...	504,000	452,880	8,300	6,064	16·47	13·39	15·01
1886 ...	519,970	464,890	8,575	6,377	16·49	13·72	15·18
1887 ...	537,920	478,830	9,213	6,792	17·13	14·19	15·74
1888 ...	558,700	496,280	9,385	6,902	16·80	13·90	15·44
1889 ...	576,520	513,830	11,064	8,328	19·19	16·21	17·78
1890 ...	589,310	529,190	10,369	7,643	17·60	14·44	16·10
1891 ...	600,860	546,070	10,666	7,965	17·75	14·59	16·24
Average of thirty-one years ..					16·90	14·59	15·83

NOTE.—In 1861, 1866, and 1875, and to a certain extent in the preceding and in the succeeding years, the death rate was swelled by epidemics of measles and scarlatina.

* The total mean population and the total deaths in each year may be obtained by taking the sum of the figures in the male and female columns.

613. It will be noticed that in all the years, except 1861 and 1862, death bore more hardly upon males than upon females. The figures in the lowest line of the table show that, over a period of thirty-one years, the death of males per 1,000 of the same sex living exceeded by $2\frac{1}{3}$ the deaths of females per 1,000 of that sex living.

Male and female death rate compared.

614. In countries in which the climate is healthy, hygiene properly attended to, and the population in a normal condition as regards age, the ordinary mortality incident to human nature would probably cause the death rate to be in the proportion of about 17 per 1,000 persons living. It should, however, be borne in mind that these conditions rarely prevail in newly settled countries, and consequently the death rates based merely upon the total population, in common with birth and marriage rates, calculated upon a like basis, are not fair tests of the state of a community. If the proportion of very young or old people is high, the death rate will also be high; but if, on the other hand, the number of persons at the middle ages is excessive, the death rate will be low. It will be remarked that the mortality exceeded 17 per 1,000 eight times in the thirty-one years named in the table, but over the whole period it has averaged less than 16 per 1,000. In the last fifteen years it has only thrice been so high as 16 per 1,000, whilst in five of those years it was below 15 per 1,000, in one being even below 14 per 1,000.

Normal death rate.

615. In 1871 the death rate of both males and females was the lowest recorded during the whole period of thirty-one years, after which and the death rate in 1880, the next lowest rate was in 1881; it thus happened that those two successive census years, viz., 1871 and 1881, were years of exceptionally low mortality. Such a circumstance occurring at two successive census periods is apt to mislead those who attempt, without due allowance, to base conclusions upon the relation which exists between the number of deaths and the population of the colony, as derived from the results of the census years alone.

Low mortality in census years 1871 and 1881.

616. In 1891, the death rate of both males and females was considerably lower than in 1889, but slightly higher than in 1890, and much higher than in any other year since 1876. Taking the total of the two sexes, the death rate in 1891 was slightly higher than in 1890, and not quite $\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000 above the average of the whole period; it was exceeded in 9 of the previous 30 years.

Death rate 1891 and previous years.

617. The proportion which the deaths that occurred in each Australasian colony bore to the total population of that colony during each of the twenty-seven years from 1865 to 1891 will be found in the following table:—

Death rates in Australasian colonies.

DEATH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1891.*

Year.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1865 ...	16·97	16·49	21·42	14·30	...	13·40	15·13
1866 ...	19·37	17·57	25·67	17·20	...	13·79	12·86
1867 ...	18·06	19·76	17·80	17·48	...	14·48	12·78
1868 ...	15·00	15·92	17·36	14·41	...	14·70	11·94
1869 ...	15·47	14·17	16·20	12·37	...	13·20	11·73
1870 ...	14·61	13·38	14·59	13·94	...	13·88	11·13
1871 ...	13·46	12·61	14·83	12·87	...	13·38	10·13
1872 ...	14·38	14·18	14·97	15·33	14·02	13·79	11·68
1873 ...	15·02	13·98	16·06	13·48	16·24	14·52	12·67
1874 ...	15·72	15·33	17·98	17·05	18·74	16·21	13·05
1875 ...	19·42	18·42	23·80	19·45	17·88	20·00	15·92
1876 ...	17·02	18·53	18·82	16·28	14·18	16·54	12·66
1877 ...	15·80	15·69	17·29	13·99	15·70	19·17	11·47
1878 ...	15·46	16·36	20·41	15·44	14·07	15·66	11·01
1879 ...	14·53	14·76	14·97	14·09	14·46	15·18	12·46
1880 ...	13·70	15·47	13·59	14·85	13·24	16·12	11·46
1881 ...	14·16	15·17	15·02	14·49	13·80	14·77	11·13
1882 ...	15·32	16·05	17·99	15·15	14·16	15·95	11·19
1883 ...	14·29	14·61	18·82	14·83	17·93	17·36	11·45
1884 ...	14·48	16·10	22·97	15·52	21·87	15·88	10·39
1885 ...	15·21	16·48	20·19	12·73	17·61	15·89	10·74
1886 ...	15·01	15·05	17·05	13·60	21·67	15·15	10·54
1887 ...	15·74	13·38	14·91	12·68	16·83	16·15	10·29
1888 ...	15·44	13·91	15·31	12·04	15·91	14·84	9·43
1889 ...	17·78	13·87	16·39	11·16	14·19	14·96	9·44
1890 ...	16·10	12·90	14·61	12·40	12·00	14·74	9·66
1891 ...	16·24	14·24	12·77	13·26	16·96	15·00	10·35
Means ...	15·69	15·35	17·48	14·46	16·07	15·36	11·58

618. In the twenty-seven years over which the observations extend, the normal death rate of 17 per 1,000 persons living was reached in Queensland fourteen times, in Victoria five times, in New South Wales and South Australia four times, in Tasmania three times, and in New Zealand not at all. In the last twenty of those years it was reached six times in Western Australia. Queensland is the only one of the colonies in which, over a series of years, the death rate has exceeded 17 per 1,000.†

* The rates for all the colonies, except Victoria (which had previously been corrected) and Western Australia, have been amended since last publication in accordance with revised estimates of population based on the results of the census of 1891. For the number of deaths in the various colonies during the last nineteen of the years named, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) in the second volume.

† For remarks on the coincidence of fluctuations in the death rates of the different colonies, see last issue of this work, Volume I., paragraph 551.

619. According to the average of a series of years, the death rate of Queensland was much higher, and that of New Zealand much lower, than that of any of the other colonies; next to Queensland in this respect stands Western Australia, and then follow—with death rates differing but slightly from one another—Victoria, Tasmania, and New South Wales; whilst the average rate in South Australia is lower than that in any except New Zealand. In 1891, the death rate of Victoria was considerably higher than that of any of the other colonies except Western Australia. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective death rates; the colony with the highest rate being placed first, and that with the lowest last:—

Order of colonies in respect to death rates.

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DEATH RATES.

Order in 1891.	Order over a Series of Years.
1. Western Australia.	1. Queensland.
2. Victoria.	2. Western Australia.
3. Tasmania.	3. Victoria.
4. New South Wales.	4. Tasmania.
5. South Australia.	5. New South Wales.
6. Queensland.	6. South Australia.
7. New Zealand.	7. New Zealand.

620. The death rate of the colonies situated upon the continent of Australia taken in combination, and the death rate of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, are shown in the following table for the nineteen years ended with 1891:—

Death rate in Australia and Australasia.

DEATH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1891*.

Year.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.		Year.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.		Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	14·43	14·20	1883	15·05	14·50
1874	15·73	15·36	1884	16·35	15·30
1875	19·08	18·63	1885	15·98	15·02
1876	17·12	16·37	1886	15·27	14·44
1877	15·23	14·77	1887	14·43	13·78
1878	15·72	14·94	1888	14·49	13·64
1879	14·06	13·84	1889	15·39	14·37
1880	14·47	14·01	1890	14·25	13·51
1881	14·62	14·01	1891	14·75	14·04
1882	15·82	15·01	Means	15·38	14·72

* Since last publication of this work, the rates for 1881 and subsequent years have been corrected in accordance with the results of the census of 1891.

Normal
death rate
in Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

621. It will be noticed that in 1875 and 1876 the mortality on the Australian continent exceeded 17 per 1,000, but in no other years; also that it exceeded that rate upon the continent combined with the colonies of Tasmania and New Zealand only in 1875. It will further be noticed that in 1891 the rate for the continent, as well as that for the whole of Australasia, was higher than in 1890, but about $\frac{2}{3}$ per 1,000 below the average of the last nineteen years.

Death rates
in certain
British
possessions.

622. The following table shows the death rates in as many British colonies outside Australasia as the particulars are available for. In many cases the average extends only over a short period, and in few, if any, of the colonies are the conditions affecting the duration of human life similar to those prevailing in the Australasian group:—

DEATH RATES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Colonies.	Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
Gibraltar	1888-9	21·8
Malta	1886	27·0
British India	1880-88	24·9
Ceylon	1886-8	24·8
Straits Settlements	1888-9	30·4
Hong Kong	1879-86	26·6
Mauritius	1886-8	31·4
Seychelles	1886	20·1
St. Helena	1871-5	13·2
Gambia	1882	51·5
Sierra Leone	1887-9	18·3
Nova Scotia	1871-5	12·1
Bermudas	1875-89	24·0
British Guiana	1871-83	33·7
West Indies—		
Bahamas... ..	1888-9	22·8
Jamaica	1883-7	22·9
St. Lucia... ..	1869-84	25·3
St. Vincent	1886-9	21·2*
Barbados	1886	25·7
Grenada	1888-9	23·9*
Tobago	1886	21·0
Antigua	1883-4	39·5
Montserrat	1883-6	20·4
Dominica	1882-3	17·3
Trinidad	1881-90	27·8*

* Inclusive, it is believed, of still-births, which are recorded as deaths.

623. In all the European countries of which the information is at hand, except Sweden and Norway, the mean annual death rates are higher than in Queensland, and much higher than in any of the other Australasian colonies. Moreover, in all, with the exception of Norway and Sweden, the mean rate is above 17 per 1,000, and, with the same exceptions, in not one of those countries did the rate during any of the years named ever fall as low as 17 per 1,000; whilst in Hungary, on the other hand, the average rate amounts to nearly twice that proportion. In the following table, the countries are arranged in the order of their mean death rates, as shown in the last column :—

Death rates
in European
countries.

DEATH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1886 TO 1890.

Countries.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.					
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Mean of Five Years.
Hungary ...	31·4	33·5	31·7	...	...	32·2*
Austria ...	29·4	28·8	29·2	27·3	29·4	28·8
Italy ...	28·7	28·0	27·6	25·6	26·4	27·3
German Empire ...	26·2	24·2	23·7	23·7	24·4	24·4
Prussia ...	26·1	23·8	22·8	23·2	24·0	24·0
France ...	22·5	22·0	21·8	20·5	22·8	21·9
Holland ...	21·8	19·7	20·4	20·1	20·5	20·5
Switzerland ...	20·7	20·2	19·9	20·3	20·9	20·4
Belgium ...	21·1	19·3	20·1	19·1	20·6	20·0
England and Wales ...	19·5	19·1	18·1	18·2	19·5	18·9
Scotland ...	18·9	19·0	18·0	18·4	19·7	18·8
Denmark ...	18·2	18·3	19·7	18·6	19·0	18·8
Ireland ...	17·8	18·2	17·9	17·4	18·2	17·9
Norway ...	16·1	16·0	16·9	17·4	17·8	16·8
Sweden ...	16·6	16·1	16·0	16·0	...	16·2†

624. According to the reports of the Registrars-General of England and Scotland, the death rate of the latter country approximates very closely to that of the former, but in Ireland it is somewhat lower than in the other two countries.‡ From the figures for the United Kingdom during each of the twenty years ended with 1890, it will be noticed that the death rate in 1890, although about $\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000 below the average, was higher than in any previous year since 1880, except 1883 :—

Death rate
in United
Kingdom.

* Mean of three years.

† Mean of four years.

‡ Formerly the registrations in Ireland were admitted to be defective; but the Registrar-General of that country states that in recent years much improvement has taken place—especially since the passing of certain Acts of Parliament in the years 1878-80; and he has reason to believe that, in the more recent years, but few deaths escaped registration.

DEATH RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1890.

			Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.				Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
1871	...	...	22·6	1882	...	...	19·3
1872	...	...	20·9	1883	...	...	19·6
1873	...	...	20·8	1884	...	...	19·3
1874	...	...	21·6	1885	...	...	19·1
1875	...	...	22·2	1886	...	...	19·2
1876	...	...	20·5	1887	...	...	19·0
1877	...	...	20·0	1888	...	...	18·1
1878	...	...	21·2	1889	...	...	18·1
1879	...	...	20·5	1890	...	...	19·4
1880	...	...	20·4				
1881	...	...	18·7	Mean			20·0

Death rates
in town and
country,
1891.

625. In every country the death rate is higher in towns than it is in extra urban districts. This circumstance, although no doubt partly attributable to the superior healthfulness and immunity from contagion prevailing in the latter, is also to a great extent due to the fact that hospitals and charitable institutions, which are frequented by patients from the country as well as by town residents, are generally situated in the towns; and further, that outside of charitable institutions many persons die who have come from the country on the approach of serious illness for the sake of the superior nursing and medical attendance to be obtained in town. In 1891, the death rate was much lower in Melbourne and suburbs than in the country towns, whilst in the former it was nearly twice as high, and in the latter more than twice as high as in the country districts. The rate in Melbourne was considerably below, but that for country towns and for rural districts was much above, the average of the previous ten years. The following are the figures :—

DEATHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1891.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Deaths, 1891.		
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
			1891.	Annual Mean, 1881-90.
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	491,700	9,368	19·05	20·65
Extra-metropolitan Towns	195,940	4,465	22·79	19·90
Country districts	459,290	4,798	10·45	8·90
Total	1,146,930	18,631	16·24	15·20

Death rates
in town and
country,
1873 to 1891.

626. The number of deaths per 1,000 of the estimated population of the metropolitan towns (Greater Melbourne), the extra-metropolitan towns, and the country districts of Victoria, is given in the following table for each of the last nineteen years :—

DEATH RATES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1873 TO 1891.

Years.		Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Estimated Population.			
		Greater Melbourne.†	Extra-Metropolitan Towns.*	Country Districts.*	Total of Victoria.
1873	...	19·86	18·50	9·65	15·02
1874	...	21·27	20·47	9·09	15·72
1875	...	25·82	26·03	11·24	19·42
1876	...	21·84	23·00	10·45	17·02
1877	...	21·18	20·07	9·86	15·80
1878	...	20·12	20·21	9·83	15·46
1879	...	19·23	18·65	9·17	14·53
1880	...	18·70	17·65	8·13	13·70
1881	...	19·32	19·39	8·01	14·16
1882	...	21·02	20·24	8·95	15·32
1883	...	19·46	19·08	8·30	14·29
1884	...	20·54	18·73	7·89	14·48
1885	...	20·15	18·88	9·03	15·01
1886	...	20·42	19·02	8·84	15·18
1887	...	21·25	20·40	8·75	15·74
1888	...	20·52	19·65	8·76	15·44
1889	...	23·39	22·07	10·39	17·78
1890	...	19·63	21·58	10·09	16·10
1891	...	19·05	22·79	10·45	16·24

NOTE.—In 1875, and to a certain extent in the preceding and succeeding years, the death rate was swelled by epidemics of measles and scarlatina.

627. It will be noticed that in thirteen of the years, including eight of the last ten, the death rate in Melbourne and suburbs was higher than that in the other town districts; but in 1890, 1891, and the other four years the death rate in the extra-metropolitan towns was the higher. The greater mortality in proportion to population prevailing in the urban than in the country districts is very striking in all the years. In the former the mortality was invariably much above the normal 17 per 1,000 persons living, whilst in country districts it was always very considerably below that rate. It will also be noticed that the death rate in 1891 in the two extra-metropolitan districts was higher than in any previous years shown in the table, except 1875 and 1876; but the rate in Greater Melbourne was lower than in any previous year except 1880, being in striking contrast with the exceptionally high rate of 1889.

Normal death rate in town and country.

628. In England and Wales, during the ten years 1881-90, the death rate in urban districts was 20·3 per 1,000, and in country districts, 17·3 per 1,000; the difference between these rates being not nearly so great as in similar divisions of Victoria.‡

Death rates in town and country districts of England.

* The rates for these districts for the last ten years have been revised since last publication to accord with amended estimates of population.
† The death rate in Greater Melbourne would be considerably reduced if the deaths which occurred in the metropolitan hospitals, asylums, etc., should be eliminated from the total. In 1891, it would be reduced to 15·75 per 1,000 persons living.
‡ See 53rd Report of the Registrar-General of England, page li.

Death rates
in Mel-
bourne and
suburbs.

629. The following table shows the mean population, the number of deaths, and the proportion of the latter to the former, in 1891, also the number of deaths to every 1,000 persons living during the period of ten years ended with 1890, in each of the different municipalities and other sub-districts forming the component parts of the districts of Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne). In order to render the rates of the various districts comparable as far as possible, the deaths in hospitals and similar institutions have been eliminated from the districts in which they occurred, and are shown separately near the foot of the table:—

DEATHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE.

Sub-districts.*	Estimated Mean Population, 1891.	Deaths.		
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.†	
			1891.	Annual Mean, 1881 to 1890.
Melbourne City	72,252	1,159	16·04	16·64
North Melbourne Town... ..	20,790	342	16·45	18·76
Fitzroy City	32,120	510	15·88	17·55
Collingwood City	34,977	626	17·90	19·84
Richmond City	38,099	645	16·93	19·03
Brunswick Town	21,961	395	17·99	18·39
Northcote Town	7,209	105	14·57	15·86‡
Prahran City	39,620	623	15·72	16·53
South Melbourne City	42,770	684	15·99	17·45
Port Melbourne Borough	12,977	237	18·26	19·53
St. Kilda City... ..	19,959	283	14·18	14·15
Brighton Town	9,868	151	15·30	14·76
Essendon Town	14,689	186	12·66	12·28§
Flemington and Kensington Borough	10,005	158	15·79	15·02§
Hawthorn City	19,479	273	14·02	14·06
Kew Borough... ..	7,411	79	10·66	12·01
Footscray City	18,850	350	18·57	18·39
Williamstown Town	16,037	251	15·65	16·55
Oakleigh Borough	1,241	16	12·89	15·33
Remainder of district	45,321	659	14·54	
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and river	1,965	12	6·11	7·22
Total		7,744	15·75	16·96
Hospitals, Asylums, etc.|| ... ..	4,100	1,624	3·30**	3·69**
Grand Total	491,700	9,368	19·05	20·65

* For changes in the constitution of municipalities, see footnotes to table following paragraph 240 ante.

† In order to compare the death rate with density of population, see table following paragraph 202 ante.

‡ Average of 7 years.

§ Average of 8 years.

|| Includes the Melbourne, Alfred, Women's, and Children's Hospitals, and the Immigrants' Home (partly also in South Melbourne), all situated in Melbourne City; the Benevolent Asylum, which is on the boundary between North Melbourne and Melbourne City; the Homœopathic Hospital, which is in South Melbourne; the Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, which is in Northcote; the Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum, which is in Kew; and the Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum and the Austin Hospital for Incurables, which are in "Remainder of district."

** Per 1,000 of the population of the whole of Melbourne and suburbs.

630. It will be observed that in 1891 the death rates were above the average of the decennial period in St. Kilda, Brighton, Essendon, Flemington, and Footscray ; but the excess was not great in any case. In the other sub-districts there was a smaller rate of mortality, more especially in North Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Richmond, South Melbourne, and Kew.

Death rates
in 1891 and
series of
years.

631. The only sub-districts which, according to the average of ten years, had a higher death rate than 19 per 1,000* are the low-lying localities of Collingwood, Port Melbourne, and Richmond; the next highest death rate prevailed in the densely populated suburb of North Melbourne, and next in Brunswick and Footscray. In 1891 the highest death rate was in Footscray, which, with Port Melbourne, were the only districts with a rate exceeding 18 per 1,000; then followed in the order named, Brunswick and Collingwood, with rates of nearly 18 per 1,000. During the period of ten years, after the shipping, the lowest death rates were in Kew and Essendon; the next in Hawthorn, St. Kilda, and Brighton; and the next in Flemington, and the "Remainder of district." In 1891 the lowest death rate was in Kew, the next in Essendon and Oakleigh, and the next in Hawthorn, St. Kilda, "Remainder of district," and Northcote—in all of which districts the death rate was below 15 per 1,000.

Places in
which
death rate
was highest
and lowest.

632. It should be pointed out that in determining the relative healthfulness of various localities a reference to the order of the death rates alone will not suffice, as, in consequence of the excessive mortality which attends the period of infancy, a high death rate is generally found to be concurrent with a high birth rate, as in the case of Footscray, Port Melbourne, and Brunswick, which stand first in regard to death rates, and are also first, or nearly so, in regard to birth rates. Then again, Oakleigh, Essendon, Northcote, Flemington, and Williamstown have birth rates considerably above but death rates below the average, and, consequently, may be ranked amongst the most salubrious districts; whereas Melbourne, with a death rate slightly above the average, but a birth rate below that in any of the other sub-districts, is, in reality,

Influence of
birth rate
on mor-
tality.

* It should be remembered that the deaths in hospitals, asylums, etc., have been eliminated from the various sub-districts. If this had not been done, the death rates of several sub-districts would have been much higher than those shown in the table.

much more insanitary than the former indicates. In districts where like birth rates prevail, the position of the death rates may generally be relied upon as an adequate guide to their relative hygienic condition.

Sub-districts
with deaths
rates over
17 per 1,000.

633. The death rate of Greater Melbourne, taken as a whole, in the calculation of which the deaths in charitable institutions are included, was about 19 per 1,000 persons living in 1891, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000 lower than the average during the period of ten years. During the last named period the annual death rate was below 17 per 1,000 in all the sub-districts except North Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Richmond, Brunswick, South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, and Footscray; and during 1891 it was below 17 per 1,000 in all the sub-districts except Collingwood, Brunswick, Port Melbourne, and Footscray. It will be borne in mind that the deaths in hospitals, asylums, etc., are excluded from the returns of the individual districts; if such deaths should also be excluded from the total, the deaths in Greater Melbourne would only number 7,744, or a proportion of 15·75 per 1,000 living, a similar proportion for the ten years ended with 1890 being 16·96.

Deaths in
Austral-
asian
capitals,
1891.

634. In 1891, according to the following figures, the death rate of Melbourne was lower than that of Perth or Hobart, but much higher than that of any of the other Australasian capital cities. In 1881, or ten years previously, the death rate in Adelaide was higher than in Melbourne or any other capital; whilst that of Sydney was only slightly lower than in Melbourne; but the returns indicate a marked decline in the mortality of those cities since 1881. There is reason to believe, however, that in some of the colonies the metropolitan radius, so far as the deaths are concerned, is smaller than that for which the population is returned. In such cases the death rate would obviously appear to be lower than it really is. It should, moreover, be mentioned that the death rate of Melbourne is swelled by the large number of country residents who are admitted to and die in the metropolitan hospitals. In the Wellington returns, and possibly in those of some other of the capital cities, it is the custom to eliminate such entries, and it is probable that in Melbourne such deaths bear a higher proportion to the total number of deaths recorded than they do in any other of the capital cities named:—

DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1881 AND 1891.

Capital Cities.*	Estimated Mean Population, 1891.	Deaths, 1891.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.	
			1891.	1881.
Perth	8,978	242	26·95	...
Hobart	33,624	812	24·15	23·18
Melbourne	491,700	9,368	19·05	19·32
Adelaide†	131,220	2,226	16·96	23·55
Sydney†	392,480	6,420	16·36	19·12
Wellington	33,374	479	14·35	14·00
Brisbane†	93,657‡	1,309	13·97	18·82

635. According to the following figures, showing the death rates in the principal towns in the United Kingdom, and the figures just given (for 1891) showing the death rates in Australasian capital cities, the death rate is apparently lower in Brisbane, Wellington, or Sydney, than in any British town ; in Adelaide, than in any except Brighton ; in Melbourne, than in any except that town and Derby and Nottingham ; whilst the death rate in Perth is higher than in all of the towns given in the list except Dublin, Manchester, and Preston ; and that in Hobart higher than in all except those towns together with Blackburn and Newcastle :—

Death rates
in towns of
United
Kingdom.

DEATH RATES IN BRITISH TOWNS.

Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.			Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		
Dublin ... ..	...	30·6	Halifax ... ..	...	21·0
Manchester ... ..	...	28·7	Birkenhead ... ..	...	21·0
Preston ... ..	...	27·9	Twenty-eight large towns		20·8
Blackburn ... ..	...	25·5	Bristol ... ..	...	20·4
Newcastle ... ..	...	25·3	Norwich ... ..	...	20·4
Oldham ... ..	...	23·8	Bradford ... ..	...	19·9
Liverpool ... ..	...	23·7	Edinburgh ... ..	...	19·8
Glasgow ... ..	...	23·2	Sunderland ... ..	...	19·7
Huddersfield ... ..	...	23·0	Birmingham ... ..	...	19·7
Plymouth ... ..	...	22·7	London ... ..	...	19·6
Salford ... ..	...	22·2	Portsmouth ... ..	...	19·5
Cardiff ... ..	...	21·9	Leicester ... ..	...	19·5
Wolverhampton ... ..	...	21·7	Hull ... ..	...	19·2
Sheffield ... ..	...	21·6	Nottingham ... ..	...	18·7
Bolton ... ..	...	21·3	Derby ... ..	...	17·1
Leeds ... ..	...	21·1	Brighton ... ..	...	16·9

* With suburbs.
† There are some doubts as to whether the populations of Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide in 1891 are not given for larger areas than those on which the deaths were registered. If this should be the case, the death rates for those cities, as shown in the table, would, as a matter of course, be lower than the true rates. It is otherwise difficult to understand how the death rates of Adelaide, Sydney, and Brisbane could have fallen from 23½, 19, and 18½ per 1,000 respectively in 1881 to 17, 16½, and 14 in 1891.
‡ Census figures.

Towns
having
highest
and lowest
death rates

636. It will be noticed that the death rate is higher in Dublin than in any other large town in the United Kingdom. In this respect it contrasts very unfavourably with London, which is one of the towns in which the death rate is lowest. Manchester is one in which the death rate had always been, and continued to be, highest; but Liverpool, which some years previously stood at the very head of the list, had, in 1887, six towns above it, and stood immediately above Glasgow. In Birmingham the mortality was comparatively low, and approximated closely to that of London.

Death rates
in foreign
towns.

637. The death rates in all the Australasian capitals will be found to be considerably lower than the average death rates of most of the 51 Colonial and Foreign towns named in the subjoined list :—

DEATH RATES IN 51 COLONIAL AND FOREIGN TOWNS, 1878-80.*

Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.			Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		
Vera Cruz	...	70·5	New York	...	26·2
Valparaiso	...	64·6	Leipsic	...	26·1
St. Petersburg	...	51·4	Zurich	...	25·6
Havanna	...	45·7	Turin	...	25·6
Madras (1887)	...	40·3	Dresden	...	25·4
Rio Janeiro	...	39·4	Stockholm	...	24·7
Madrid	...	37·4	Lyons	...	24·7
Montreal	...	37·2	Hamburg	...	24·5
Buda-Pesth	...	35·2	Bucharest	...	24·5
Alexandria	...	34·2	Brussels	...	23·9
Naples	...	33·1	Paris (1887)	...	23·4
Munich	...	32·8	Rotterdam	...	23·3
Breslau	...	32·5	Berlin (1889)	...	23·1
Rouen	...	31·3	Boston (1890-91)	...	22·9
Calcutta	...	31·1†	Quebec	...	22·9
Mexico	...	30·9	Venice	...	22·7
Milan	...	30·6	New Orleans	...	22·7
Montreal (1889)	...	29·6	Copenhagen	...	22·1
Buenos Aires	...	30·1	Amsterdam (1887)	...	22·1
Vienna	...	29·0	Geneva	...	21·2
Palermo	...	28·5	Baltimore	...	21·1
Marseilles	...	28·0	Philadelphia	...	20·3
Chicago	...	27·2	St. Louis	...	19·3
Rome	...	26·8	Christiania	...	18·8
Bordeaux	...	26·7	San Francisco	...	18·1
Bombay (1887)	...	26·3			

Death rates
in Victorian
towns.

638. Of the 4 principal towns in Victoria next in importance to Melbourne, all had a higher death rate than that city; but in only one of them—Castlemaine—was the death rate as high as in the majority of Colonial and Foreign towns just referred to. This will be seen by the following figures :—

* Except where other years are specially given. Many of the figures are taken from Mulhall's *Dictionary of Statistics* (1891), page 174.
† In 1889, the proportion was 34·36 per 1,000 living.

DEATH RATES IN 5 VICTORIAN TOWNS, 1891.

Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.			Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		
1. Castlemaine	...	31·31	4. Ballarat	...	19·55
2. Geelong	...	22·80	5. Melbourne...	...	19·05
3. Bendigo (Sandhurst)		22·50			

639. The mortality of Victoria is highest in the first five months and in the last month of the year. The relative mortality of the various months fluctuates, however, in different years. According to the average of the decennium ended with 1890, the months in which most deaths occur appear to be January, March, and December, and then April, February, May, in the order named; whereas in the preceding decennium fewer deaths occurred in December than in any of the other months just named. In the year under review more deaths occurred in October, December, and November, than in any other months. The number of deaths in each month of 1891, and their percentage to the total number in the year, also the percentage of the deaths in each month of the decennial periods ended with 1880 and 1890 to the total number of deaths during the same periods, will be found in the following table:—

DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

Months.	Year 1891.		Percentage in—	
	Number of Deaths.	Percentage.	Ten Years : 1881 to 1890.	Ten Years : 1871 to 1880.
January ...	1,550	8·32	10·05	10·29
February ...	1,439	7·72	8·69	9·09
March ...	1,499	8·05	9·46	10·17
April ...	1,494	8·02	8·77	9·73
May ...	1,375	7·38	8·52	8·55
June ...	1,289	6·92	7·51	7·44
July ...	1,254	6·73	7·78	7·89
August ...	1,325	7·11	7·93	7·37
September ...	1,600	8·59	7·17	6·81
October ...	2,402	12·89	7·04	7·09
November ...	1,689	9·07	7·62	7·12
December ...	1,715	9·20	9·46	8·45
Total ...	18,631	100·00	100·00	100·00

640. In Victoria the summer is the most trying portion of the year, especially to invalids and young children. It is not astonishing, therefore, that most deaths usually occur during that period. Next to the summer, the autumn quarter is usually the most fatal, then the spring, and lastly the winter; but in 1891 there were more deaths in the spring than in either the summer or the autumn quarter, and fewer in the autumn than in the winter. In the United Kingdom, on

the contrary, the greatest mortality occurs in the winter, and the least in the summer quarter. A statement of the relative mortality of the different seasons in Victoria, according to the experience of the past year and the two last decennial periods; in England and Wales, according to the experience of thirty-one years; in Scotland, according to the experience of ten years; and in Ireland, according to the experience of five years; together with the mean temperature in each quarter in Melbourne and Greenwich, will be found in the following table:—

RELATIVE MORTALITY OF EACH QUARTER IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

Seasons.*	Mean Temperature in Shade.		Deaths per 100 at all Seasons.					
			Victoria.			England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
	Melbourne, Victoria.	Greenwich, England.	Year 1891.	Average of Ten Years, 1881 to 1890.	Average of Ten years, 1871 to 1880.	Average of Thirty-one Years.	Average of Ten Years.	Average of Five Years.
Summer	65·2	60·5	24·09	28·20	29·55	23·24	22·34	20·21
Autumn	53·8	44·3	22·32	24·80	25·72	24·65	24·71	23·45
Winter	50·2	40·0	22·43	22·90	22·07	27·49	27·95	30·19
Spring	60·3	52·8	31·16	24·10	22·66	24·62	25·00	26·15
Year	57·6	49·4	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Deaths of Chinese and Aborigines.

641. The Chinese who died in 1891 numbered 278—of whom 1 was a female; and the Aborigines who died numbered 18—of whom 1 (an adult) was probably a half-caste. The former furnish a proportion of about 30 and the latter of 32 to every 1,000 of their probable numbers. In the same year the proportion of deaths of all races to every 1,000 of the population was 16·24.

Ages at death of Chinese and Aborigines.

642. In 1891 only 1 of the Chinese who died was under the age of 5 years, and only 21 others were under 45 years of age; the great majority, or more than half, were between 45 and 65; whilst the oldest were said to be aged 80, 82, 82, 84, and 84 respectively. Of the Aborigines who died, five were under 5, whilst one (a female) was stated to have attained the age of 80.

Deaths at each age, 1891, and 1881-90.

643. The following table shows the number of deaths at various periods of age registered in Victoria during the year 1891, and during the decennial period 1881-90; also the proportion of the deaths at each age to the total at all ages:—

* The summer, autumn, winter, and spring seasons in Victoria approximate to the quarters ending on the last day of March, June, September, and December respectively; and in the United Kingdom to those ending on the last day of September, December, March, and June respectively.

DEATHS AT EACH AGE, 1891, AND 1881-90.

Ages.	Number of Deaths at each Age.			Percentage of Deaths at each Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
YEAR 1891.						
Under 5 years ...	3,443	3,075	6,518	32·28	38·61	34·98
5 years to 10 years ...	253	220	473	2·37	2·76	2·54
10 „ 15 „ ...	145	131	276	1·36	1·65	1·48
15 „ 20 „ ...	196	195	391	1·83	2·45	2·09
20 „ 25 „ ...	379	334	713	3·55	4·19	3·83
25 „ 35 „ ...	761	737	1,498	7·14	9·25	8·04
35 „ 45 „ ...	667	587	1,254	6·25	7·37	6·73
45 „ 55 „ ...	914	570	1,484	8·57	7·16	7·97
55 „ 65 „ ...	1,623	757	2,380	15·22	9·50	12·77
65 „ 75 „ ...	1,354	749	2,103	12·70	9·40	11·29
75 years and upwards ...	931	610	1,541	8·73	7·66	8·28
Total ...	10,666	7,965	18,631	100·00	100·00	100·00
TEN YEARS, 1881-90.						
Under 5 years ...	29,885	25,679	55,564	34·38	39·79	36·69
5 years to 10 years ...	2,445	2,312	4,757	2·81	3·58	3·14
10 „ 15 „ ...	1,499	1,432	2,931	1·73	2·22	1·94
15 „ 20 „ ...	2,153	2,273	4,426	2·48	3·52	2·92
20 „ 25 „ ...	3,309	3,075	6,384	3·81	4·76	4·22
25 „ 35 „ ...	6,217	5,693	11,910	7·15	8·82	7·86
35 „ 45 „ ...	5,914	4,960	10,874	6·81	7·68	7·18
45 „ 55 „ ...	9,608	5,472	15,080	11·05	8·48	9·96
55 „ 65 „ ...	11,711	5,307	17,018	13·47	8·22	11·23
65 „ 75 „ ...	8,616	4,596	13,212	9·91	7·12	8·72
75 years and upwards ...	5,558	3,745	9,303	6·40	5·81	6·14
Total ...	86,915	64,544	151,459	100·00	100·00	100·00

644. It will be noticed that in the period of ten years, over one-third of the males and nearly two-fifths of the females who died had not reached their fifth year ; that a fourth of the males and not quite a third of the females were between 5 and 45 years of age ; that nearly a fourth of the males, but only a sixth of the females, were between 45 and 65 years of age ; and that about a sixth of the males and more than an eighth of the females were over 65 years of age ; it will moreover be found that, on the average, the females who died were about 15 years younger than the males—about half the former being under and half over 17 years of age, whilst about half the latter were under and half over 32 years of age. Owing to the growing proportion of elderly people in the population, the proportions in 1891 are, it will be observed, higher at all age-periods over 55, but lower at all other ages, except 25 to 35 in the case of females.

645. Amongst the influences which tend to impair the efficacy of the ordinary death rate as a standard for comparing the hygienic conditions of one country with those of another, or those of the same

Proportion of deaths at different ages.

Proportion of deaths at each age to population

country at different periods, the most important is the variation in the age constitution of the living population, a disturbing influence which can only be eliminated by ascertaining the death rates at various age periods. The exact ages of the population of Victoria having been ascertained at the censuses of 1881 and 1891, accurate results for comparisons are obtainable for this colony. These are shown in the following table by taking into account at successive age periods the numbers of the population and the deaths for the year 1891, and for the previous ten years :—

PROPORTION OF DEATHS TO POPULATION AT EACH AGE,
1881-90 AND 1891.

Ages.	Mean Population.		Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 living at each age.	
	Ten years 1881 to 1891. *	Year 1891.	Mean of ten years 1881 to 1890.	Year 1891.	Mean of ten years 1881 to 1890.	Year 1891.
MALES.						
Under 5 years ...	66,730	75,923	2,989	3,443	44·79	45·35
5 to 10 „ ...	60,082	65,588	244	253	4·06	3·86
10 to 15 „ ...	56,580	59,071	150	145	2·65	2·45
15 to 20 „ ...	53,303	57,394	215	196	4·03	3·42
20 to 25 „ ...	52,124	63,916	331	379	6·35	5·93
25 to 35 „ ...	80,591	111,521	622	761	7·72	6·82
35 to 45 „ ...	52,622	56,089	591	667	11·23	11·89
45 to 55 „ ...	49,844	45,079	961	914	19·28	20·28
55 to 65 „ ...	35,220	42,600	1,171	1,623	33·25	38·10
65 to 75 „ ...	14,100	18,433	862	1,354	61·13	73·46
75 and upwards	4,053	5,246	556	931	137·18	177·47
All Ages ...	525,249	600,860	8,692	10,666	16·55	17·75
FEMALES.						
Under 5 years ...	65,082	74,360	2,568	3,075	39·46	41·35
5 to 10 „ ...	58,977	63,972	231	220	3·92	3·44
10 to 15 „ ...	55,848	58,207	143	131	2·56	2·25
15 to 20 „ ...	54,483	58,210	227	195	4·17	3·35
20 to 25 „ ...	52,870	62,887	307	334	5·81	5·31
25 to 35 „ ...	71,983	95,735	569	737	7·90	7·70
35 to 45 „ ...	45,362	48,268	496	587	10·93	12·16
45 to 55 „ ...	36,867	39,293	547	570	14·84	14·51
55 to 65 „ ...	22,606	29,305	531	757	23·49	25·83
65 to 75 „ ...	9,142	12,048	460	749	50·32	62·17
75 and upwards	2,907	3,785	375	610	129·00	161·16
All Ages ...	476,127	546,070	6,454	7,965	13·56	14·59

* The figures in this column, being derived from the numbers returned at the censuses of 1881 and 1891, both of which were taken at the beginning of April, represent the mean of a decennial period commencing and ending three months later than that for which the deaths are given in the next column but one, viz., that ended with the 31st December, 1890.

646. Comparing the figures in the last two columns, it is found that, as regards both males and females, whilst in 1891 the total mortality at all ages was greater than the average of the previous decade, this excess was confined to children under 5 years and to persons at all periods over 35 years of age, the proportion of the deaths at all periods between 5 and 35 years to the population at the same ages being less in 1891 than that in the decennial period.

647. The ages of the population of Victoria as ascertained at the censuses of 1871, 1881, and 1891, in conjunction with the recorded deaths at different ages, afford a fairly reliable basis for calculating the death rates of males and females at different ages during the last two decades. Such results are compared in the following table, the increase or decrease at each age being also shown:—

DEATH RATE AT EACH AGE, 1871-80 AND 1881-90.*

Ages.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population at different Ages.					
	Males.			Females.		
	Mean of 10 Years.		Increase+ Decrease—	Mean of 10 Years.		Increase+ Decrease—
	1871 to 1880.	1881 to 1890.		1871 to 1880.	1881 to 1890.	
Under 5 years ...	47·34	44·79	— 2·55	42·19	39·46	— 2·73
5 to 10 „ ...	6·10	4·06	— 2·04	6·00	3·92	— 2·08
10 to 15 „ ...	3·30	2·65	— ·65	3·30	2·56	— ·74
15 to 20 „ ...	4·43	4·03	— ·40	4·29	4·17	— ·12
20 to 25 „ ...	5·38	6·35	+ ·97	5·39	5·81	+ ·42
25 to 35 „ ...	7·60	7·72	+ ·12	8·50	7·90	— ·60
35 to 45 „ ...	12·18	11·23	— ·95	11·76	10·93	— ·83
45 to 55 „ ...	18·67	19·28	+ ·61	14·31	14·84	+ ·53
55 to 65 „ ...	31·24	33·25	+ 2·01	24·20	23·49	— ·71
65 to 75 „ ...	60·47	61·13	+ ·66	48·10	50·32	+ 2·22
All ages ...	16·45	16·55	+ ·10	14·15	13·56	— ·59

648. The table shows that a smaller death rate took place in the last decade, as compared with the previous one, in the case of both males and females at all age-periods up to 45, except the periods from 20 to 35 in the case of males, and that from 20 to 25 in the case of females. At all ages over 45, however, except the period 55 to 65 in the case of females, there was an increase. The decreased mortality was most marked in the case of children between 5 and 15 of both sexes, at which period of life it was less by from one-third to one-fifth.

* For average population and deaths at each age, 1881-91, see table following paragraph 645 *ante*.

Death rates
in Victoria,
England,
Germany,
and France.

649. In the next table the death rates of males and females at different ages in Victoria, England and Wales, Germany, and France are compared—the observations being in all cases for periods of ten years:—

DEATH RATE AT EACH AGE IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, GERMANY, AND FRANCE.

Ages.	Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.							
	Victoria.		England and Wales.		Germany.		France.	
	1881 to 1890.		1881 to 1890.		1871 to 1881.		Average of 10 Years.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All ages ...	16·55	13·56	20·3	18·0	28·45	25·29	23·80	23·19
Under 5 years	44·79	39·46	58·7	49·7	81·4	73·2	84·55	75·45
5 to 10 „	4·06	3·92	5·2	5·2	8·8	8·7	10·49	11·04
10 to 15 „	2·65	2·56	3·0	3·2	3·9	4·2	5·36	6·41
15 to 20 „	4·03	4·17	4·4	4·5	5·3	4·9	} 10·34	8·41
20 to 25 „	6·35	5·81	5·8	5·7	8·2	7·0		
25 to 35 „	7·72	7·90	7·9	7·5	9·3	9·6	10·02	9·69
35 to 45 „	11·23	10·93	12·5	10·7	13·5	12·0	10·96	11·03
45 to 55 „	19·28	14·84	19·7	15·2	21·4	16·0	14·76	14·88
55 to 65 „	33·25	23·49	34·0	28·2	38·7	32·9	29·19	27·27
65 to 75 „	61·13	50·32	71·2	62·0	83·4	77·3	60·69	63·49
75 to 85 „	125·19	110·75	146·5	133·0	186·9	180·0	160·22	153·76

Death rate
in Victoria
and other
countries
compared.

650. It will be noticed that the mortality of males at the age-period 20 to 25 and at all age-periods over 45, and that of females at the age-periods 25 to 45 and 65 to 75, is higher in Victoria than in England; it is higher than that of France, in the case of males at from 35 to 75, but lower in the case of females at all age-periods, although the excess at the age-period 45 to 55 is very slight; and it is lower than that of Germany, in the case of both males and females, at all periods of life.

Death rate
of children
less in Vic-
toria than
elsewhere.

651. It is very commonly believed that the conditions of life in Victoria are more fatal to children than those conditions in older countries; but the figures in the table prove the fallacy of this opinion so far as England, France, and Germany are concerned—the low mortality in Victoria, as compared with that obtaining in either of those countries, being especially marked at the age-periods under ten years.

Death rate
of males
and females
in Victoria
and other
countries.

652. According to the table, the death rate of females exceeds that of males at from 15 to 20 and from 25 to 35 in Victoria during a term of years); at from 10 to 20 in England and Wales; at from 10 to 15

and from 25 to 35 in Germany; and at from 5 to 15, from 35 to 55, and from 65 to 75 in France; moreover, in England and Wales, at from 5 to 10, the death rates of males and females are equal. At every other period of life the death rate of males exceeds that of females in the countries named.

653. Mr. Mulhall gives the death rate at various ages for different countries,* and these, with the figures for Victoria and Germany—the former of which will be found at almost every age much lower than those for any of the other countries—are subjoined :—

Death rate
at various
ages in
different
countries.

DEATH RATE AT VARIOUS AGES IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 living at each Age.						
	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.
Victoria ...	42·12	4·0	4·5	9·1	17·1	28·4	55·7
England ...	63·6	6·6	5·5	10·2	17·4	31·8	64·3
United States	58·8	10·1	5·4	10·8	17·6	27·2	51·4
France ...	75·6	9·2	8·8	12·7	16·6	28·3	66·3
Prussia ...	...	9·2	6·4	11·5	18·6	33·0	64·5
Germany ...	77·3	8·7	5·6	11·1	18·2	36·4	78·1
Austria ...	111·7	9·8	6·6	11·3	21·1	41·5	92·8
Switzerland ...	...	8·5	6·3	11·6	19·3	38·4	82·5
Italy ...	110·6	11·6	7·8	11·7	17·3	33·1	70·1
Spain ...	106·2	11·7	8·8	12·9	23·8	42·0	95·0
Belgium ...	68·1	12·7	8·1	12·9	19·0	32·3	74·5
Sweden ...	57·6	8·0	4·8	8·2	14·7	27·4	62·6

654. The figures indicate that at age-periods under 25, the death rate in Victoria is lower than that in any of the other countries named; between the ages of 10 and 65 it approximates closely to that in Sweden—the latter country having generally somewhat lower rates; between the ages of 25 and 65 it approximates to that in England and the United States; and between 45 and 65 to that in France.

Death rate
at various
ages in
different
countries
compared.

655. It has often been pointed out in the *Victorian Year-Book* that the ordinary mode of computing the death rate at all ages, viz., by comparing the total number of deaths of either sex with the number of the same sex living—although that adopted in every country which publishes Vital Statistics—gives results which are misleading for the purpose of comparing the mortality of one country with that of another, or the mortality of a country at one period with the mortality of the same country at another period, unless the proportions living at different ages are identical in the two countries or at the two periods

“ Ordinary ”
death rate
seldom
reliable.

* *Dictionary of Statistics* (1892), page 174.

respecting which it is desired to make comparison, which is seldom if ever the case. To render accurate comparisons possible, it therefore becomes necessary to devise a mode of computing the total death rate whereby the ages of the population might be taken into account.

Mode of
computing
“Adjusted
death rate.”

656. Several modes have been proposed to effect this object*; of which the mode probably least open to objection is that termed the “Adjusted death rate.” This is obtained by applying the rates of mortality actually experienced at the various age-periods during any period to a certain standard population, in which the proportions living at the various ages are in a normal condition, and after finding the total number of deaths which would, according to the actual experience have occurred amongst such a population, calculating therefrom the average rate of mortality (or “Adjusted death rate”). The standard population selected is shown in the following table; also the method of calculating the “Adjusted death rate,” the deaths dealt with being those of males under 75 years of age which occurred in Victoria during the ten years ended with 1890:—

MODE OF COMPUTING “ADJUSTED DEATH RATE.”

Ages.	Standard Population.	Males under 75, 1881 to 1890.	
		Death Rates experienced. †	Deaths in Standard Population accord- ing to rates in previous column. ‡
<i>Quinquennial Age-periods.</i>			
Under 5 years	1,350	44·79	60·47
5 to 10 „	1,200	4·06	4·87
10 to 15 „	1,075	2·65	2·85
15 to 20 „	1,000	4·03	4·03
20 to 25 „	900	6·35	5·72
<i>Decennial Age-periods.</i>			
25 to 35 years	1,475	7·72	11·39
35 to 45 „	1,125	11·23	12·63
45 to 55 „	825	19·28	15·91
55 to 65 „	600	33·25	19·95
65 to 75 „	325	61·13	19·87
Total	9,875§	...	157·69
Average, or “Adjusted death rate”	1,000	...	15·97

* For an account of three of these methods, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1886-7, paragraphs 589 *et seq.*

† Ascertained by finding the proportion of deaths at each age-period per 1,000 of the actual population at the same age-period.

‡ Ascertained as follows:—Under 5 years, $\frac{1,350 \times 44\cdot79}{1,000} = 60\cdot47$, and so on for the other lines.

§ The difference between this number and 10,000 (*viz.*, 125) represents the number over 75 years of age.

657. It is thus shown that if the mortality of males under 75 years of age, which occurred in Victoria during the ten years 1881 to 1890, had been experienced by a male population of 9,875—the ages of such population being in the same proportions as those of the standard population shown on the table—the total deaths of such males would have numbered 157·69, or a proportion to the total number (9,875) of 15·97 per 1,000, which may be termed the “Adjusted death rate” of males during the period of 10 years alluded to. This “Adjusted death rate” is available for forming a correct comparison with a proportion similarly obtained relating to the other sex, or to any other period or country, no matter what may have been the differences of age between the sexes at the two periods, or in the two countries. It should be mentioned that the age of 75 is the highest taken into the computation, as, in most countries, the deaths and population are generally tabulated in quinquennial or decennial periods up to, but not beyond that age; and, moreover, the higher ages may safely be left out of account, since, although the death rate at such ages is high, the number living over 75 in a normal population usually amounts to only about 1 per cent.*

658. For the two decades ended with 1880 and 1890 respectively, the “Adjusted death rates” of males and females, obtained in the manner just described, are, in the following table, placed side by side with the “Ordinary death rates,” or those obtained by comparing the deaths with every 1,000 of the population of the same sex irrespective of age:—

“ORDINARY” AND “ADJUSTED” DEATH RATES, 1871-1880 AND 1881-1890.

Period.	Ordinary Death Rate.†	Adjusted Death Rate.‡
MALES.		
1871 to 1880	16·45	16·48
1881 to 1890	16·55	15·97
Increase	·10	...
Decrease ... ..	...	·51
FEMALES.		
1871 to 1880	14·15	14·64
1881 to 1890	13·56	13·85
Decrease	·59	·79

* It has been suggested that another age group—75 and upwards—should be added in order to complete the series, but this has been omitted advisedly, inasmuch as the average age of persons living over 75 would obviously be lower in the younger colonies of Australasia than in the older ones, and this would introduce an element of uncertainty, seeing that the death rate doubles itself every tenth year at such high ages.

† Per 1,000 of the actual population.

‡ Per 1,000 of the standard population.

659. Comparing the death rates in 1881-90 with those in the previous decade, it is found that according to the “ Ordinary ” and less reliable method of computation, there was an apparent increase in the mortality of males, amounting to $\cdot 10$ per 1,000, but a decrease in that of females, amounting to $\cdot 59$ per 1,000; whereas, according to the “ Adjusted ” or more correct method, there was a decrease in the case of both sexes, viz., of $\cdot 51$ per 1,000 in the case of the males, and of $\cdot 79$ per 1,000 in the case of females.

660. The average mortality of both males and females at all ages is much lower in Victoria than in England, Germany, or France, but the difference is not so great when the new method of comparison is used (“ Adjusted ” death rate) as it is when the old one is used (“ Ordinary ” death rate). Thus, according to the old method, deaths of males per 100,000 living are, in England, 380, in Germany, 1,190, and in France, 725, more than in Victoria; but, according to the new method, only 265 more in England, 775 more in Germany, and 718 more in France. And, according to the old method, deaths of females per 100,000 living are, in England, 440, in Germany, 1,173, and in France, 963, more than in Victoria; but, according to the new method, only 226 more in England, 749 more in Germany, and 782 more in France. The following are the figures :—

ORDINARY AND ADJUSTED DEATH RATES IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, GERMANY, AND FRANCE.

Country.	Period.	Ordinary death rate.		Adjusted death rate.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ...	1881-90	16·55	13·56	15·97	13·85
England ...	1881-90	20·3	18·0	18·62	16·11
Germany ...	1871-81	28·45	25·29	23·72	21·34
France ...	10 years	23·80	23 19	23·15	21·67

661. The mortality of infants in 1891, in proportion to the number born, was considerably above the average, and was by far the highest recorded since 1866. The total number under 1 year of age who died in 1891 was 4,861, and as the births numbered 38,505, it follows that 1 infant died to every 7·9 births, or 12·6 infants to every 100 births. In the twenty-five years 1866 to 1890, the proportion of infants dying before completing their first year was 12·52 to every 100 births.*

* See table following paragraph 669 *post*.

662. It has already been stated that more boys are born than girls, but the balance of the sexes is to a certain extent maintained by more male than female infants dying. This is shown in the following table, which contains a statement, for two recent decades and for each of the last five years, of the number of births of boys and girls, and of the deaths of each before completing their first year, together with the proportion of deaths of infants of either sex to the births of the same sex:—

Mortality of male and female infants.

MORTALITY OF MALE AND FEMALE INFANTS, 1871 TO 1891.*

Period.	Annual Births.		Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.			
			Annual Number.		Number per 100 Births.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1871-80 ...	13,728	13,144	1,782	1,482	12·98	11·28
1881-90 ...	16,006	15,251	2,158	1,805	13·48	11·83
1887 ...	16,876	16,167	2,354	1,942	13·95	12·01
1888 ...	17,617	16,886	2,390	2,011	13·57	11·91
1889 ...	18,713	17,646	2,989	2,560	15·97	14·51
1890 ...	19,175	18,403	2,372	2,040	12·37	11·09
1891 ...	19,598	18,907	2,575	2,286	13·14	12·09

663. According to a previous paragraph,† the births of male infants in a series of years were in the proportion of about 105 to 100 female infants, and the numbers in this table point to a proportion of 120 deaths of the former to 100 of the latter. It will be noticed that in every one of the years deaths of male infants very much exceeded those of female infants; and as the numbers living were about equal (the excess, if any, being slightly in favor of male infants), the greater tendency of boys than of girls to die before completing one year of life may be considered to be invariable.

Mortality of male greater than of female infants.

664. In proportion to every 1,000 born, the number of male infants dying varied from 118 in 1873 to 151 in 1875 and 1882, and 160 in 1889, and that of female infants dying from 103 in 1876 to 134 in 1875, and 145 in 1889—the mean number dying per 1,000 births during the ten years ended with 1880 being 130 of the former and 113 of the latter; and in the ten years ended with 1890, 135 and 118 respectively.* The high mortality of infants in 1875 was caused by an epidemic of measles. The next year was one in which the

Proportion of infants dying to births.

* For detailed particulars relating to each year, see last edition of this work, Vol. I., paragraph 579.
† See paragraph 571 ante.

general mortality was much increased by an epidemic of scarlatina, but infants under 1 year appear not to have been at all affected thereby, as their mortality in 1876 was remarkably low. The high infantile mortality in 1882 was exceptional, as in that year no such epidemics were prevalent. It was not sustained in 1883 or 1884, the infantile mortality in those years having been lower than in most of the preceding ones, but concurrently with an increasing birth rate, there has been a gradual rise in the infantile death rate. The high mortality of 1889 was partly due to an epidemic of whooping-cough, and partly to a largely increased mortality from diarrhoea, gastro-enteritis, and debility. The mortality of male infants in 1891 was somewhat below, whilst that of female infants was somewhat above the average of the previous ten years.

665. In classifying the deaths of infants, those are distinguished which occur at under 1 month of age, at from 1 to 3 months, at from 3 to 6 months, and at from 6 to 12 months. The numbers of these during 1891 and the ten years ended with 1890 are shown in the following table, together with the proportion of deaths at each of those periods of age and the number at each such period to every 100 births. It will be noticed that in 1891 the mortality of male infants was below the average for all age-periods, except one to three months; but that of females was above the average for all except three to six months:—

AGE AT DEATH OF MALE AND FEMALE INFANTS.

Ages.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.				
	Year 1891.			Average of 10 years, 1881-90.*	
	Number.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.
Boys.					
Under 1 month ...	798	30·99	4·07	30·99	4·20
1 to 3 months ...	472	18·33	2·41	17·92	2·37
3 to 6 „ ...	553	21·48	2·82	22·26	3·01
6 to 12 „ ...	752	29·20	3·84	28·83	3·90
Total ...	2,575	100·00	13·14	100·00	13·48
GIRLS.					
Under 1 month ...	641	28·04	3·39	27·41	3·24
1 to 3 months ...	453	19·82	2·40	18·68	2·21
3 to 6 „ ...	492	21·52	2·60	23·01	2·73
6 to 12 „ ...	700	30·62	3·70	30·90	3·66
Total ...	2,286	100·00	12·09	100·00	11·84

* For corresponding average for 1871-81, see edition of this work for 1889-90, Vol. I, table following paragraph 635.

Deaths of
infants at
different
ages.

666. In 1891 and during the period of ten years, the mortality of male infants in proportion to the number born exceeded that of female infants at each of the age-periods. This was more especially the case in the first month of life, when the excess of the former, during the period of ten years, was nearly a third ; in the next two months this excess was reduced to about a fourteenth, in the next three months to about a tenth, and in the next six months to about a fifteenth.

More deaths
of male
than female
infants at
all ages.

667. In the same period of ten years, nearly a third of the male and nearly two-sevenths of the female infants who died before they were a year old did so in the first month after birth ; about two-elevenths of both males and females in the next two months ; between a fourth and fifth of both males and females in the next three months ; between a third and a fourth of the males, and not quite a third of the females, in the next six months. The proportions for 1891 are slightly less for the period between 3 and 6 months in the case of males, and for the periods between 3 and 12 months in the case of females ; and correspondingly higher for the other age-periods than the proportions just alluded to.

Periods at
which
infants die.

668. As a practical result of these calculations, it may be mentioned that of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 420 of the former and 324 of the latter may be expected to die before they are a month old ; 237 more boys and 221 more girls may be expected to die between 1 month and 3 months of age ; 301 more boys and 273 more girls between 3 and 6 months ; 390 more boys and 366 more girls between 6 and 12 months. At the end of a year it is probable that 1,348 of the boys and 1,184 of the girls will have died, and 8,652 of the former and 8,816 of the latter will be still living.

Probable
mortality
of infants.

669. In all the colonies, except Tasmania, the infantile death rate in 1890 was below the average, as will be seen by the following table, which gives the number of births, the number of deaths of infants under one year, and the proportion of the latter to the former, in each of the colonies of the group, for each of the five years ended with 1890, also for one quinquennial and two successive decennial periods (except in regard to Western Australia, for which the information is given at the foot of the table for the last five of those years). All the calculations were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne :—

Infantile
mortality
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Period.*	Annual Births.	Annual Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Annual Births.	Annual Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Annual Births.	Annual Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.	
		Number.	Proportion to 100 Births.		Number.	Proportion to 100 Births.		Number.	Proportion to 100 Births.
	VICTORIA.			NEW SOUTH WALES.			QUEENSLAND.		
1866-70	26,210	3,383	12.91	18,529	1,945	10.50	4,524	575	12.71
1871-80	26,871	3,265	12.15	23,411	2,566	10.96	6,681	866	12.96
1881-90	31,257	3,963	12.68	34,718	4,130	11.90	11,913	1,506	12.64
1886	30,824	3,924	12.73	36,284	4,635	12.85	12,582	1,584	12.59
1887	33,043	4,296	13.00	37,236	3,945	10.59	13,513	1,526	11.29
1888	34,503	4,401	12.75	38,525	4,271	11.09	14,247	1,719	12.70
1889	36,359	5,549	15.26	37,295	4,672	12.53	14,401	1,962	13.62
1890	37,578	4,412	11.74	38,960	4,072	10.45	15,407	1,548	10.05
Mean of 25 Years.	28,493	3,573	12.54	26,957	3,068	11.38	8,343	1,064	12.75

	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.			TASMANIA.			NEW ZEALAND.		
1866-70	7,013	1,092	15.57	2,936	294	10.01	9,354	907	9.70
1871-80	8,270	1,227	14.84	3,248	339	10.44	14,810	1,481	10.00
1881-90	10,982	1,319	12.01	4,515	477	10.56	19,055	1,666	8.74
1886	11,177	1,409	12.62	4,627	485	10.48	19,299	1,899	9.84
1887	10,831	1,204	11.12	4,736	478	10.09	19,135	1,795	9.38
1888	10,510	1,008	9.59	4,777	460	9.63	18,902	1,336	7.07
1889	10,318	972	9.42	4,757	506	10.64	18,457	1,456	7.89
1890	10,364	1,000	9.65	4,813	508	10.55	18,278	1,438	7.87
Mean of 25 Years.	9,104	1,237	13.59	3,692	385	10.43	15,417	1,440	9.34

NOTE.—In Western Australia the proportions for the last 5 years were as follow :—1886, 15.48 ; 1887, 15.68 ; 1888, 12.38 ; 1889, 8.79 ; 1890, 8.97 ; or an average of 12.26 for the five years.

670. For many years the returns of South Australia showed a very high infantile death rate, much higher than that in any of the other Australasian colonies. It has since, however, been stated that the apparently high rate referred to had no existence in reality, but was due to the ages of young children and infants having been incorrectly classified through a misunderstanding on the part of the registering officers. Latterly this has been rectified, with the result that for several years past the infantile death rate of South Australia has compared favourably with that of the other colonies.†

Apparently high infantile death rate in South Australia explained.

* For information relating to individual years prior to 1886, see last issue of this work, Vol. I., table following paragraph 586.

† See issue of this work for 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraph 640.

671. In the following lists the colonies are placed in order according to their respective rates of infantile mortality, the colony with the highest rate being placed first, and the rest in succession. The rate in 1890, as in the previous year, was highest in Victoria, although that colony was third on the list over a series of years. The reduced rate in South Australia is indicated by the low place it occupies in the list for 1890 as compared with that it occupied in the list extending over a series of years :—

Order of colonies in respect to infantile mortality.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO INFANTILE MORTALITY

Order in 1890.	Order over a Series of Years.
1. Victoria.	1. South Australia.
2. Tasmania.	2. Queensland.
3. New South Wales.	3. Victoria.
4. Queensland.	4. Western Australia.*
5. South Australia.	5. New South Wales.
6. Western Australia.	6. Tasmania.
7. New Zealand.	7. New Zealand.

672. Of all the countries respecting which the information is procurable, infantile mortality is highest in the German States, Austria and Italy. In France it is just below the average of the whole of the countries, and in England and Belgium it is next below that in France; then follow Denmark and Sweden; Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia stand just below Sweden; South Australia, New South Wales, and Tasmania below these and Scotland; whilst New Zealand, with Ireland, stands below all the other countries :—

Infantile mortality in various countries.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.			Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.		
Wurtemberg	...	31·25	Sweden	...	13·19
Bavaria	...	30·84	Victoria	...	12·68
Saxony	...	28·22	Queensland	...	12·64
Baden	...	26·17	Western Australia	...	12·26
Austria	...	25·63	Scotland	...	12·20
Alsace-Lorraine	...	21·27	South Australia	...	12·01
Italy	...	20·97	New South Wales	...	11·90
Prussia	...	20·78	Tasmania	...	10·56
Holland	...	19·32	Norway	...	10·49
Switzerland	...	18·79	Ireland	...	9·50
France	...	16·60	New Zealand	...	8·74
England	...	14·92			—
Belgium	...	14·82	Mean of the countries		
Denmark	...	13·75	named...	...	17·18
					—

NOTE.—The information respecting all the countries except the Australasian colonies and Ireland is based upon the average of the 19 years ended with 1883. That respecting the Australasian colonies, except Western Australia, which is for 5 years, is based on the average of the 10 years ended with 1890, and that respecting Ireland is for the year 1890. All the figures have been derived from official documents.

* According to an average of 5 years only.

Infantile mortality in Melbourne and country.

673. The infantile mortality of large towns is naturally always above that in country districts. Thus the deaths at under 1 year of age in Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne) during the nineteen years ended with 1891 averaged 17 per 100 births, whilst in the extra-metropolitan districts of Victoria the mortality of infants at the same period of life averaged less than 10 per 100 births. The following table shows the death rate of infants in the metropolis and in the other districts of the colony during the period 1873 to 1880 and each of the eleven years named :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AND OUTSIDE OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1873 TO 1891.

Period.	Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.	
		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.
	Greater Melbourne.			Victoria, outside Greater Melbourne.		
1873 to 1880	66,787	11,252	16·85	147,138	14,946	10·16
1881 ...	9,237	1,514	16·39	17,908	1,605	8·96
1882 ...	9,576	1,857	19·39	17,171	1,865	10·86
1883 ...	10,093	1,603	15·89	17,448	1,547	8·87
1884 ...	10,911	1,832	16·79	17,939	1,449	8·08
1885 ...	12,066	2,041	16·92	17,909	1,730	9·60
1886 ...	12,941	2,309	17·84	17,883	1,615	9·03
1887 ...	14,583	2,553	17·51	18,460	1,743	9·44
1888 ...	15,645	2,688	17·18	18,858	1,713	9·08
1889 ...	16,934	3,290	19·43	19,425	2,259	11·63
1890 ...	17,859	2,571	14·40	19,719	1,841	9·34
1891 ...	18,018	2,862	15·88	20,487	1,999	9·76
Sums and means }	214,650	36,372	16·94	350,345	34,312	9·79

Infantile mortality in English and Australasian towns.

674. In Brisbane and Adelaide the rate of infantile mortality is higher, and in Hobart and Wellington lower, than in Melbourne and Sydney—the rate in these two being nearly identical. In the four last-named cities, the rate of infantile mortality compares favourably with that in the majority of the following towns, which are arranged in order according to the extent to which infantile mortality prevails in each :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND AUSTRALASIA, 1877 TO 1886.

Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.			Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.		
Preston	...	21·8	Nottingham	...	17·5
Leicester	...	20·1	Manchester	...	17·4
Blackburn	...	18·7	Brisbane (1883 to 1887)		17·4
Liverpool	...	18·3	Norwich	...	17·3
Salford	...	17·8	Adelaide (1884 to 1887)		17·2
Bolton	...	17·7	Leeds	...	17·2

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND AUSTRALASIA,
1877 TO 1886—*continued*.

Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.			Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.		
Cardiff	...	16·9	Wolverhampton	...	15·9
Huddersfield	...	16·9	Halifax	...	15·9
Oldham	...	16·9	Sunderland	...	15·7
Melbourne (1878 to 1888)	...	16·9	Plymouth	...	15·7
Sydney (1878 to 1888)	...	16·8	London	...	15·2
Birmingham	...	16·4	Brighton	...	14·8
Sheffield	...	16·3	Bristol	...	14·5
Bradford	...	16·2	Hobart (1883 to 1887)	...	14·5
Hull	...	16·1	Derby	...	14·3
Twenty-eight English			Wellington (1883 to 1887)	...	14·2
Towns	...	16·1	Portsmouth	...	13·8
Newcastle	...	16·0	Birkenhead	...	13·7

675. In, or in connexion with, the Women's Hospital, Melbourne, 786 children were born alive during the year ended with 30th June, 1891, and of these 25, or about 3 per cent., died whilst under the care of the institution. In the previous year, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; in 1888-9, 4 per cent.; in 1887-8, 3 per cent.; in 1886-7, 4 per cent.; in 1885-6, $4\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.; in 1884-5 and 1883-4, 9 per cent.; in the year 1882-3, 7 per cent.; in 1881-2 (18 months), $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and in the year 1880, $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the infants born in the Women's Hospital, or outside under the supervision of its medical officers and committee, died before the mother had been discharged. It is satisfactory to find that the proportions in the last and five previous years were the lowest recorded in the institution; at the same time it may be pointed out that, in consequence of the bad class of cases which come to maternity hospitals for treatment, the infants who die in such institutions, in proportion to the numbers born, are, all over the world, in excess of a similar proportion outside.

Deaths of
infants in
Women's
Hospital.

676. In the year 1891, deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 3,443, and deaths of female children under that age numbered 3,075—the former being in the proportion of over 32 per cent., and the latter of nearly 39 per cent., to the total number of deaths at all ages. These proportions are below the average; in the case of males the proportion was, with one exception, the lowest in the last 21 years, and in the case of females, the lowest with two exceptions. Thus the mortality of young children of both sexes in 1891, as also in 1890, was in striking contrast to that in 1889, when it was higher than it had been for several years previously. Comparing the average of the last decade with that of the previous one, a marked falling off took place in the mortality of children relatively to that of persons of all ages, which is accounted for by the fact that the proportion of children to the total population has been diminishing from

Deaths of
children
under 5

year to year, and is now very much lower than it was in the earlier period referred to. The following table shows the annual number of such deaths at each year of age, and their proportion to the deaths at all ages, in each of the last six years and during the two decennial periods ended with 1880 and 1890 respectively:—

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, 1871 TO 1891.

Period.	Years of Age at Death (last birthday).					Total Deaths under 5 Years.	
	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	Number.	Proportion per 100 Deaths at all ages.
MALES.							
1871-80 ...	1,783	508	206	148	119	2,764	39·41
1881-90 ...	2,158	464	161	114	92	2,989	34·28
1886 ...	2,127	467	130	75	69	2,868	33·44
1887 ...	2,354	539	149	91	72	3,205	34·79
1888 ...	2,390	475	164	139	100	3,268	34·82
1889 ...	2,989	668	237	157	129	4,180	37·78
1890 ...	2,372	520	207	153	127	3,379	32·59
1891 ...	2,575	498	145	122	103	3,443	32·33
FEMALES.							
1871-80 ...	1,482	482	198	139	106	2,407	46·06
1881-90 ...	1,805	423	151	105	84	2,565	39·61
1886 ..	1,797	460	155	76	62	2,550	40·00
1887 ...	1,942	435	146	102	76	2,701	39·77
1888 ...	2,011	400	156	94	85	2,746	39·79
1889 ...	2,560	620	197	127	117	3,621	43·48
1890 ...	2,040	525	182	153	119	3,019	39·50
1891 ...	2,286	463	146	103	77	3,075	38·57

More boys
die than
girls.

677. During the ten years ended with 1880, deaths of male children under 5 numbered 27,643, and deaths of female children under 5 numbered 24,071, and thus the former exceeded the latter by 3,572, or by 15 per cent. The deaths of male children in all the years bore a much smaller proportion to the total deaths of males than the deaths of female children did to the total deaths of females, a circumstance mainly due to the small proportion of adults in the female as compared with that in the male population. In the ten years ended with 1890, the mortality of boys under 5 amounted to 34 per cent., and that of girls under 5 amounted to nearly 40 per cent., of the whole mortality of their respective sexes. In none of the years to which the table relates did the former exceed 45 per cent., or the latter exceed 53 per cent., of that mortality. The epidemic periods, 1875 and 1889, are easily recognised by the increased mortality which occurred thereat.

678. The average number of male and female children at each year of age under 5 living, during the period of ten years ended with 1890, are compared in the next table with the average number of deaths of children of the same sexes at those ages which occurred annually during that period:—

Number of children under 5 and their deaths.

NUMBER AND DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, 1881 to 1890.

Age last Birthday	Males.				Females.			
	Mean Number Living, 1881 and 1891.	Mean Annual Deaths, 1881 to 1890.	Per-centage of Deaths at each age.	Deaths per 1,000 Children Living.	Mean Number Living, 1881 and 1891.	Mean Annual Deaths, 1881 to 1890.	Per-centage of Deaths at each age.	Deaths per 1,000 Children Living.
0 ...	14,229	2,158	72·20	151·66*	13,891	1,805	70·29	129·94*
1 ...	13,123	464	15·52	35·36	12,778	423	16·47	33·10
2 ...	13,453	161	5·39	11·97	12,938	151	5·88	11·67
3 ...	13,005	114	3·81	8·77	12,818	105	4·09	8·19
4 ...	12,727	92	3·08	7·23	12,506	84	3·27	6·72
Total...	66,537	2,989	100·00	44·92	64,931	2,568	100·00	39·55

679. During the period to which the table refers, the mean number of children of both sexes under 5 living was 131,468, and the mean number of deaths of such children was 5,557, whence it results that 42 in every 1,000 children under 5, or about 1 in 24, died annually, as compared with 44 per 1,000 in the previous 11 years. In every 1,000 boys the proportion who died annually was 45, or 1 in 22, whilst in every 1,000 girls it was 40, or 1 in 25, whereas in the previous eleven years the proportion per 1,000 was 47 for males and 41 for females.

Proportion of children dying annually.

680. Of every 1,000 boys under 1 year of age, 152, and of every 1,000 girls under 1 year of age, 130, died annually in the decade under notice; the corresponding proportions for the previous ten years being 146 and 125 respectively. These are higher proportions than those quoted in the table showing the comparison of deaths of children under 1 with the births, the proportions in which were 135 deaths of male infants and 118 deaths of female infants to every 1,000 births of infants of those sexes respectively during the recent decade, and 130 and 113 respectively during the previous one.†

Proportion of infants dying annually.

* These results, being based upon infants living at any one time instead of annual births, are naturally in excess of those given for the corresponding period in the last two columns of table following paragraph 662 ante.
† See table following paragraph 662 ante.

More boys
died than
girls.

681. In proportion to their respective numbers in the population, more boys than girls died at every year of age, the difference per 1,000 living being as much as 22 at under 1,* but only about 2 at from 1 to 2, and less than 1 at subsequent ages.

Boys and
girls dying
under 1.

682. According to the figures, deaths of boys under 1 year of age furnish a larger proportion to the total deaths of boys under 5 than deaths of girls under 1 do to the total deaths of girls under 5, but the reverse is the case at each of the years of age after the first.

Proportion
of deaths of
children at
each age.

683. Of the whole number of children who died before they attained the age of 5, nearly three-fourths, viz., 72 per cent. of the boys and 70 per cent. of the girls, were under 1 year of age; less than a sixth of the boys and about a sixth of the girls were between 1 and 2; about 1 in 18 of the boys and about 1 in 17 of the girls were between 2 and 3; 1 in 26 of the boys and 1 in 24 of the girls were between 3 and 4; 1 in 32 of the boys and 1 in 30 of the girls were between 4 and 5.

Probable
mortality
of children
under 5.

684. It results from actuarial calculations, based upon the figures in this and a previous table,† that of every 20,000 boys and girls in equal numbers born in Victoria, 1,348 boys and 1,184 girls may be expected to die before they complete a year of life, 301 more boys and 287 more girls before they complete 2 years, 99 more boys and 99 more girls before they complete 3 years, 72 more boys and 69 more girls before they complete 4 years, and 59 more boys and 56 more girls before they complete 5 years. At the end of that period it is probable that 1,879 of the boys and 1,695 of the girls will have died; and 8,121 of the boys and 8,305 of the girls will be still living. This result is more favourable than that deduced from the mortality of the decade 1871-80, which showed the number of survivors at the end of the first five years of life to be 8,015 for boys and 8,195 for girls.

Deaths of
octogena-
rians.

685. The persons who died at the age of 80 or upwards numbered 831 in 1891, as against 647 in 1890 and 613 in 1889. Those in 1891 consisted of 492 males and 339 females. Fifty-seven of the males and 62 of the females had passed the age of 90, and 3 (all females) had passed the age of 100. The following are the exact registered ages of such persons in the last twenty-one years:—

* See also paragraph 678 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 665, from which probable deaths at under 1 year of age have been deduced; also paragraph 668 *ante*. Probability of death at other ages under 5 has been calculated from the numbers in the last table.

DEATHS OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1891.

Years of age.	Year 1891.		Nine Years, 1882-90.		Eleven Years, 1871-81.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
80	76	50	461	315	253	144
81	72	33	248	188	135	98
82	57	39	334	193	119	97
83	43	28	250	159	101	75
84	46	30	302	206	115	79
85	44	22	215	164	91	70
86	33	16	159	140	63	61
87	28	23	138	120	65	46
88	17	16	108	107	48	38
89	19	20	72	65	35	26
90	20	16	78	67	26	37
91	12	16	40	34	10	16
92	7	10	31	36	18	18
93	5	6	27	30	9	8
94	3	6	20	19	14	8
95	2	1	17	19	16	9
96	2	...	12	7	11	4
97	3	4	9	8	3	4
98	1	...	10	8	5	2
99	2	...	8	10	8	...
100	...	2	12	6	2	5
101	...	...	3	4	1	2
102	...	1	6	3	3	...
103	...	...	3	2	1	2
104	...	...	2	3	2	1
105	...	...	1	2	2	...
106	...	...	3	1	...	1
107	...	...	...	2	...	...
108	...	...	1	...	...	...
109	...	...	1	...	...	...
110	...	...	...	..	...	1
111	...	...	1	...	...	...
114	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	135*	98*
Total ...	492	339	2,572	1,918	1,291	951

686. In the 9 years ended with 1890, 2,572 males and 1,918 females died in Victoria at the age of 80 or upwards. The deaths of males and females at all ages during the same period numbered 79,891 and 59,266 respectively, therefore 1 male in every 31 males who died, and 1 female in every 31 females who died, lived to be upwards of 80 years of age. In the same period, 285 of the males, or 1 in 280, and 261 of the females, or 1 in 225, lived to be 90 years of age or upwards; and 33 of the males, or 1 in 2,415, and 23 of the females, or 1 in 2,577, lived to be upwards of 100 years of age. Owing to the rapidly increasing proportion of old people in the population, these proportions are much higher than those prevailing in the preceding period of 9 years ended with 1881, when only 1 male in every 56 males and 1 female in every

Deaths of octogenarians, 1882 to 1891.

* These figures are those relating to the years 1871 and 1872, in which the exact ages of octogenarians were not noted.

58 females who died was upwards of 80 years of age; only one male in 496, and 1 female in 413, was upwards of 90 years; and only 1 male in 5,912, and only 1 female in 3,776, was upwards of 100 years.

Average age
at death.

687. The average age at death in 1891 was 33·35 years, or a fraction over 33 years and 4 months. For males the average was 35·86 years, or about 35 years and 10 months, and for females was 29·98 years, or nearly 30 years; the females being thus on the average about 6 years younger than the males. Until 1882, the average age at which both males and females died in Victoria had a tendency to advance from year to year, but since then the average has remained tolerably steady—the year 1889, however, being an exception, owing to the high mortality of children in that year having lowered the average—as will be seen by the following figures:—

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH IN VICTORIA.

	Males. Years.	Females. Years.		Males. Years.	Females. Years.
23 years—1852 to 1875	21·70	15·01	Year 1883	33·13	27·55
Year 1875	24·28	18·23	„ 1884	32·24	27·50
„ 1876	26·81	21·84	„ 1885	33·48	27·52
„ 1877	28·60	23·06	„ 1886	33·32	27·40
„ 1878	29·54	23·24	„ 1887	32·80	27·35
„ 1879	30·65	24·71	„ 1888	32·68	27·59
„ 1880	30·72	25·35	„ 1889	30·65	25·66
„ 1881	32·63	25·98	„ 1890	33·57	27·57
„ 1882	32·04	26·58	„ 1891	35·86	29·98

Expectation
of life
in Victoria
and Eng-
land.

688. It should be explained that the average age of death, as given above, would not give a correct idea of the average duration of life, even if the ages of the population were in a normal condition. In an increasing population the former must be always considerably below the latter, in consequence of the undue proportion of children, which tends to lower the average age. A knowledge of the average duration of life can only be accurately obtained from a life table based upon actuarial calculations of a complex character. In England and Wales, according to the most recent life table, the average duration of life—technically called “expectation of life,” or “mean after lifetime”—is 41·92 years for males, and 45·25 years for females. In Victoria, according to a life table constructed some time since by Mr. A. F. Burridge, F.I.A., of London, based on the mortality experienced in the 10 years 1870-81, the average duration of life is 46·37 for males, but a table for females was not given.* It would thus appear that a male Victorian may expect, on the average, to enjoy 4½ years more of life than an Englishman.

New classi-
fication
adopted in
Victoria.

689. The system of classifying the causes of death in Victoria was changed in 1886 in accordance with a system which had been adopted

* See *Journal of the Institute of Actuaries*, Vol. XXIV., page 351. Prior to this (Vol. XXIII., page 325) Mr. Burridge published a life table for both sexes, based, however, upon the results of only one year (1879). According to this table the “expectation of life” in Victoria would be—males 49·20, females 52·33.

in England a few years previously. This new mode of classification was based upon one devised by a committee composed of members of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and was published by them, first in 1869, and afterwards, in a revised form, in 1885. The system of classification, now adopted, has superseded that of the late Dr. Farr, which, until the new system was introduced, had been the mode used for classifying the causes of death, both in England and Wales and in the Australasian colonies. A full account of the difference between the two systems was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1886-7.*

690. A Nosological Index was compiled by the present writer more than a quarter of a century since, under the sanction of the then Registrar-General, Mr. W. H. Archer, F.I.A., to be used in connexion with Dr. Farr's classification, in order to facilitate the bringing of all the circumstances resulting in death under classified heads, also for the guidance of deputy registrars in receiving, and of medical men in supplying, information respecting the causes of death, and of officers of charitable and other public institutions in preparing statistical tables of the deaths and sickness occurring therein. The adoption of a new system of classification has made it necessary that the Nosological Index should be completely altered to suit the change. This has been done according to the best knowledge possessed by the Department of the Government Statist, Melbourne, the place to be assigned to each disease or cause of death having been carefully considered by experienced officers and compared with the revised nomenclature proposed by the Royal College of Physicians. At the same time the opportunity has been taken greatly to increase the number of entries in the Index.†

691. From the date of its publication until the adoption of the new classification in 1886 the former Index had been in general use in the registration departments of all the Australasian colonies, some of which received such a supply of copies as they required from the Victorian Government, and others reprinted the work. Most of the colonies have now adopted the new system. To all the colonies adopting this system the revised Index will be found as indispensable as the former one proved itself to be during a period of twenty-five years in connexion with the system which has been abandoned.

692. The following table shows the causes of death in classified arrangement; the total number and the number of Chinese and Aborigines who died from each cause during 1891, also the total number who died from each cause during the ten-year periods ended with 1890 and with 1880:—

* Paragraph 635 *et seq.*

† A copy of the new Nosological Index was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1886-7, page 853 *et seq.* Copies can be obtained at a small cost from the Government Printer, Melbourne.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT.
(10 Years : 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890 ; and Year 1891.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.*	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years :		Year 1891.		
			1871-1880.	1881-1890.	Total. †	Chinese	Aborigines.
		All causes	122,570	151,459	18,631	278	18
		CLASSES.					
I.	...	SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES :— Zymotici (ζύμη, leaven). Diseases of the whole body, dependent on morbid poisons.	28,430	23,270	2,927	35	2
II.	...	PARASITIC DISEASES :— Parasitici (παράσιτος, parasite). Diseases dependent on animal or vegetable parasites.	734	764	78	...	...
III.	...	DIETIC DISEASES :— Dietici (δίαιτα, way of life ; diet). Diseases produced by errors of diet.	1,979	2,163	185	2	1
IV.	...	CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES :— Cachectici (κακεξία, bad habit of body). This class, according to the nomenclature of the Royal College of Physicians, is designated “ Diseases of the whole body—not classed.” The term used by Dr. Farr in the old classification, however, is retained ; Dr. Farr’s definition being as follows :—“ Sporadic diseases ; affecting several organs in which new morbid products are often deposited ; sometimes hereditary.”	17,205	24,011	2,905	55	3
V.		DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES :— Metamorphici (μεταμόρφωσις, change of form). Special diseases, the incidental result of the formative and nutritive processes.	6,042	10,617	1,462	26	2
VI.	...	LOCAL DISEASES :— Monorganici (μόνος, alone, without others ; ὄργανον, organ). Sporadic diseases, in which the functions of particular organs or systems are disturbed or obliterated, with or without inflammation.	51,209	69,213	8,727	126	8
VII.	...	VIOLENT DISEASES OR DEATHS :— Thanatici (θάνατοι, violent deaths). Diseases which are the evident and direct results of physical or chemical forces, acting either by the will of the sufferer, of other persons, or accidentally.	8,607	9,678	1,079	19	1
VIII.	...	ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES :— This group includes several diseases which were formerly classed under specific heads, such as dropsy, debility, tumor, abscess, etc.	8,364	11,743	1,268	15	1

* The definitions given in this column are chiefly those of the late Dr. Farr.
† The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued*.
(10 Years : 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890 ; and Year 1891.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years.		Year 1891.		
			1871-1880.	1881-1890.	Total.*	Chinese.	Aborigines.
		SUB-CLASSES.					
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases ...	15,459	10,949	1,918	27	2
	2	Diarrhœal diseases ...	11,036	10,375	810	8	...
	3	Malarial diseases ...	213	72	5	...	...
	4	Zoogenous diseases ...	1	8	1	...	...
	5	Venereal diseases ...	377	425	57	...	...
	6	Septic diseases ...	1,344	1,441	136	..	...
II.	...	Parasitic diseases ...	734	764	78	...	...
III.	...	Dietic diseases ...	1,979	2,163	185	2	1
IV.	...	Constitutional diseases ...	17,205	24,011	2,905	55	3
V.	...	Developmental diseases ...	6,042	10,617	1,462	26	2
VI.	1	Diseases of the nervous system ...	13,532	15,999	1,771	14	1
	2	Diseases of the organs of special sense	?	80	25	...	...
	3	Diseases of the circulatory system...	6,804	10,651	1,529	33	3
	4	Diseases of the respiratory system...	15,534	21,285	2,697	54	2
	5	Diseases of the digestive system ...	11,240	14,949	1,927	18	2
	6	Diseases of the lymphatic system and ductless glands	44	105	20	...	...
	7	Diseases of the urinary system ...	1,875	3,767	469	4	...
	8	Diseases of the organs of generation	295	339	53	...	...
	9	Diseases of parturition ...	1,267	1,213	125	...	...
	10	Diseases of the organs of locomotion	290	375	64	2	...
	11	Diseases of the integumentary system	328	450	47	1	...
VII.	1	Accident or negligence ...	7,447	8,274	913	12	1
	2	Homicide ...	190	290	40	...	...
	3	Suicide ...	951	1,101	119	7	...
	4	Execution ...	19	13	7	...	...
VIII.	...	Ill-defined causes, or unspecified ...	8,364	11,743	1,268	15	1
		DISEASES, ETC.					
I.	1	Small-pox ...	2	7	...	...	...
		Chicken-pox ...	13	14	2	...	...
		Measles ...	2,080	534	4	...	...
		Epidemic rose rash ...	...	8	...	...	...
		Scarlet fever ...	4,101	430	26	...	...
		Influenza ...	276	398	1,035	26	2
		Whooping-cough ...	1,974	1,392	168	...	...
		Mumps ...	...	7	...	...	...
		Diphtheria † ...	3,040	2,566	326	...	...
		Cerebro-spinal fever ...	...	7	1	...	...
		Simple continued fever	3,973	5,585	356	1	...
		Typhoid (or enteric) fever					
		Others ...	...	1	...	...	...
	2	Cholera (simple) ...	523	834	72	...	...
		Diarrhœa ...	7,667	8,304	655	4	...
		Dysentery ...	2,846	1,237	83	4	...
	3	Remittent fever ...	169	42	...	...	...
		Ague ...	44	27	4	...	...

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

† See also Croup (VI., 4).

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued*.
(10 Years : 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890; and Year 1891.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.					
			Ten Years.		Year 1891.			
			1871-1880.	1881-1890.	Total.	Chinese	Aborigines.	
		DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>						
I.	3	Beri-beri ... ..	...	3	1	...	...
	4	Glanders	1	...	...	...	...
		Cow-pox and other effects of vaccination	?	8*	1	...	...
	5	Syphilis	286	332	47	...	...
		Gonorrhœa, stricture of the urethra	91	93	10	...	...
	6	Phagedæna	?	5*	1	...	...
		Erysipelas	619	426	29	...	...
		Pyæmia, septicæmia †	264	370	39	...	...
		Puerperal fever ‡	461	640	67	...	...
II.	...	Thrush	327	220	19	...	...
		Others from vegetable parasites	?	1*	...	...	...
		Hydatids	379	537	58	...	...
		Others from animal parasites	28	6	1	...	...
III.	...	Starvation, want of breast-milk	1,322	1,192	89	2	1	
		Scurvy §	?	6*	3	...	...
		Intemperance	646	950	90	...	...
		Other dietetic diseases	11	15	3	...	...
IV.	...	Rheumatic fever, rheumatism of heart }	817	799	117	...	...
		Rheumatism	133	197	26	...	...
		Gout	?	16	2	...	...
		Rickets	?	16	2	...	...
		Cancer, malignant disease || ... ..	2,957	4,864	699	17	1	
		Tabes mesenterica	723	1,192	109	...	1	
		Tubercular meningitis (acute hydrocephalus)	1,394	1,714	238	...	...
		Phthisis	10,155	14,090	1,483	38	1	
		Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula, etc.	780	594	132	..	...
		Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis ¶	100	114	18	...	...
		Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia**	?	136*	28	...	...
		Diabetes mellitus ††	146	268	51	...	...
		Other constitutional diseases	?	27*	2	...	...
V.	...	Premature birth	2,715	3,860	540	...	1	
		Atelectasis ‡‡	?	191*	55	...	...
		Cyanosis	203	275	35	...	...
		Spina bifida	108	105	15	...	...
		Imperforate anus	289	334	60	...	...
		Cleft palate, harelip						
		Other congenital defects						
		Old age	2,727	5,852	757	26	1	

* For 5 years only.

† A few cases of mumps and other miasmatic diseases probably included under this head prior to 1886. ‡ See also accidents of childbirth (Class VI., Sub-class 9), *post*.

§ Included with purpura (IV.) prior to 1886.

|| Including lupus prior to 1886.

¶ Including scurvy prior to 1886.

** Distributed over other heads prior to 1886, viz., anæmia with dropsy (VIII.), chlorosis with disorders of menstruation (VI., 8), and leucocythæmia with other diseases of the circulatory system (VI., 3) prior to 1886. †† Includes diabetes insipidus prior to 1886, and diabetes undefined.

‡‡ Included with debility (VIII.) prior to 1886.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(10 Years : 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890 ; and Year 1891.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years.		Year 1891.		
			1871-1880.	1881-1890.	Total.	Chinese.	Aborigines.
VI.		DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>					
	1	Inflammation of brain or its membranes	2,383	2,265	142	2	1
		Apoplexy ...	2,750	3,520	406	7	...
		Softening of brain ...	†	*393	72	...	...
		Hemiplegia, brain paralysis	1,596	2,661	374	4	...
		Paralysis, undefined ...					
		Insanity (general paralysis of insane)					
		Chorea ...	20	21	3	...	...
		Epilepsy ...	588	851	83	...	...
		Convulsions ...	3,390	3,471	415	...	...
		Laryngismus stridulus ...	?	*15	5	...	...
		Idiopathic tetanus ...	2,805	2,802	271	1	...
		Paraplegia, diseases of spinal cord					
		Other diseases of nervous system					
	2	Otitis, otorrhœa† ...	?	*61	16	...	...
		Epistaxis and diseases of nose† ...	?	*14	5	...	...
		Ophthalmia and diseases of eye† ...	?	*5	4	...	...
	3	Endocarditis, valvular disease	377	1,405	348	9	1
		Pericarditis ...					
		Hypertrophy of heart‡ ...					
		Angina pectoris‡ ...	?	*51	12	...	...
		Syncope‡ ...	?	*619	208	3	...
		Aneurism ...	785	670	88	1	...
		Senile gangrene§ ...	?	*69	12	...	...
		Embolism, thrombosis ...	5,642	7,747	40	...	...
		Phlebitis ...			6	...	...
		Varicose veins ...			1	...	...
		Other diseases of the circulatory system			793	20	2
	4	Laryngitis ...	359	518	47	...	...
		Croup || ...	1,897	2,004	170	...	...
		Other diseases of larynx and trachea	?	*26	3	...	...
		Asthma, emphysema ...	392	635	73	2	...
		Bronchitis ...	4,588	6,574	982	20	...
		Pneumonia ...	5,077	7,875	1,126	26	1
		Congestion of the lungs ...	1,812	1,955	164	1	1
		Pleurisy ...	811	1,127	91	4	...
		Others ...	598	571	41	1	...
	5	Stomatitis¶ ...	3	64	16	...	...
		Dentition ...	1,469	1,273	117	...	...
		Sore throat, quinsy ...	153	130	31	...	...

* For five years only.

† Included with other diseases of nervous system prior to 1886.

‡ Included with other diseases of the circulatory system prior to 1886.

§ Included with mortification (VIII.) prior to 1886.

|| Including diphtheritic croup.

¶ The great majority of cases of stomatitis for years prior to 1886 are included with diseases of stomach.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*
(10 Years: 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890; and Year 1891.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years.		Year 1891.		
			1871-1880.	1881-1890.	Total.	Chinese.	Aborigines.
VI.	5	DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>					
		Dyspepsia ...	1,971	3,861	24	...	...
		Hæmatemesis ...			15	...	...
		Melæna ...			7	...	...
		Diseases of stomach ...			147	2	...
		Enteritis ...	2,134	2,838	842	1	...
		Ulceration of intestines ...	160	231	27	...	...
		Ileus, obstruction of intestine ...	424	621	71	...	...
		Stricture or strangulation of intestine ...	44	83	7	...	...
		Intussusception of intestine ...	93	139	20	...	...
		Hernia ...	191	304	34	...	...
		Fistula ...	17	22	1	1	...
		Peritonitis ...	771	1,014	109	2	1
		Ascites ...	184	113	11	...	...
		Gallstones ...	3,623	4,176	14	2	...
		Cirrhosis of liver ...			146	4	1
		Other diseases of liver ...			274	6	..
		Other diseases of the digestive system ...	3	80	14	...	...
	6	Diseases of lymphatic system ...	?	*36	8	...	...
		Disease of spleen ...	44	39	6	...	...
		Bronchocele ...	?	15	4	...	...
	7	Addison's disease† ...	?	*15	2	...	...
		Nephritis ...	218	536	72	1	...
		Bright's disease ...	749	1,837	220	2	...
		Uræmia† ...	?	*156	39	...	...
		Suppression of urine ...	29	76	14	...	...
		Calculus ...	48	104	16	...	...
		Hæmaturia† ...	?	*15	...	...	...
		Diseases of bladder and prostate ...	203	520	79	1	...
		Other diseases of the urinary system ...	628	523	29	...	...
	8	Ovarian disease ...	44	125	13	...	...
		Diseases of the uterus and vagina...	170	132	30	...	...
		Disorders of menstruation ...	52	47	3	...	...
		Pelvic abscess‡ ...	?	*13	4	...	...
		Perineal abscess‡ ...	?	*8	1	...	...
		Diseases of the testes, penis, scrotum, etc. ...	29	14	2	...	...
	9	Abortion, miscarriage ...	1,267	1,213	17	...	...
		Puerperal mania ...			2	...	...
		Puerperal convulsions ...			14	...	...
		Placenta prævia, flooding ...			22	...	...
		Phlegmasia dolens ...			3	...	...
		Other accidents of childbirth ...			67§	...	...
	10	Caries, necrosis|| ...	...	*123	35	2	...
		Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis ...	87	132	17	...	...
		Other diseases of the organs of locomotion ...	203	120	12	...	...

* For 5 years only. † Included with other diseases of urinary system prior to 1886.
‡ Included with abscess (VIII.) prior to 1886. § Including cases undefined.
|| Included with "Other diseases," in same sub-class prior to 1886.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued*.
(10 Years : 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890; and Year 1891.)

Class.	Sub-Class	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years :		Year 1891.		
			1871-1880.	1881-1890.	Total.	Chinese.	Aborigines.
		DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued</i> .					
VI.	11	Carbuncle ...	37	53	5	...	...
		Phlegmon, cellulitis ...	20	61	9	1	...
		Lupus† ...	?	*11	2	...	...
		Ulcer, bed sore ...	86	107	4	...	...
		Eczema ...	185	218	17	...	...
		Pemphigus ...			2	...	...
		Other diseases of the integumentary system ...			8	...	...
VII.	1	Fractures, contusions ...	3,152	3,564	354	6	1
		Wounds ...	262	274	31	...	...
		Burn, scald ...	885	941	80	2	...
		Sunstroke ...	218	233	14	...	...
		Lightning ...	25	26	...	...	...
		Poison ...	178	204	16	1	...
		Bite of snake or insect‡ ...	37	38	6	...	...
		Drowning ...	1,937	2,064	240	1	...
		Suffocation ...	625	648	111	...	...
		Otherwise ...	128	282	61	2	...
	2	Murder and manslaughter ...	190	290	40§	...	...
	3	Gunshot wounds ...	69	203	24	...	...
		Cut, stab ...	185	181	21	1	...
		Poison ...	188	183	22	...	...
		Drowning ...	217	206	15	1	...
		Hanging ...	256	278	25	5	...
		Suicide by other means ...	36	50	12	...	...
VIII.	4	Judicial hanging ...	19	13	7	...	...
		Dropsy|| ...	613	457	30	1	...
		Debility, atrophy, inanition¶ ...	6,987	10,309	1,092	11	1
		Mortification ...	131	92	13	...	...
		Tumour ...	269	325	27	...	...
		Abscess ...	38	95	12	...	...
		Hæmorrhage ...	326	465	6	...	...
		Sudden (cause unascertained) ...			13	...	...
		Causes not specified ...			75	3	...

693. The next table shows the same causes of death, arranged in the order of their fatality, during 1891, with the numbers who died from each cause in that year, and during the decennial periods ended with 1890 and 1880; also the order of fatality of the different causes during those periods :—

* For five years only.

† Included with cancer (IV.) prior to 1886.

‡ At least five of the deaths in the ten years 1881-90 were cases of insect-bite, but in most of those years such cases were not distinguished; in 1891 all the cases were of snake-bite.

§ Including one case of justifiable homicide.

|| Including anæmia (IV.) prior to 1886.

¶ Including atelectasis (V.) prior to 1886.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY.
(10 Years : 1871-80, and 1881-90; and Year 1891.)

Order of Fatality.			Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.		
Ten Years : 1871-80.	Ten Years : 1881-90.	Year 1891.		Ten Years : 1871-80.	Ten Years : 1881-90.	Year 1891.
1	1	1	Phthisis	10,155	14,090	1,483
5	5	2	Pneumonia	5,077	7,875	1,126
4	2	3	Heart disease, etc., exclusive of aneurism and pericarditis, endocarditis and valvular disease	5,642	8,576	1,093
52	52	4	Influenza	276	398	1,035
6	6	5	Bronchitis	4,588	6,574	982
3	4	6	Accidents	7,447	8,274	913
19	15	7	Enteritis	2,134	2,838	842
16	7	8	Old age	2,727	5,852	757
12	9	9	Cancer, malignant disease ...	2,957	4,864	699
2	3	10	Diarrhœa	7,667	8,304	655
17	12	11	Premature birth	2,715	3,860	540
9	10	12	Liver diseases not classed ...	3,623	4,176	434
10	14	13	Convulsions	3,390	3,471	415
15	13	14	Apoplexy	2,750	3,520	406
26	17	15	Hemiplegia, paralysis, insanity ...	1,596	2,661	374
8	8	16	Typhoid (or enteric) and simple continued fever	3,973	5,585	356
48	25	17	Endocarditis, pericarditis, valvular disease	377	1,405	348
11	18	18	Diphtheria	3,040	2,566	326
28	24	19	Tubercular meningitis (acute hydrocephalus)	1,394	1,714	238
14	16	20	Diseases of spinal cord and other diseases of nervous system	2,805	2,787	257
36	23	21	Bright's disease	749	1,837	220
22	11	22	Dyspepsia, and other diseases of the stomach	1,971	3,861	193
25	22	23	Childbirth and puerperal fever ...	1,728	1,853	192
23	20	24	Croup (including diphtheritic croup)	1,897	2,004	170
21	26	25	Whooping-cough	1,974	1,392	168
41	34	26	Malformation	600	905	165
24	21	27	Congestion of the lungs	1,812	1,955	164
18	19	28	Inflammation of brain or its membranes	2,383	2,265	142
34	42	29	Forms of tuberculosis, scrofula, etc., not classed	780	594	132
30	31	30	Suicide	951	1,101	119
27	27	31	Dentition	1,469	1,273	117
31	38		Rheumatic fever and rheumatism ...	817	799	117
37	29	32	Tabes mesenterica	723	1,192	109
35	32		Peritonitis	771	1,014	109
32	30	33	Pleurisy	811	1,127	91
38	33	34	Intemperance	646	950	90
29	29	35	Starvation, want of breast milk ...	1,322	1,192	89
33	39	36	Aneurism	785	670	88
13	28	37	Dysentery	2,846	1,237	83
43	36		Epilepsy	588	851	83
55	48	38	Diseases of bladder and prostate ...	203	520	79

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY—*continued*.
(10 Years : 1871-80, and 1881-90; and Year 1891.)

Order of Fatality.			Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			
Ten Years : 1871-80.	Ten Years : 1881-90.	Year 1891.		Ten Years : 1871-80.	Ten Years : 1881-90.	Year 1891.	
46	40	39	Asthma, emphysema ...	392	635	73	
44	37	40	Cholera (simple) ...	523	834	72	
54	45		Nephritis ...	218	536	72	
...	53		Softening of the brain† ...	?	*393	72	
45	41		Ileus, obstruction of intestine ...	424	621	71	
47	44	42	Hydatids ...	379	537	58	
64	58	43	Diabetes mellitus ...	146	268	51	
49	49	44	Laryngitis ...	359	518	47	
51	55		Syphilis ...	286	332	47	
42	43	45	Diseases of the respiratory system not classed	598	571	41	
57	57	46	Murder and manslaughter ...	190	290	40	
53	54	47	Pyæmia, septicæmia ...	264	370	39	
...	63		Uræmia ...	?	*156	39	
...	69	48	Caries, necrosis ...	?	*123	35	
56	56	49	Hernia ...	191	304	34	
63	67	50	Sore throat, quinsy ...	153	130	31	
60	66	51	Diseases of the uterus and vagina ...	170	132	30	
39	47	52	Diseases of the urinary system not classed	628	523	29	
40	51		Erysipelas ...	619	426	29	
...	65	53	Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia ...	?	*136	28	
62	59	54	Ulceration of intestines ...	160	231	27	
58	61		Eczema ...	185	218	17	
			Pemphigus ...			10	
			Integumentary diseases not classed ...				
7	50	55	Scarlet fever ...	4,101	430	26	
65	62		Gout ...	133	197	26	
...	77	56	Diseases of the eye and ear (and nose?)	?	*80	25	
67	64	57	Intussusception of intestine ...	93	139	20	
50	60	58	Thrush... ..	327	220	19	
66	71	59	Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis ...	100	114	18	
69	66	60	Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis ...	87	132	17	
72	74	61	Calculus ...	48	104	16	
83	79		Stomatitis ...	3	64	16	
83	77	62	Diseases of the digestive system not classed	3	80	14	
75	78		Suppression of urine ...	29	76	14	
...	91	63	Idiopathic tetanus ...	?	*15	14	
73	68		Ovarian disease ...	44	125	13	
55	70	64	Diseases of the organs of locomotion not classed	203	120	12	
59	72	65	Ascites	184	113	11	
68	75	66	Gonorrhœa, stricture of urethra ...	91	93	10	
77	80	67	Phlegmon, cellulitis ...	20	61	9	
...	85	68	Diseases of the lymphatic system ...	?	*36	8	
73	76	69	Stricture or strangulation of intestine	44	83	7	
78	93		Judicial hanging ...	19	13	7	

* For 5 years only.

† Included with diseases of spinal cord and other diseases of nervous system prior to 1886.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY—continued.
(10 Years : 1871-80, and 1881-90 ; and Year 1891.)

Order of Fatality.			Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.		
Ten Years : 1871-80.	Ten Years : 1881-90.	Year 1891.		Ten Years : 1871-80.	Ten Years : 1881-90.	Year 1891.
73	84	70	Disease of spleen ...	44	39	6
74	81	71	Carbuncle ...	37	53	5
...	91		Laryngismus stridulus ...	?	*15	5
20	46	72	Measles ...	2,080	534	4
70	73		Ulcer, bed sore ...	86	107	4
73	86		Ague ...	44	27	4
...	91		Bronchocele ...	?	*15	4
...	93	73	Pelvic abscess ...	?	*13	4
71	82		Disorders of menstruation ...	52	47	3
81	91		Dietic diseases not classed ...	11	15	3
...	87		Diseases of the larynx and trachea not classed	?	*26	3
77	89	74	Chorea ...	20	21	3
...	97		Scurvy ...	?	*6	3
75	92		Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, etc.	29	14	2
...	86		Constitutional diseases not classed ...	...	*27	2
80	92	75	Chicken-pox ...	13	14	2
...	90		Rickets ...	?	*16	2
...	91		Addison's disease ...	?	*15	2
...	94		Lupus ...	?	*11	2
79	88	76	Fistula ...	17	22	1
76	96		Parasitic diseases not classed ...	28	*7	1
...	95		Cow-pox and other effects of vaccination	?	*8	1
...	95		Perineal abscess ...	?	*8	1
...	96	77	Cerebro-spinal fever ...	?	*7	1
...	98		Phagedæna ...	...	*5	1
...	99		Beri-beri ...	?	*3	1
61	83	...	Remittent fever ...	169	42	...
...	91	...	Hæmaturia ...	?	*15	...
84	96	...	Small-pox ...	2	7	...
...	95	...	Epidemic rose-rash ...	?	*8	...
...	96	...	Mumps ...	?	*7	...
...	100	...	Miasmatic diseases not classed ...	...	1	...
85	...	...	Glanders ...	1	...	...
Deaths from well-defined causes...				114,206	139,716	17,363
Deaths from "atrophy and debility" and other ill-defined and unspecified causes				8,364	11,743	1,268
Deaths from all causes ...				122,570	151,459	18,631

Death rate from various causes in Victoria and England.

694. The fatality of the different circumstances which cause death in this colony, as compared with the fatality resulting from similar causes in England and Wales, is shown by the following table, in

* For 5 years only.

which the number of persons dying from each cause in either country is compared with the number of persons living in the same country. The total of each class and order is given, as also are some of the principal diseases. The Victorian results relate to the year 1891, the decennial periods ended with 1890 and 1880, and the results for England and Wales to the five years ended with 1890:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM EACH GROUP OF CAUSES AND CERTAIN DISEASES IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Annual Deaths per 100,000 of Mean Population.			
			Victoria.			England and Wales.
			Year 1891.	Average of 10 Years : 1881-1890.	Average of 10 Years : 1871 to 1880.	Average of 5 Years : 1886 to 1890.
		All causes	1,624·42	1,512·50	1,538·01	1,889·54
		CLASSES.				
I.	...	Specific febrile or zymotic diseases	255·20	232·38	356·74	250·22
II.	...	Parasitic diseases	6·80	7·63	9·21	2·78
III.	...	Dietic diseases	16·13	21·60	24·83	6·72
IV.	...	Constitutional diseases	253·28	239·78	215·89	326·92
V.	...	Developmental diseases	127·47	106·02	75·82	158·92
VI.	...	Local diseases	760·90	691·18	642·57	986·16
VII.	...	Violent deaths	94·08	96·64	108·00	63·50
VIII.	...	Ill-defined and not specified causes	110·56	117·27	104·95	94·32
		SUB-CLASSES AND DISEASES.				
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases	167·23	109·34	193·98	158·34
		Measles	·35	5·33	26·10	46·84
		Scarlet fever	2·35	4·29	51·46	24·06
		Influenza	90·24	4·05	...	...
		Diphtheria*	28·42	25·62	38·15	16·96
		Whooping-cough	14·65	13·90	24·77	44·36
		Typhoid or enteric fever, etc.	31·04	55·77	49·85	19·58
	2	Diarrhoeal diseases	70·62	103·61	138·48	68·10
		Diarrhoea	57·11	82·92	96·21	} 66·70
		Dysentery	7·24	12·35	35·71	
	3	Malarial diseases	·44	·72	2·67	·64
	4	Zoogenous diseases	·09	·08	·01	·28
	5	Venereal diseases	4·97	4·24	4·73	8·36
	6	Septic diseases	11·86	14·39	16·87	14·50
		Puerperal fever (see also Childbirth and Puerperal <i>infra</i>)	5·84	6·39	5·78	7·64

* Deaths from diphtheritic croup are not included with those from diphtheria, but under the head of croup, which is classed as a disease of the respiratory system, Class VI., Sub-Class 4.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM EACH GROUP OF CAUSES AND CERTAIN DISEASES IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES—continued.

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Annual Deaths per 100,000 of Mean Population.			
			Victoria.			England and Wales.
			Year 1891.	Average of 10 Years : 1881-1890.	Average of 10 Years : 1871 to 1880.	Average of 5 Years : 1886 to 1890.
IV.	...	SUB-CLASSES AND DISEASES.				
		Constitutional diseases—				
		Rheumatism, rheumatic fever, and gout	12·47	9·95	11·92	12·22
		Cancer, malignant disease	60·95	48·57	37·10	63·16
		Phthisis	129·30	140·71	127·42	163·54
V.	...	Other tubercular and scrofulous diseases	32·26	34·95	36·35	68·68
		Developmental diseases—				
		Of children (premature birth or malformation)	61·47	47·58	41·60	61·34
VI.	...	Of old age	66·00	58·44	34·22	97·58
		Diseases of the systems—				
		1 Nervous (brain diseases, etc.)	154·41	159·77	169·80	254·92
		2 Organs of special sense (nose, ear, and eye diseases)	2·18	?	?	2·28
		3 Circulatory (heart diseases, etc.)	133·31	106·36	85·37	168·58
		4 Respiratory (lung diseases, etc.)*	235·15	212·56	194·92	376·54
		5 Digestive (stomach, bowel, liver diseases, etc.)	168·01	149·28	141·04	109·92
		6 Lymphatic, and ductless glands	1·74	1·05	·55	2·28
		7 Urinary (kidney, bladder diseases, etc.)	40·89	37·62	23·53	44·66
		8 Generative (diseases of ovary, uterus, and vagina, etc.)	4·62	3·39	3·70	5·50
		9 Childbirth (see also Childbirth and puerperal fever <i>infra</i>)	10·90	12·11	15·90	6·60
		10 Locomotive (arthritis, ostitis, etc.)	5·58	3·75	3·64	8·62
VII.	...	11 Integumentary (carbuncle, phlegmon, ulcer, etc.)	4·10	4·49	4·12	6·26
		1 Accident or negligence ...	79·60	82·63	93·45	54·38
		2 Homicide	3·49	2·89	2·38	1·10
		3 Suicide	10·38	10·99	11·93	7·94
I. VI.	6 } 9 }	4 Execution	·61	·13	·24	·08
		Childbirth and puerperal fever	16·74	18·50	21·68	14·24

NOTE.—See notes to table following paragraph 692 ante.

* Including deaths from diphtheritic croup.

695. By means of the results shown in this table, it is found that, over a series of years, the mortality from the following causes is greater in Victoria than in England and Wales:—Diphtheria,* typhoid fever, diarrhoeal diseases, malarial diseases, dietic diseases (including want of breast-milk and alcoholism), parasitic diseases (including thrush, hydatids, etc.); diseases of the stomach, bowels and liver; violent deaths of all kinds; and the consequences of childbirth. From every other specified cause shown, also from all causes combined, the death rate is, on the average, higher in England and Wales than in Victoria.

Diseases
more fatal
in Victoria
than in
England.

696. It should be explained that under the altered nosological classification, which has now been in force for six years, the increased number of distinct diseases specified, and the numerous changes made in the grouping of diseases, have rendered it difficult in some instances to compare correctly the number of deaths resulting from many diseases, now stated separately, with the deaths which resulted from the same diseases before the change took place, when they were grouped with other complaints in such a way as to be now not distinguishable. Such discrepancies have, as far as possible, been pointed out in the footnotes to a previous table, by means of which it will generally be found possible to institute a fair comparison.

New nos-
ology pre-
vents
returns
from being
strictly
compar-
able.

697. Per 100,000 of the population, 255 deaths in 1891 were set down to specific febrile or zymotic diseases. The proportion was above the average of the decade 1881-90, but nearly one-third below the average of the decade 1871-80, during which period, in consequence of the prevalence of epidemics, the rate of mortality from this class of complaints was considerably higher than in England during the five years 1886 to 1890. Of the 255 deaths referred to, 167 were set down to miasmatic, 71 to diarrhoeal, 12 to septic, 5 to venereal diseases, and only a fraction to malarial and zoogenous diseases. Owing to the prevalence of epidemic influenza during the last four months of the year (but chiefly in October), the mortality from miasmatic diseases (167 per 100,000 persons living) was considerably above the average of the previous ten years (109), the death rate from that disease being 90 per 100,000, or more than half the number in the whole sub-class. On the other hand typhoid fever, usually the most fatal miasmatic disease in Victoria, caused only 31 deaths per 100,000 of the population in 1891, as compared with as many as 54 in

Specific
febrile or
zymotic
diseases.

* There is some difficulty in making comparisons in the case of diphtheria, as diphtheritic croup, which is generally classed with croup, may sometimes be classed with diphtheria. See footnote on page 419.

1890, and about 53 according to the average of the last twenty years, which is about three times as high a rate as that which prevails in England. Diphtheria in 1891 was not nearly so fatal as in the two preceding years; the mortality therefrom being 28 per 100,000, as compared with 66 in 1890 and 48 in 1889; the average during the 10 years 1881-90 was only 26, and that of the previous decade 38. The mortality from diarrhœal diseases in 1891 (71 per 100,000) was about the same as in 1890, lower by a third than during the decade 1881-90, and scarcely half as high as in the decade 1871-80. The mortality from most of the other zymotic diseases, except whooping cough and zoogenous and venereal diseases, was considerably below the average of the previous ten years.

Zymotic diseases, etc., in Australasian colonies.

698. The following is a statement of the number of deaths from zymotic diseases under the old classification, which now corresponds as nearly as possible with the zymotic, parasitic, and dietic classes of diseases together, and of the proportion of such deaths to the total mortality and to the population over a series of years in all the Australasian colonies. The colonies are placed in order according to the death rate from diseases of this class prevailing in each :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO MORTALITY FROM ZYMOTIC, PARASITIC, AND DIETIC DISEASES, 1878-87.

Colony.	Deaths from Zymotic, Parasitic, and Dietic Diseases, 1878-87.		
	Total Number.	Percentage of Total Deaths.	Annual Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.
1. Queensland	13,190	28·11	49·5
2. Western Australia	1,099	20·34	34·2
3. South Australia	8,425	20·53	29·3
4. New South Wales	22,909	18·13	27·7
5. Victoria	23,776	17·71	26·2
6. Tasmania	2,793	14·59	22·7
7. New Zealand	11,544	20·25	22·3

Results compared in different colonies.

699. It will be observed that in Victoria, during the 10 years 1878 to 1887, the mortality from zymotic, parasitic, and dietic diseases was less in proportion to the population as well as to the mortality from all causes than it was in any of the other Australasian colonies except Tasmania and New Zealand. Queensland was much above the other colonies in these respects, and was the only one of the colonies in which the death-rate from this class of complaints was higher than that in England. In New South Wales, on the other hand, the proportion was only slightly higher than in Victoria.

700. Small-pox has never prevailed as an epidemic amongst the people of Victoria. On several occasions persons sickening from or affected by that complaint have arrived in vessels, and before the nature of the malady was discovered it has been caught by others; but in every case the patients have been promptly isolated by order of the Government, and the disease has soon disappeared. No death from small-pox has occurred in the last three years, and since the registration system was first introduced in 1853 only 26 deaths from it have been recorded, five of which occurred in 1884; some cases of the complaint, however, occurred in June of the present year, respecting which the following particulars have been supplied by the Department of Public Health:—

Small-pox in
various
countries.

On the 15th June the R.M.S.S. *Oroya* arrived at Melbourne, and on the 18th one of her passengers who was lodging at a coffee palace was reported to be ill of small-pox; other cases were reported on the 24th and 26th June, and a case of a passenger who had had small-pox during the voyage, and who, though convalescent, was still in an infectious state, was also discovered. These four cases were promptly removed to the sanatorium; the houses, furniture, bedding, and clothing in the places where they were lodging were disinfected, and all persons who had come in contact with them, as far as known, were re-vaccinated; the same operation was also performed on all the remaining passengers by the *Oroya* who could be traced, and no extension of the disease took place in Victoria. The four passengers recovered. It is believed that the passenger who was found to be convalescent here had small-pox between the Red Sea and Colombo; the case was not diagnosed as small-pox, and the three passengers who were attacked on the arrival of the *Oroya* caught the disease from this case. Two of the *Oroya's* passengers who landed in Sydney had small-pox, as also a steward and quarter-deck man. In Queensland one passenger had the disease; in Sydney there was one death, and in Queensland the passenger died. In Sydney the disease spread to three residents, in Queensland to one. Beyond this there was no further extension of the disease in Australia.

701. Material for giving some statistics of deaths from small-pox in other countries is at hand in the valuable paper contributed by Dr. E. Raseri to the International Statistical Institute at its session held at Rome in the month of April, 1886. The following are the figures referred to, which relate generally to the mean of the four years 1881 to 1884:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM SMALL-POX IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.*

Deaths from Small-pox Annually per 10,000 persons living.		Deaths from Small-pox Annually per 10,000 persons living.	
Spain (principal towns) ...	13·07	Holland ...	·57
Spain ...	8·46	Sweden ...	·41
Austria (principal towns) ...	8·43	Switzerland ...	·33
Austria ...	7·05	Prussia ...	·29
Belgium ...	4·09	Germany (principal towns) ...	·23
Belgium (principal towns) ...	3·15	Ireland ...	·20
Russia ...	2·96	Massachusetts ...	·18
Italy ...	1·63	Denmark (towns) ...	·08
Switzerland (principal towns) ...	·80	Scotland (eight towns) ...	·05
Sweden (principal towns) ...	·69	Scotland ...	·03
England and Wales ...	·67		

* For an account of the mortality from small-pox amongst the Australian aborigines, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., paragraph 228.

702. Although cases of small-pox have rarely occurred in Victoria, parents are required by law to cause their children to be vaccinated.* In 1891 the number of cases of successful vaccination performed in Victoria was 25,538; and, as the number of births was 38,505, it appears that 66 per cent. of the children born were vaccinated. This proportion is lower than in any of the previous 15 years except 1881,† when a scare took place. Part of the remainder are accounted for by death—3,409, or nearly 9 per cent., of those born having died before they were 6 months old. The average proportions of vaccinations to infants born is $75\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., as is seen by reference to the following figures, which indicate the proportions during each of the 16 years ended with 1891:—

PROPORTION OF VACCINATIONS TO BIRTHS, 1876 TO 1891.

Vaccinations Per 100 Births.				Vaccinations Per 100 Births.			
1876	...	...	80	1885	...	...	69
1877	...	...	87	1886	...	...	70
1878	...	...	82	1887	...	...	78
1879	...	...	82	1888	...	...	67
1880	...	...	73	1889	...	...	70
1881	...	...	100†	1890	...	...	68
1882	...	...	75	1891	...	...	66
1883	...	...	67				
1884	...	...	74	Mean of 16 years			<u>$75\frac{1}{2}$</u>

703. Dr. Raseri‡ gives the following as the proportions of successful vaccinations to births in different countries, generally during the years 1880 to 1884. To these have been added the proportions in such of the Australasian colonies as the information is available for:—

PROPORTION OF VACCINATIONS TO BIRTHS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Vaccinations Per 100 Births.				Vaccinations Per 100 Births.			
Ireland	...	...	89	Italy	...	...	73
Scotland	...	...	88	Germany	...	...	71
Norway	...	...	87	South Australia (1878 to 1887)			69
England and Wales	..	..	86	New Zealand (1886 to 1887)	...	...	68
Hungary	...	...	86	France	...	...	64
Holland	...	...	82	Russia in Europe	...	...	56
Sweden	...	...	80	Tasmania (1878 to 1887)	...	...	55
Austria	...	...	78	New South Wales (1878 to 1887)	...	...	25
Victoria (1878 to 1887)	...	...	77				

704. It appears by the figures that the proportion of infants vaccinated is larger in Ireland than in any other country, and next so

* An interesting report on the efficacy of vaccination was published in the last edition of this work, Vol. I., paragraph 615.

† In this year, owing to an alarm occasioned by an outbreak of small-pox, first in Sydney and subsequently on board vessels arriving at Melbourne, the vaccinations exceeded the births by 100.

‡ *Bulletin*, etc., page 189.

in Scotland ; and that whilst in Victoria more than three-fourths of the children born are vaccinated, in South Australia and New Zealand little more than two-thirds, in Tasmania little more than half, and in New South Wales only one-fourth, of the infants are vaccinated.

705. The number of public vaccinators in Victoria is 198, and the amount paid in 1891 for vaccinations, including fees to Deputy-Registrars and travelling allowances to vaccinators, was £5,251. Cost of vaccination.

706. The seven zymotic diseases which chiefly affect children are measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, croup, whooping-cough, dysentery, and diarrhoea. The following table shows the number of deaths from such diseases which occurred during the years 1890 and 1891; the annual means of the seven years 1864-70, and of the decades 1871-80 and 1881-90 being also given :— Zymotic diseases affecting children.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES CHIEFLY AFFECTING CHILDREN
1864 TO 1891.*

Year or Period.	Annual Number of Deaths from—							
	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Total.
1864-70 ...	161	326	410	148	185	338	801	2,369
1871-80 ...	208	410	304	190	197	285	767	2,361
1881-90 ...	54	43	257	200	139	124	830	1,647
1890 ...	1	68	734	297	98	105	612	1,915
1891 ...	4	25	326	170	168	83	655	1,431

NOTE.—Croup is included in this table, although not now classed as a zymotic disease, since a large number of deaths are set down to diphtheria and croup conjointly.

707. As compared with the previous year, a marked decrease took place in 1891 in the mortality from scarlet fever, diphtheria and croup, and dysentery, but an increase from the other diseases named in the table, and especially from whooping cough. Taken as a whole, these diseases in 1891 caused 484 fewer deaths than in 1890, and a smaller number than in any previous year since 1881.* Children's zymotic diseases, 1891.

708. Measles in a fatal form appears to be almost non-existent in Victoria at the present time. An epidemic of that complaint occurred in 1884, and caused in that and the following year 302 deaths, or 12 less than resulted from the preceding epidemic of the same complaint in 1880 and 1881. Neither of these outbreaks of measles was so serious in its effects as the two previous ones of 1874-5 and 1866-7, when the resulting deaths numbered 1,797 and 1,057 respectively. Per 10,000 of the population, the proportion of deaths from measles Measles.

* For numbers in each year, see last edition of this work, Vol. II., paragraph 616.

was .17 in 1889 and .86 in the ten years ended with 1887, the latter proportion being lower than in any of the following European countries, but very slightly higher than that in the other Australasian colonies, except South Australia, as is shown by the following figures:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM MEASLES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES,
1881 to 1884.*

	Deaths from Measles per 10,000 persons living.		Deaths from Measles per 10,000 persons living.
Spain (principal towns)	... 11.44	Switzerland (principal towns)	2.46
Spain ... ..	... 8.84	Sweden	2.40
Italy ... ..	... 7.04	Austria (principal towns)	2.32
Scotland (eight towns)	... 5.34	Ireland	1.81
Belgium ... ..	... 5.24	Massachusetts	1.16
Austria .. ...	... 4.60	Russia in Europe	1.09
England and Wales	... 4.01	South Australia (1878 to 1887)	1.00
Denmark (towns)...	... 3.66	Switzerland ... ..	.88
Scotland... ..	... 3.58	Victoria (1878 to 1887)	.82
Prussia ... ..	... 3.51	New Zealand ... ..	.64
Sweden (principal towns)	... 3.27	New South Wales ... ..	.63
Germany (principal towns)	... 3.15	Tasmania ... ..	.54
Holland ... ..	... 2.88	Queensland ... ..	.27
Belgium (principal towns)	... 2.80		

NOTE.—A useful circular issued under the direction of the Central Board of Health, describing the symptoms of measles, the precautions necessary to be taken to prevent its spread, and mode of treatment in the absence of medical aid, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol. I., paragraph 661.

Scarlet
fever.

709. On the occasion of the earlier visitations of measles in 1866-7 and 1874-5, the epidemic was accompanied or followed by one of scarlet fever, which proved to be even more fatal than the former complaint; but no such calamity has attended the last two outbreaks of measles, during the whole period of which, especially the last outbreak, the mortality from scarlet fever was exceedingly low. The fatality attending this complaint has very much diminished of late years, the deaths from it—notwithstanding the increased population—having numbered only 430 in the ten years 1881-90, or an average of 43 per annum; as against 5,101, or an average of 510 per annum, in the preceding ten years; and 2,284, or an average of 326 per annum, in the seven years ended with 1870. In 1891, scarlet fever caused 26 deaths, or .23 per 10,000 of the population, as against .43 in the ten years ended with 1890, and 5.15 in the ten years ended with 1880. Whilst the death rate from this complaint in the ten years 1881-90 was lower than the average prevailing in any of the following

* These proportions, except those for the Australasian colonies, have been taken and re-arranged from Dr. Raseri's paper already alluded to, page 193.

countries except Queensland, that in the decade preceding those years was higher than in most of the countries named:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM SCARLET FEVER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES,
1881 TO 1884.*

Deaths from Scarlet Fever per 10,000 persons living.			Deaths from Scarlet Fever per 10,000 persons living.		
Sweden (principal towns)	...	6·10	Spain	...	2·00
Austria	...	5·86	Russia in Europe	...	1·79
Prussia	...	5·30	Belgium (principal towns)	...	1·58
England and Wales	...	5·29	Switzerland (principal towns)	...	1·49
Germany (principal towns)	...	5·09	Spain (principal towns)	...	1·46
Sweden	...	4·85	South Australia (1878 to 1887)	...	1·27
Scotland (8 towns)	...	4·77	Holland	...	1·15
Austria (principal towns)	...	4·45	Switzerland	...	1·01
Scotland	...	4·44	New South Wales (1878 to 1887)	...	·89
Ireland	...	3·00	New Zealand	..	·75
Italy	...	2·94	Victoria	...	·58
Belgium	...	2·90	Tasmania	..	·49
Denmark (towns)	...	2·64	Queensland	..	·13
Massachusetts	...	2·54			

NOTE.—A useful circular on scarlet fever, issued by the Central Board of Health, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., paragraph 238.

710. In consequence of the similarity of the complaints, and the number of deaths set down to a combination of both, it is misleading to consider the deaths caused by diphtheria apart from those caused by croup. Taking the two affections together, they were to every 10,000 of the population in the proportion of only 4·32 in 1891, as against 9·11 in 1890, 7·32 in 1889, 4·54 in the ten years ended with 1890, and 6·19 in the ten years ended with 1880. The proportion, over a series of recent years, is lower than that for any of the foreign countries of which information is at hand, except Ireland, England, and Holland, as will be seen by the following figures:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP IN VARIOUS
COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.*

Deaths from Diphtheria and Croup per 10,000 persons living.			Deaths from Diphtheria and Croup per 10,000 persons living.		
Austria	...	16·63	Sweden (principal towns)	...	9·74
Prussia	...	15·45	Italy	...	9·18
Spain (principal towns)	...	11·83	Switzerland (principal towns)	...	8·49
Germany (principal towns)	...	11·54	Belgium	...	7·72
Massachusetts	...	11·13	Spain	...	6·85
Austria (principal towns)	...	10·36	Denmark (towns)	...	6·28
Sweden	...	9·79	Switzerland	...	6·09

* Except those for the Australasian colonies, the figures have been taken and re-arranged from Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884*—continued.

		Deaths from Diphtheria and Croup per 10,000 persons living.			Deaths from Diphtheria and Croup per 10,000 persons living.
South Australia (1878 to 1887)	5·93		Victoria (1878 to 1887)	... 4·17	
Scotland (8 towns) ...	4·99		Belgium (principal towns)	... 3·79	
New South Wales (1878 to 1887)	4·77		Holland ...	... 3·76	
Queensland	4·75		England and Wales	... 3·05	
Russia in Europe ...	4·67		Ireland ...	... 2·70	
Scotland ...	4·55		New Zealand (1878 to 1887)	... 2·42	
Tasmania (1878 to 1887)	4·46				

NOTE.—A circular, giving the symptoms of diphtheria and directions for its management in the absence of medical assistance, was issued by the Central Board of Health during the early part of 1888, and was republished in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Volume I., paragraph 664.

Whooping
cough.

711. Deaths from whooping-cough in 1891 were in the proportion of 1·46, in 1890 of ·88, in 1889 of 2·12, in the ten years ended with 1890 of 1·34, and in the ten years ended with 1880 of 2·48 per 10,000 persons living. All these proportions, as well as those in the other Australasian colonies, are lower than those generally prevailing in most of the foreign countries named in the following table:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM WHOOPING-COUGH IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.*

		Deaths from Whooping-cough per 10,000 persons living.			Deaths from Whooping-cough per 10,000 persons living.
Austria ...	10·63		Austria (principal towns)	... 2·74	
Scotland (8 towns) ...	9·64		Spain (principal towns)	... 2·68	
Belgium ...	7·18		Italy ...	... 2·45	
Denmark...	6·62		New Zealand (1878 to 1887)	... 2·42	
Scotland ...	6·23		Switzerland	... 2·31	
Prussia ...	5·40		South Australia (1878 to 1887)	2·19	
England and Wales	4·67		New South Wales	... 1·93	
Holland ...	3·82		Sweden ...	... 1·80	
Germany (principal towns)	3·48		Victoria (1878 to 1887)	... 1·79	
Belgium (principal towns)	3·37		Queensland	... 1·51	
Ireland ...	3·18		Tasmania	... 1·44	
Spain ...	3·14		Massachusetts	... 1·16	
Sweden (principal towns)	2·98		Russia in Europe	... ·23	
Switzerland (principal towns)	2·74				

NOTE.—A circular on whooping-cough and its treatment, issued by the Central Board of Health, was republished in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Volume I., paragraph 666.

Typhoid
fever.

712. Typhoid fever† caused 356 deaths in 1891, or only three-fifths of the number which took place in the previous year, and not two-fifths of the number in 1889, when it was exceptionally prevalent. The rate of mortality from this complaint in 1891 was only 3·10 per

* Except those for the Australasian colonies, the figures have been taken and re-arranged from Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193.
† A useful circular issued under the direction of the Central Board of Health, describing the symptoms of typhoid fever, the precautions necessary to be taken to prevent its spread, and mode of treatment in the absence of medical aid, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., paragraph 242.

10,000 persons living, which is the lowest recorded during a period of 26 years ; although two years previously (in 1889) it was as high as 8·37. During the last 26 years the death rate from typhoid fever has fluctuated considerably, but, nevertheless, there were four pretty well-marked maximum periods, viz., 1866-7, 1877-8, 1883, and 1889, when the rates rose to over 6½ per 10,000 persons living. The minimum periods are not so well marked ; but the principal ones appear to be 1871-3, 1880-81, and 1891, when the average rate was below 4 per 10,000 ; and 1885, when it was a little above that proportion. Typhoid fever causes, on the average, nearly 3¾ per cent. of the total deaths from all causes, and as many as 13 per cent. of those at between 10 and 25 years of age. The following table shows the number of deaths from typhoid fever, and their proportion to the population, during each of the past 26 years :—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1866 TO 1891.*

Year.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever.		Year.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.		Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.
1866	528	8·39	1880	297	3·49
1867	455	7·06	1881	351	4·04
1868	295	4·45	1882	472	5·30
1869	360	5·24	1883	661	7·26
1870	416	5·83	1884	456	4·89
1871	269	3·65	1885	424	4·43
1872	323	4·29	1886	530	5·38
1873	282	3·68	1887	631	6·21
1874	470	6·04	1888	541	5·13
1875	455	5·78	1889	910	8·35
1876	375	4·71	1890	611	5·46
1877	532	6·58	1891	356	3·10
1878	532	6·48			
1879	438	5·25	Mean ...	460	5·40

713. According to the average of the ten years ended with 1890, the death rate from typhoid fever ranged from 2·5 per 10,000 persons living in New Zealand to 5·7 in Victoria and 9·6 in Queensland. The following table shows the mortality from that complaint in the Australasian colonies during the periods 1873-80 and 1881-90, also for each of the five years ended with 1890, except in the case of Western Australia, for which the information is given for the last six years only :—

Typhoid fever in Australasian colonies

* In the new classification, simple continued fever is entered as a separate complaint from typhoid fever, but as no such distinction was observed in former years, cases occurring in 1886 and subsequent years, which might possibly have been placed under the former head, have, for the sake of comparison, been still placed under the latter.

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1890.

Period.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever Annually.					
	Number.	Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.	Number.	Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.	Number.	Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 to 1880	423	5·25	337†	4·12†	108	5·79
1881 to 1890	559	5·69	448	4·77	301	9·61
1886 ...	530	5·38	591	6·10	408	12·48
1887 ...	631	6·21	434	4·32	245	7·07
1888 ...	541	5·13	441	4·26	228	6·31
1889 ...	910	8·35	571	5·35	385	10·28
1890 ...	611	5·46	311	2·82	131	3·40
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 to 1880	88	3·89	38	3·53	184	4·74
1881 to 1890	128	4·18	62	4·76	140	2·48
1886 ...	106	3·41	47	3·60	134	2·30
1887 ...	153	4·92	112	8·37	168	2·82
1888 ...	120	3·84	84	6·12	139	2·30
1889 ...	137	4·37	113	8·06	121	1·98
1890 ...	99	3·13	49	3·41	149	2·40

NOTE.—In Western Australia the deaths from typhoid fever numbered 29 in 1885, 13 in 1886, 13 in 1887, 7 in 1888, 5 in 1889, and 2 in 1890, the respective proportions per 10,000 persons living being 8·51, 3·49, 3·12, 1·65, 1·16, and ·42, resulting in an average during the 6 years of 3·06.

Deaths from typhoid fever in the colonies, 1890, and previous years compared.

714. In 1890, the death rate from typhoid fever was slightly above the average in Victoria, but below it in all the other colonies, especially New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, and Western Australia; in the previous year the rate was above the average in all the colonies except Western Australia and New Zealand. In New South Wales in 1890 the rate per 10,000 persons living was only 2·82, and in Queensland only 3·40, as compared with an average extending over the ten years ended with 1890 of 4·77 in the former, and 9·61 in the latter.

Typhoid fever in England and Wales

715. In England and Wales the mortality from typhoid or enteric fever‡ has been considerably reduced of late years, and it is now lower than in any of the Australasian colonies, although only slightly lower than in New Zealand. During the ten years ended with 1880 the mean death rate therefrom was 4·30, but in the ten years ended with 1890 only 2·23 per 10,000 persons living, the latter being far lower

* Including simple continued and ill-defined fever. It is possible that in some of the colonies a few cases of remittent fever may be returned under one or other of these heads. For mortality in each year since 1872, see last edition of this work, Vol. I., paragraph 623.

† Years 1875 to 1880.
‡ The English figures quoted are those of enteric, or typhoid, and simple continued fever, which probably correspond with the fevers tabulated as typhoid in Victoria.

than even the minimum rate (3·10) recorded in Victoria during the last twenty-eight years.*

716. In the returns of most European countries deaths from typhoid fever are not distinguished from those caused by typhus, the latter being a complaint which it is said does not exist in the Australasian colonies. In England and Wales these fevers have been returned separately since 1869, and it is probable the following figures, so far as they relate to that country, apply to typhoid only, whilst those for most of the other countries, it is believed, refer to the two descriptions of fever combined:—

Typhoid and typhus in various countries.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM TYPHOID AND TYPHUS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.†

Per 10,000 Persons Living.			Per 10,000 Persons Living.		
Italy ...	...	9·37	Sweden (principal towns) ...	...	3·95
Spain (towns) ...	...	8·35	Denmark (towns) ...	...	3·85
Austria ...	...	7·31	Scotland ...	...	3·77
Belgium ...	...	6·17	Scotland (8 towns) ...	...	3·62
Spain ...	...	5·63	Ireland ...	...	3·57
Massachusetts ...	...	5·30	Germany (principal towns) ...	...	3·56
Prussia... ..	...	5·14	Sweden... ..	...	2·87
Belgium (principal towns) ...	...	4·69	England and Wales ...	...	2·70
Austria (15 towns) ...	...	4·49	Switzerland ...	...	2·30
Switzerland (17 towns) ...	...	4·31	Russia in Europe ...	...	2·07
Holland... ..	...	4·24			

717. Influenza, in an epidemic form, prevailed in Victoria, as well as in most other countries, during 1890 and 1891, and, whilst it proved fatal to persons of all ages, it pressed most hardly upon the old and the very young. The following is a statement of the deaths of males and females at various ages set down to this complaint in the two years:—

Influenza.

DEATHS AT EACH AGE FROM INFLUENZA IN VICTORIA, 1890 AND 1891.

Ages.	1890.			1891.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years ...	23	13	36	96	64	160
5 to 15 „ ...	5	7	12	11	16	27
15 to 25 „ ...	6	9	15	21	27	48
25 to 35 „ ...	18	5	23	24	57	81
35 to 45 „ ...	5	6	11	39	50	89
45 to 55 „ ...	12	7	19	55	50	105
55 to 65 „ ...	20	10	30	121	84	205
65 to 75 „ ...	6	6	12	109	87	196
75 and upwards ...	3	3	6	63	61	124
Total ...	98	66	164	539	496	1,035

* See footnote (*) on previous page.
† See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193. The fevers referred to are there termed "Febbre tifoide e tifo esantematico."

Deaths in
each month
from
influenza.

718. In proportion to the number of inhabitants, influenza was not more fatal amongst the crowded population of Melbourne and suburbs than it was in the sparsely populated country districts. Neither does it seem to have been influenced by the seasons, as, according to the following figures, which relate to Greater Melbourne, it was found in 1890 to have caused most deaths in the months of April and May, and in 1891 in those of September, October, and November:—

DEATHS IN EACH MONTH FROM INFLUENZA IN GREATER MELBOURNE,
1890 AND 1891.

	1890.	1891.		1890.	1891.
February...	...	1	September	3	90
March	1	...	October	3	233
April	30	...	November	...	58
May	13	2	December	...	16
June	2	2			
July	1	1	Total	57	406
August	4	3			

Complaints
superven-
ing on
influenza.

719. It may be remarked that, besides the deaths set down to influenza, many deaths were registered as from bronchitis, pneumonia, and other diseases of the respiratory system which originated in attacks of influenza, and were complications of that complaint.

Venereal
diseases.

720. Deaths from venereal diseases averaged annually 38 in the ten years ended with 1880, and 43 in the ten years ended with 1890, and numbered 57 in 1891, being in the ratio per 10,000 of the population of .47 during the first period, of .42 during the second period, and of 50 in the last year. If deaths from syphilis be considered apart from those caused by other venereal diseases, the annual numbers at the same periods would be 29, 33, and 47, and the proportions .36, .33, and .41, which contrast favourably with those in six of the ten following countries. It should be mentioned that in a considerable proportion of cases occurring in Victoria the disease was congenital.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM SYPHILIS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES
1881 TO 1884.*

	Per 10,000 Persons Living.		Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Italy	1.65	Scotland	.63
Sweden (towns)	1.16	Massachusetts	.32
Scotland (8 towns)	1.01	Switzerland	.24
Denmark (towns)	.94	Ireland	.16
England and Wales	.84	Holland	.11

* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193.

721. Venereal disease has long prevailed amongst the Australian aborigines, and was no doubt first communicated to them by Europeans. The late Mr. Curr* gave it as his opinion that “it was first introduced into Australia by the whites many years ago, and has never since ceased to commit terrible ravages among our tribes. Probably this disease alone would suffice to exterminate them.”

Venereal
disease
amongst
the Abori-
gines.

722. Parasitic diseases, chief amongst which are thrush and hydatids, caused 7 deaths in 1891 per 100,000 of the population, which was 1 below the average of the ten years ended with 1890, and about 2½ below the average of the ten years 1871 to 1880. These diseases are more prevalent in Victoria than in England.

Parasitic
diseases.

723. Hydatid disease, which is said to be communicated to man by reason of the ova of the tape worm in dogs (*Tænia Echinococcus*) being taken into the stomach, generally in water, and to prove fatal to 25 per cent. of the human victims it attacks, during the nineteen years ended with 1891 has caused 930 deaths, or an average of 49 per annum. Per 100,000 of the population, deaths from this disease ranged from 3·79 in 1873 to 7·19 in 1879, the average for the first eight years being 5·18, for the ten succeeding years 5·50, and for the whole period 5·34. In the last seven years, however, the mortality from hydatids was much below that of the previous six years. The following are the figures for the last nineteen years :—

Hydatids.

DEATHS FROM HYDATIDS, 1873 TO 1891.

Year.	Deaths from Hydatid Disease.		Year.	Deaths from Hydatid Disease.	
	Total Number.	Number per 100,000 Living.		Total Number.	Number per 100,000 Living.
1873 ...	29	3·79	1884 ...	59	6·33
1874 ...	41	5·27	1885 ...	47	4·92
1875 ...	47	5·97	1886 ...	51	5·18
1876 ..	36	4·52	1887 ...	51	5·02
1877 ...	37	4·57	1888 ...	53	5·03
1878 ...	37	4·50	1889 ...	61	5·61
1879 ...	60	7·19	1890 ...	53	4·75
1880 ..	48	5·64	1891 ...	58	5·06
1881 ...	48	5·50			
1882 ...	58	6·52	Mean ...	49	5·34
1883 ...	56	6·16			

724. According to the returns of the nine years ended with 1890, as embodied in the following table, hydatids in a fatal form appear to be much more common in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian colonies. It should be mentioned, however, that medical men

Hydatids in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

* *The Australian Race*, Vol. I., page 227.

sometimes enter the cause of death simply as “disease of the liver, lungs, kidney, etc.” In such cases inquiry should be made as to whether the “disease” referred to was hydatid disease or not, which may possibly not be done so rigidly in the other colonies as it is in Victoria, and for this reason the mortality from the complaint may appear to be relatively higher here than it really is :—

DEATHS FROM HYDATIDS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1882 TO 1890.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Hydatids.					
	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1882 ...	58	6·52	12	1·50	3	1·26
1883 ...	56	6·16	10	1·19	4	1·50
1884 ...	59	6·33	20	2·26	8	2·71
1885 ...	47	4·92	28	3·02	3	·97
1886 ...	51	5·18	23	2·37	Nil.	...
1887 ...	51	5·02	27	2·69	1	·29*
1888 ...	53	5·03	22	2·12	Nil.	...
1889 ...	61	5·61	24	2·25	3	·80*
1890 ...	53	4·74	35	3·18	2	·52
Means ...	54·3	5·50	22·3	2·29	2·7	·89

Year.	Number of Deaths from Hydatids.					
	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.*		NEW ZEALAND.	
1882 ...	12	4·14	4	3·35	7	1·37
1883 ...	6	2·01	4	3·35	1	·19
1884 ...	13	4·21	6	4·79	3	·55
1885 ...	5	1·60	2	1·56	3	·53
1886 ...	18	5·78*	2	1·53	4	·68
1887 ...	9	2·89*	3	2·24	3	·50
1888 ...	13	4·16*	2	1·46	5	·83
1889 ...	11	3·51*	5	3·56	2	·33*
1890 ...	8	2·53	Nil.	...	3	·48
Means ...	10·6	3·43	3·1	2·43	3·4	·61

NOTE.—In Western Australia only 1 death in 1888, but none in the other years, were set down to this disease.

Hydatids in England. 725. Hydatid disease is much more fatal in all the Australasian colonies than it is in England and Wales, where there were only

* Rates revised and corrected since last publication.

53 deaths from it in 1890, or a proportion of .18 per 100,000 persons living, as compared with a mean of .20 in the five years 1881 to 1885.*

726. Dietic diseases, consisting principally of want of breast milk and alcoholism, caused in 1891 over 16 deaths per 100,000 persons living, which was $2\frac{1}{2}$ less than in 1890, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ below the average of the previous ten years. These diseases appear to be over three times as fatal in Victoria as in England.

727. In 1891, 90 deaths were set down to intemperance—of which 16 ended with delirium tremens—as against 103 in 1890, and an average of 95 during the ten years 1881-90, and of 65 in the ten years preceding that period. These figures furnish annual proportions per million persons living of 77 for 1891, 92 for 1890, 95 for the decennium 1881 to 1890, and 81 for the decennium 1871 to 1880, and would appear to indicate that the mortality from this cause was decreasing. As a matter of fact, however, returns of the mortality from intemperance are of doubtful value, as comparatively few deaths are set down to alcoholism pure and simple, although a large number of complaints are no doubt brought on or aggravated, and many lives are doubtless shortened, from that cause, which, however, is not mentioned in the returns. By the following figures, taken from Dr. Raseri's paper†—which must only be accepted for what they may be worth—the mortality from alcoholism would appear to be as high in Victoria as that prevailing in most of the countries and towns named:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM ALCOHOLISM IN VARIOUS TOWNS AND COUNTRIES.

	Deaths from Alcoholism per 1,000,000 persons living.		Deaths from Alcoholism per 1,000,000 persons living.
Denmark (towns)	274	Massachusetts	65
Sweden (principal towns)	99	Scotland	61
Paris	95	Italy	47
Switzerland	88	England and Wales	46
Scotland (8 towns)	83	Berlin	40
Connecticut	80	Vienna	36
Belgium	76	Sweden	34
London	74	Ireland	30
Russia in Europe	70	Holland	21

728. Of complaints classed under the head of "Constitutional Diseases," the most prominent are phthisis and other tubercular diseases, and cancer; also rheumatism, gout, and diabetes mellitus. Under this class there were, in 1891, 253 deaths per 100,000 of the population, or 13 more than the average of the decade 1881-90, and

* For further information respecting hydatid disease, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., paragraphs 253 and 254.
† Page 186.

37 above the average of the decade 1871-80. Of the 253 deaths per 100,000 referred to, 129 resulted from phthisis, or pulmonary consumption; 61 were set down to cancer; 39 to tabes mesenterica, acute hydrocephalus, and other tubercular or scrofulous diseases; and 24 to other constitutional diseases.

Phthisis.

729. Phthisis, or pulmonary consumption, caused 1,483 deaths in 1891, or 148 fewer than in the previous year, and fewer also than in any year since 1886. Except during the prevalence of epidemics, phthisis is the occasion of more deaths in Victoria than any other disease;* next to phthisis, diarrhœa† is usually the most fatal disease on the list (although in 1891 nine diseases stood before it), but this complaint causes barely two-thirds of the number of deaths set down to phthisis. It should moreover be borne in mind, as showing the baneful effects of phthisis as compared with those of the other diseases named, that the deaths ascribed to diarrhœa are for the most part those of infants and young children, whilst the majority of the victims of phthisis are at the adult period of life. The following table shows the number of deaths from phthisis and their proportion to the total population, in each of the last thirty-one years:—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN VICTORIA, 1861 TO 1891.

Year.	Deaths from Phthisis		Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.‡		Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.‡
1861	753	13·94	1878	1,124	13·68
1862	707	12·90	1879	1,058	12·69
1863	717	12·74	1880	1,175	13·82
1864	686	11·70	1881	1,199	13·80
1865	741	12·12	1882	1,274	14·33
1866	782	12·43	1883	1,212	13·32
1867	793	12·31	1884	1,359	14·58
1868	746	11·25	1885	1,384	14·46
1869	893	12·99	1886	1,375	13·96
1870	888	12·45	1887	1,557	15·31
1871	841	11·41	1888	1,528	14·48
1872	876	11·63	1889	1,571	14·41
1873	945	12·34	1890	1,631	14·58
1874	1,011	13·00	1891	1,483	12·93
1875	1,027	13·04			
1876	1,010	12·68			
1877	1,088	13·46			
			Total in 31 years	33,434	13·22

NOTE.—Deaths registered as occurring from hæmoptysis are included in this table.

* See table following paragraph 693 *ante*.

† During recent years heart diseases (undefined) have sometimes caused more deaths than diarrhœa.

‡ For figures of mean population used in making these calculations, see table "Breadstuffs Available for Consumption" in Part "Production" in the second volume.

730. By the figures in the table it appears that the death rate from phthisis fell with tolerable steadiness from 1861 to 1871, but since that period there has, on the whole, been a gradual increase. During the whole period of thirty-one years the deaths from this complaint were in the proportion of $13\frac{1}{4}$ to every 10,000 persons living, during the first ten of those years that proportion was about $12\frac{1}{2}$ (12·483), in the second ten it was more than $12\frac{3}{4}$ (12·775), and in the last eleven it was $14\frac{1}{5}$ (14·21). It must, however, be borne in mind that the proportions living at the ages at which phthisis is most fatal, viz., between 15 and 45, have also increased.* It will be observed that the death rate from phthisis in 1891 (12·93 per 10,000) was an exception to the rule, having been the second lowest recorded during the last 15 years.

Death rate
from
phthisis.

731. Phthisis in Victoria generally affects males more heavily than females. In 1891, 874 of the former, and 609 of the latter, died of that complaint; the males being in the proportion of 14·55, but the females of only 11·15, per 10,000 of their respective sexes living.

Deaths of
males and
females
from
phthisis.

732. The following table gives the number of deaths from phthisis at each age in 1891; also the proportion which such deaths bore to the total deaths from all causes in 1891 and in the decennial period 1881-90 :—

Ages at
death from
phthisis.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1891 AND 1881-90.—AGES AT DEATH.

Ages.	Number who Died from Phthisis, 1891.			Percentage of Deaths from Phthisis to those from all Causes.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1891.	Ten Years : 1881-90.
Under 5 years ...	3	6	9	·14	·40
5 to 10 „ ...	1	6	7	1·48	2·40
10 „ 15 „ ...	2	14	16	5·80	7·91
15 „ 20 „ ...	25	59	84	21·48	21·96
20 „ 25 „ ...	120	107	227	31·84	31·91
25 „ 35 „ ...	237	207	444	29·65	31·42
35 „ 45 „ ...	146	109	255	20·33	22·16
45 „ 55 „ ...	138	58	196	13·21	15·33
55 „ 65 „ ...	142	32	174	7·31	9·06
65 „ 75 „ ...	53	10	63	3·00	3·32
75 years and upwards	7	1	8	·52	·74
Total ...	874	609	1,483	7·96	9·30

733. From a comparison of the figures in the last two columns, it will be observed that, in proportion to the total deaths, the mortality

Phthisis
most fatal
to adults.

* In 1881, the proportion of persons living between the ages referred to was $43\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and in 1891 $48\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole population.

from phthisis in 1891, at the age-periods between 15 and 35, was slightly below, but at all other age-periods considerably below the average. In the year under review, nearly one-third of the deaths in the colony between the ages of 20 and 35, nearly one-fourth of those between 15 and 20 and between 35 and 45, and nearly a seventh of those between 45 and 55, were caused by phthisis.

734. Of the 1,483 deaths from phthisis in 1891, 849 occurred in Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne) and 634 in other parts of the colony. In proportion to population, the deaths from phthisis have always been much more numerous in the metropolis than in the remainder of the colony, as is shown by the following figures, which are the results for thirty-one years :—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PER 10,000 PERSONS LIVING IN AND OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE, 1861 TO 1891.

Year.	Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Districts.	Year.	Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Districts.
1861	23·44	10·63	1877	22·74	9·29
1862	24·64	8·71	1878	22·62	9·63
1863	23·71	8·79	1879	21·77	8·45
1864	20·08	8·70	1880	23·95	8·92
1865	22·11	8·57	1881	22·71	9·45
1866	20·42	9·53	1882	23·09	10·04
1867	21·56	8·87	1883	22·27	8·82
1868	20·83	7·63	1884	24·45	9·35
1869	23·87	8·83	1885	23·92	9·12
1870	22·49	8·56	1886	21·25	9·54
1871	22·08	7·20	1887	23·22	10·36
1872	18·69	8·62	1888	21·55	9·82
1873	20·51	8·77	1889	20·73	10·04
1874	22·04	8·94	1890	20·02	10·59
1875	21·46	9·25	1891	17·27	9·68
1876	22·46	8·28	Means	22·00	9·13

735. In England and Wales, in the twenty-five years ended with 1890, the death rate from phthisis, per 10,000 persons living, ranged from 26·02 in 1866 to 15·68 in 1888, the mean of the first five years of the period having been as high as 24·48, whilst that of the last five years was as low as 16·35.* The latter proportion, though considerably lower than that of Greater Melbourne, is still much higher than that of Victoria taken as a whole. It may be remarked that there is no

* See Fifty-third Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xl., where it is stated that nearly one-third of the apparent decrease in the death-rate from phthisis is due to a large number of deaths formerly classed as resulting from that complaint being now set down to bronchitis, which disease consequently appears to have become more fatal than formerly. Thus the death rate from diseases of the respiratory system (except croup) rose from 33·94 in 1866-70 to 36·39 in 1886-90 per 10,000 living.

doubt the death rate from phthisis in the metropolis has for years past been swelled by the presence of persons who started from Europe whilst suffering from the disease in an advanced stage, and who were induced to take the voyage under the hope that benefit might be derived from the Australian climate, but have landed in Melbourne only to die there.

736. Of the 278 Chinese who died in Victoria in 1891, 38, or 14 per cent., fell victims to phthisis. In the previous ten years 16 per cent. of the deaths of Chinese were from phthisis.

737. Although only one out of the 18 deaths of Aborigines in 1891 was set down to phthisis, it is stated on good authority that phthisis is the chief cause of the death of the Australian Aborigines, who, when once affected, very seldom recover.

738. The rate of mortality from phthisis in Victoria would appear, by the calculations in the following table, to have been, over a series of years, much higher than in any other of the Australasian colonies, excepting Queensland, where the proportion is unduly swelled by the high mortality amongst the Polynesians.* It will be observed that the figures of the other colonies in the several years exhibit more variation than those of Victoria, and that Queensland is the only colony besides Victoria in which the rate in any of the periods given exceeded 13 per 10,000 :—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1890.

Period.	Deaths from Phthisis.					
	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.†	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.†
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.*	
1873 to 1880 ...	1,055	13·10	671	8·22	233	12·52
1881 to 1890 ...	1,409	14·34	997	10·62	474	15·15
1886 ...	1,375	13·96	1,051	10·84	494	15·11
1887 ...	1,557	15·31	977	9·72	441	12·73
1888 ...	1,528	14·48	1,045	10·01	492	13·62
1889 ...	1,571	14·41	1,025	9·61	470	12·56
1890 ...	1,631	14·58	1,029	9·34	515	13·35

* It is pointed out by the Registrar-General of Queensland, in his Annual Reports, that the death rate from phthisis as well as from other complaints in that colony is considerably swelled by the high mortality amongst the Polynesians. Nearly half the deaths from phthisis in 1884 and 1885, nearly two-fifths in 1886 and 1887, nearly one-third in 1889, and nearly one-fourth in 1890, were of Polynesians, although they form a very small section (about 2½ per cent.) of the total population. Excluding the Polynesians from the calculation, the death rate from phthisis in Queensland in 1886 was only 9·2, in 1887 only 10·2, in 1888 only 8·75, in 1889 only 8·87, and in 1890 only 10·47 per 10,000. The general death rate of Polynesians in Queensland during 1889 was as high as 55, and during 1890 it was 48 per 1,000.

† Rates (since 1882) corrected since last publication.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 to 1890—continued.

Period.	Deaths from Phthisis.					
	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.*		TASMANIA.*		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 to 1880 ...	223	9·84	110	10·25	328	8·44
1881 to 1890 ...	320	10·47	135	10·37	495	8·74
1886 ...	339	10·89	145	11·12	500	8·48
1887 ...	353	11·35	154	11·51	534	8·95
1888 ...	365	11·69	116	8·46	476	7·86
1889 ...	289	9·21	121	8·63	499	8·16*
1890 ...	294	9·29	138	9·60	520	8·38

NOTE.—In Western Australia, the deaths from phthisis in the last six years were as follow:—29 in 1885, 24 in 1886, 46 in 1887, 42 in 1888, 39 in 1889, and 43 in 1890; the proportions per 10,000 of the population being respectively 8·51, 6·45, 11·03, 9·93, 9·06, 8·97; average of six years 8·98.

Tubercular diseases.

739. Deaths from tubercular diseases, viz., tabes mesenterica, tubercular meningitis (acute hydrocephalus), phthisis, and “other forms of tuberculosis,”† taken as a whole, numbered 13,052 in the ten years 1871 to 1880, 17,590 in the ten years 1881 to 1890, and 1,962 in 1891. These numbers furnish proportions per 10,000 of the population of 16·38 deaths annually at the first period, 17·57 at the second, and 17·11 at the last, which are all lower than the proportions relating to any of the subjoined countries except Spain:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 to 1884.‡

Deaths from Tubercular Diseases per 10,000 persons living.		Deaths from Tubercular Diseases per 10,000 persons living.	
Austria (principal towns)	72·20	Denmark (towns)	30·42
Austria ...	38·39	Spain (towns)	29·24
Belgium (towns)	35·11	Scotland ...	25·93
Germany (principal towns)	34·40	Italy ...	25·54
Massachusetts ...	34·25	Ireland ...	22·43
Switzerland (towns)	32·50	Switzerland ...	21·79
Sweden (towns)	31·61	England and Wales	21·09
Scotland (8 towns)	31·12	Holland ...	19·73
Prussia ...	30·88	Spain ...	12·32
Belgium ...	30·48		

* Rates (since 1882) corrected since last publication.

† For an interesting report on the causes and methods of prevention of tuberculosis, see last edition of this work, Vol. I., paragraph 647.

‡ See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193. The diseases referred to are there termed “Tubercolosi diffusa, Tisi polmonare, Tubercolosi meningea, ed Idrocefalo.”

740. Next to phthisis, the most fatal of the constitutional diseases is cancer. This complaint caused 699 deaths in 1891, or 73 more than in the previous year. Cancer in a fatal form has apparently been fast increasing of late years, for during the ten years ended with 1880 it caused only one death in every 41 from all causes, but in the ten years ended with 1890 the proportion had risen to 1 in 29; moreover since 1861 the death rate from it has increased steadily from less than 2 to over 5 per 10,000 of the population; whilst in 1891 the exceptionally high rate of 6·1 was reached—the highest previous to that year being 5·8 in 1889. The following table shows the annual number of deaths from cancer, and the number per 10,000 persons living, in the three decades ended with 1881-90, and in each of the last eleven years :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1861 TO 1891.

Period.	Annual Deaths from Cancer.			
	Total Number.			Number per 10,000 Persons Living.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1861 to 1870 ...	68	70	138	2·23
1871 to 1880 ...	158	138	296	3·73
1881 to 1890 ...	253	234	486	4·95
1881 ...	172	179	351	4·04
1882 ...	208	165	373	4·19
1883 ...	234	216	450	4·95
1884 ...	221	225	446	4·78
1885 ..	234	211	445	4·65
1886 ...	247	249	496	5·04
1887 ...	275	252	527	5·18
1888 ...	276	245	521	4·94
1889 ...	324	305	629	5·77
1890 ...	338	288	626	5·60
1891 ...	407	292	699	6·09
Total in 31 years ...	5,190	4,710	9,900	3·91

741. Cancer is a complaint which generally affects females more than males.* In the thirty-one years of which mention is made in the table, 91 of the former have died of it to every 100 of the latter, whereas the proportion of females to males at ages at which cancer is most prevalent (*i.e.*, above 30 years of age) has over the whole period† been considerably below the proportion named. The year 1891, however, appears to have been an exception to the rule, for

* The difference may not really be so great as it appears to be from the figures. See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol. I., paragraph 699.

† At the age referred to, females in the population were in the proportion of 42 at the census of 1861, of 59 at the census of 1871, of 74 at the census of 1881, and of 80 at the census of 1891, to every 100 males.

whilst only 72 females died of cancer to every 100 males in that year, females over the age of 30 in the total population were in the proportion of 80 to every 100 males.

Cancer in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

742. Judging from the experience of the nine years ended with 1890, cancer is much more fatal in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony except Tasmania, the rate in which is the same as the Victorian rate. Tasmania is a colony in which—as cancer is essentially a complaint of advanced life—the large proportion of old people would naturally lead to the expectation of a high death rate therefrom. The following are the figures for the nine years referred to:—

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1882 TO 1890.

Colony.	Period.	Annual Deaths from Cancer.	
		Number.	Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.
Victoria ...	1882 to 1890	501	5·04
	1886	496	5·04
	1887	527	5·18
	1888	521	4·94
	1889	629	5·77
	1890	626	5·60
New South Wales ...	1882 to 1890	312	3·25
	1886	333	3·43
	1887	354	3·52
	1888	404	3·90
	1889	393	3·69
	1890	392	3·56
Queensland ...	1882 to 1890	87	2·68
	1886	92	2·81
	1887	81	2·34
	1888	88	2·44
	1889	130	3·47
	1890	117	3·03
South Australia ...	1882 to 1890	108	3·52
	1886	104	3·34
	1887	110	3·54
	1888	116	3·71
	1889	133	4·24
	1890	129	4·08
Western Australia ...	1882 to 1890	15	3·87
	1886	15	3·74
	1887	17	4·08
	1888	18	4·25
	1889	20	4·65
	1890	15	3·15

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1882 TO 1890—continued.

Colony.	Period.	Annual Deaths from Cancer.	
		Number.	Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.
Tasmania... 	1882 to 1890	66	5·02
	1886	57	4·37
	1887	67	5·01
	1888	68	4·96
	1889	70	4·99
	1890	79	5·50
New Zealand 	1882 to 1890	216	3·76
	1886	214	3·63
	1887	238	3·99
	1888	263	4·34
	1889	260	4·25
	1890	295	4·75

743. In England and Wales there has for years past been a progressive increase in the death rate from cancer. This rate, in the five years ended with 1890, was much higher than that prevailing in any Australasian colony. The following figures are taken from the reports of the Registrar-General, who, however, indicated that he entertained doubts as to whether the increase shown by the figures was not partly due to improved diagnosis and more careful statement of the cause* :—

Deaths from
cancer in
England
and Wales.

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 persons living.			Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 persons living.		
1861 to 1865	...	3·68	1881 to 1885	...	5·48
1866 to 1870	...	4·04	1886 to 1890	...	6·32
1871 to 1875	...	4·46			—
1876 to 1880	...	4·95	Mean	...	4·82

744. According to the following figures, cancer would appear to be less fatal in Victoria and Tasmania than in any of the countries named except Prussia, Ireland, and Austria ; less fatal in Western Australia and New Zealand than any except Ireland and Prussia ; less fatal in New South Wales and South Australia than in any except Prussia ; and, apparently, less fatal in Queensland than in any one of the countries referred to :—

Deaths from
cancer in
various
countries.

* See Forty-sixth Annual Report, page xviii. ; also *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol. I., paragraph 699.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM CANCER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES,
1881 TO 1884.*

Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 persons living.			Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 persons living.		
Austria (15 principal towns) ...	...	11·20	England and Wales ...	...	5·35
Denmark (towns) ...	...	10·98	Massachusetts ...	...	5·30
Sweden (towns) ...	...	8·71	Scotland (8 towns) ...	...	5·27
Switzerland ...	...	8·46	Scotland ...	...	5·26
Italy ...	...	6·13	Austria ...	...	4·23
Holland ...	...	5·82	Ireland ...	...	3·69
			Prussia ...	...	3·13

Seat of
cancer.

745. Any part of the body is liable to be affected by cancer. The affected part is not always mentioned in the returns, but the Registrar-General of Ireland† succeeded in obtaining information as to the seat of the complaint in 1,810 out of 2,145 fatal cases which occurred in Ireland during 1890. The figures are rearranged in the following table, the sexes being distinguished, and the number placed in the order of the frequency of their occurrence in different parts of the body:—

SEAT OF CANCER IN MALES AND FEMALES.

Males.			Females.		
Part affected.	Deaths from Cancer.		Part affected.	Deaths from Cancer.	
	Number.	Proportions per Cent.‡		Number.	Proportions per Cent.‡
Stomach ...	276	36·36	Stomach ...	255	24·26
Liver ...	73	9·62	Breast ...	236	22·46
Lips ...	66	8·69	Uterus ...	166	15·79
Face ...	55	7·25	Liver ...	106	10·09
Rectum ...	51	6·72	Intestines ...	45	4·28
Tongue ...	41	5·40	Rectum ...	45	4·28
Throat ...	37	4·87	Face ...	39	3·71
Jaw ...	30	3·95	Leg ...	33	3·14
Intestines ...	28	3·69	Throat ...	28	2·66
Hand ...	21	2·76	Pylorus ...	18	1·71
Neck ...	20	2·64	Neck ...	14	1·33
Leg ...	18	2·37	Tongue ...	12	1·14
Penis ...	11	1·45	Hand ...	10	·95
Eye ...	10	1·32	Eye ...	9	·86
Pylorus ...	10	1·32	Lips ...	9	·86
Head ...	4	·53	Jaw ...	9	·86
Breast ...	4	·53	Foot ...	9	·86
Foot ...	4	·53	Head ...	8	·76
Total	759	100·00	Total ...	1,051	100·00
Parts unspecified	179	...	Parts unspecified	156	...
Grand Total ...	938	...	Grand Total ...	1,207	...

* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193.
† See 27th Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, page 17.
‡ These calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne.

746. It appears from the figures that in both cases the stomach is the part most liable to cancer, next the liver in men, also in women after the breast and uterus. The much greater frequency of cancer on the lips, tongue, throat, and jaw in men than in women would seem to point to smoking as a probable exciting cause. It would be interesting to know whether cancer of these parts occurs more commonly to smokers than to non-smokers.

Parts most
frequently
affected.

747. Developmental diseases,* Class V., caused 127 deaths in 1891 to every 100,000 of the population. Of these 61 were due to diseases peculiarly affecting infants, such as premature birth and malformations, and 66 to old age. The rate of mortality from the whole class in 1891—viz., 127 per 100,000—appears to have been about 21 above the average of the ten years 1881-90, and 52 above that of the ten years ended with 1880; the increase, especially as compared with the last named period, being chiefly confined to deaths from old age. The increased death rate from old age is accounted for by the circumstance that the proportion of old people (75 and upwards) in the population has gradually increased from $\frac{1}{4}$ (.25) per cent. in 1871, and between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ (.57) per cent. in 1881, to over $\frac{3}{4}$ (.79) per cent. in 1891,† whilst the average age of such persons has advanced also. The actual deaths of infants born prematurely numbered 540 in 1891—which number gives a proportion of 11 per cent. of the total deaths under one year, or $1\frac{2}{5}$ per cent. of the total births recorded, which percentages are above the average during the ten years ended with 1890, when they were $9\frac{3}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$ respectively. The death rate from this class of complaints is always much higher in England than in Victoria.

Develop-
mental
diseases.

748. Local diseases, Class VI., or diseases of special organs or systems, usually cause a much higher mortality than any other class of complaints; thus, in 1891, 8,727 deaths, or 47 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, were ascribed to them, that being about the same proportion as in the ten years 1881 to 1890. The deaths from diseases placed in this class were in 1891 in the proportion to every 100,000 of the population of 761, or 70 above the average of the previous

Local
diseases.

* This class of diseases differs from that under the old nosology; dentition, paramenia and childbirth, and atrophy and debility not being now classed as developmental diseases.

† The number of persons enumerated at the age 75 or upwards was 1,832 in 1871, 4,938 in 1881 and 8,982 in 1891.

decade. A fifth of these diseases were due to affections of the brain and nerves; over a sixth to those of the circulatory system, including heart disease; nearly one-third to lung and throat diseases—viz., croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, etc.; over a fifth to diseases of the digestive organs; $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to diseases of the urinary organs; a little over $1\frac{2}{5}$ per cent. to accidents of childbirth; and the remainder to diseases of the locomotive, generative, and integumentary systems; of the organs of special sense; and of the lymphatic and ductless glands, in the order named. In the year under review the death rates from complaints classed under all the principal sub-classes of local diseases, except diseases of the nervous and integumentary systems and childbirth, in which there was a falling off, especially in the last named, were much above the average of the ten years ended with 1890, and, with the same exceptions, they were even higher still than in the earlier period 1871-80. In England, the death rate from local diseases is, on the average, fully 40 per cent. higher than the death rate from that class of complaints in Victoria.

Diseases of
respiratory
system.

749. The mortality from diseases of the respiratory system in 1891 was much above the average. The proportion in 1891 was 235 deaths to every 100,000 persons living, while it was only 213 in the ten years 1881-90, and 195 during the ten years 1871-80. The diseases in this group cause, on the average, half as many deaths again as phthisis (which is not included amongst "lung diseases," being classed as a "constitutional disease*"). The victims are, for the most part, both young children and old people, the majority dying in the winter quarter (July to September). In the year under review the actual number of deaths from these causes was 2,697, being equal to not quite one-seventh of the total mortality; and of these pneumonia caused 1,126, bronchitis 982, congestion of the lungs 164, and croup 170. Of those who died from these complaints, 1,011 were under 5 years—about three-fifths of these being under 1 year—and 1,102 were over 50 years of age. If deaths from phthisis be added to those from diseases of the respiratory system, it will be found that altogether 4,180 deaths in 1891 (or 121 more than in 1890) were from diseases particularly affecting the organs of respiration, which is equal to nearly one-fifth of the total mortality.

* See paragraph 728 *ante*.

750. Bronchitis and pneumonia, with congestion of the lungs, caused 11,477 deaths in the ten years ended with 1880, 16,404 in the ten years ended with 1890, and 2,272 in 1891, which numbers furnish proportions per 10,000 of the population of 14·40 deaths annually for the first period, of 16·38 annually for the second period, and of 19·81 for 1891. The complaints referred to are, according to the following figures, much less fatal here than in any of the countries named except Prussia, it being assumed that congestion of the lungs is included with bronchitis and pneumonia in the returns of the various countries :—

Bronchitis
and pneu-
monia in
various
countries.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA IN
VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.*

Per 10,000 persons living.		Per 10,000 persons living.	
Spain (principal towns) ...	53·15	Germany (principal towns)	27·87
Italy ...	45·31	Denmark (towns) ...	27·47
Scotland (8 towns) ...	38·06	Belgium (principal towns)	27·06
Austria (principal towns)...	37·95	Ireland ...	26·76
Holland ...	36·32	Switzerland (principal towns) ...	26·69
Scotland ...	34·13	Spain ...	24·12
Belgium ...	32·87	Sweden (principal towns)	24·10
England and Wales ...	32·25	Massachusetts ...	21·03
Switzerland ...	31·52	Prussia ...	16·63
Austria ...	28·09		

751. The death rate from a given complaint is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths from it with the number of persons living, but the death rate of women in childbed is better realized by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of births. Such deaths are classified in two ways. If the death is supposed to occur merely from the consequences of childbearing without specific disease, it is set down under the head of Childbirth, Class VI., Sub-class 9 ; but, if it should arise from Puerperal Fever, it is placed under that head, Class I., Sub-class 6. In 1891 the proportion of deaths of child-bearing women to the number of children born was the lowest but one recorded in the last eleven years. The proportions which prevailed in the septennial period ended with 1870, the two decennial periods ended with 1880 and 1890, and in each of the last ten years, are shown in the following table :—

Deaths in
childbed.

* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193. The complaints referred to are there termed "Bronchite e Polmonite."

Period.	Number of Mothers who died annually of—			Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children born alive.
	Childbirth.	Puerperal Fever (Metria).	Total.	
1864-70 ...	108	20	128	49·06
1871-80	127	46	173	64·38
1881-90 ...	121	64	185	59·19
1882 ...	117	59	176	65·80
1883 ...	115	43	158	57·37
1884 ...	131	72	203	70·36
1885 ...	106	62	168	56·05
1886 ...	122	70	192	62·29
1887 ...	116	58	174	52·66
1888 ...	113	74	187	54·20
1889 ...	101	62	163	44·83
1890 ...	137	62	199	52·96
1891 ...	125	67	192	49·86

Increase of deaths in childbed at epidemic periods.

752. In 1884, the death rate of parturient women showed a sudden increase concurrently with the prevalence of an epidemic of measles, followed by a remarkable decrease in 1885 coincidently with the gradual disappearance of that epidemic. It is a singular fact that at or about the four periods during the last twenty-six years at which epidemics of measles and scarlatina having prevailed in Victoria,† viz., 1866-7, 1874-5, 1881-2, and 1884, the mortality of child-bearing women largely increased. Whether this is only a coincidence, or whether there is any connexion between the two circumstances, is a matter which merits the consideration of the medical faculty. It should be mentioned that the visitation in 1881-2 differed somewhat from the others, as the deaths of child-bearing women did not increase in numbers concurrently with the epidemic, but in the year following that in which it was most fatal.

Deaths in childbed in Victoria and United Kingdom.

753. The proportion of women dying in childbed during the whole period of twenty-eight years was 1 to 172 births, and in 1891 the proportion was 1 to every 201 births. In the decennial period ended with 1890, the proportion was 1 to every 169 births; in that ended with 1880, it was as high as 1 in every 155 births; and in the septennial period 1864-70 it was as low as 1 to every 204 births. The average proportions for the two latest periods are much higher than those in England and Wales, where, in the ten years ended with 1889,

* For number in each year see last edition of this work, Vol. I., table following paragraph 657.
† See last issue of this work, Vol. I., table following paragraph 616.

206 births occurred to each recorded death of a mother.* In Scotland, 1 woman died in childbirth to every 149 births in 1874, and 1 to every 197 births during 1889; and in Ireland, during the ten years, 1869-78, 1 woman died in childbirth to every 151 births, and in 1890, 1 to every 152.

754. In the Midwifery Department of the Melbourne Women's Hospital, 848 women were confined, and 795† infants were born alive, during the year ended 30th June, 1891. Five deaths of mothers occurred during or shortly after parturition, or 1 death of a mother to every 170 deliveries, or to every 159 births, as compared with 1 death of a mother to 89 deliveries, or 83 births, in 1889-90, 1 to every 76 deliveries, or 71 births, in 1888-9; and 1 to every 168 deliveries, or 158 births, in 1887-8. During the ten years ended with 1890-91, the proportion has varied from a minimum death rate of 1 to every 168 deliveries or 158 births in 1887-8 to a maximum of 1 to every 17 deliveries or 16 births in 1884-5—the mean for the whole period being 1 to every 73 deliveries or 68 births. This average is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as high as that for the whole colony, where a proportion of 1 to every 168 births prevailed during the corresponding period; but it should be mentioned that, all over the world, maternity hospitals are subject to receive a worse class of cases than the average of those dealt with outside, women not unfrequently being brought in such a state as to render their recovery from the first almost hopeless; therefore, in all such institutions, the death rate of the inmates is higher than that which prevails amongst child-bearing women in the general population. It should be mentioned that the committee of management of this hospital attribute the low rate of mortality in 1887-8 to the fact that antiseptic precautions were more rigorously carried out than they had been in former years; but it will be noticed that such a low rate was not maintained in 1888-9 and 1889-90.

Deaths from
childbirth
in Women's
Hospital.

755. In proportion to the number of confinements, deaths of lying-in women appear to be on the average more common in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony.‡ In 1890, however, the proportion was higher in New Zealand than it was in Victoria. The following

Deaths in
childbed in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

* There is reason to believe that the mortality from childbirth and metria in England is much understated, as the sending out of letters of inquiry in 1882—an exceptional proceeding—respecting certain ill-defined causes of death had the effect of increasing the recorded mortality from childbirth and metria ten per cent. If this correction be applied to the average above stated, the proportion would be 1 death of a mother to as few as 185 births.—See 45th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xvii.

† There were 7 cases of twins and 1 case of triplets.

‡ It is certain that in most, if not all, countries many deaths occurring from circumstances connected with childbirth are not certified to by medical men as due to that cause. For remarks on this subject, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1889-90, Volume I., paragraph 719.

table contains a statement of the deaths recorded as having occurred from childbirth and metria in all the Australasian colonies during two average periods since 1872, and in each of the last five years, or for as many of those years as the information is available for, and the proportion of such deaths to every 10,000 children born alive in each colony :—

DEATHS FROM CHILDBIRTH AND PUERPERAL FEVER (OR METRIA)
IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1890.

Period.	Deaths from Childbirth and Puerperal Fever.					
	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 to 1880...	186	69·50	128*	51·17*	39	55·91
1881 to 1890...	185	59·28	148	42·70	64	54·14
1886 ...	192	62·29	191	52·64	71	56·43
1887 ...	174	52·66	173	46·46	62	45·88
1888 ...	187	54·20	151	39·20	75	52·64
1889 ...	163	44·83	172	46·12	66	45·83
1890 ...	199	52·96	183	46·97	74	48·03
Sums and Means	3,340	63·43	2,251	45·26	960	54·71

	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 to 1880...	42	49·33	21	63·60	76	48·06
1881 to 1890...	48	44·09	15	33·89	106.	55·78
1886 ...	36	32·21	13	28·10	111	57·52
1887 ...	54	49·86	19	40·12	95	49·65
1888 ...	43	40·91	18	37·68	111	58·72
1889 ...	29	28·11	11	23·12	78	42·26
1890 ...	38	36·67	17	35·32	99	54·16
Sums and Means	822	46·09	321	44·86	1,672	52·70

NOTE.—In Western Australia 6 deaths of child-bearing women occurred in 1887, 3 in 1888, 4 in 1889, and 3 in 1890, or at the rates of 36·7, 19·8, 25·09, and 19·2 per 10,000 births, respectively.

Low death rate from childbirth in colonies, 1890.

756. The above figures show that, in proportion to the children born alive, the number of deaths of child-bearing women in 1890 was below the average of a recent decade in all the colonies except New South Wales and Tasmania. In those colonies the rates were slightly above the average.

Deaths from child-bearing in various countries.

757. Comparing the deaths of child-bearing women in Victoria with every 10,000 of the population, the proportions annually are 2·17 for the decennial period 1871 to 1880, 1·85 for the decennial period

* Average of years 1875-80.

1881 to 1890, and 1·67 for 1891. These and the following figures show Victoria to stand rather high in regard to the mortality of women in child-bed as compared with many other countries, and especially so as it would appear that deaths from diseases of pregnancy, as well as from circumstances attendant upon child-bearing, are included in the following list, which they are not in the figures for Victoria :—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM DISEASES OF PREGNANCY AND CHILD-BEARING IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881-84.*

Deaths from Pregnancy and Child-bearing per 10,000 persons living.			Deaths from Pregnancy and Child-bearing per 10,000 persons living.		
Spain (principal towns)...	3·77		Massachusetts ...	1·80	
Spain ...	3·56		Denmark (towns) ...	1·76	
Belgium ...	2·32		Belgium (principal towns)	1·72	
Prussia ...	2·20		Ireland ...	1·65	
Italy ...	2·13		England and Wales ...	1·60	
Scotland (eight towns) ...	2·10		Holland ...	1·43	
Switzerland ...	2·06		Sweden ...	1·29	
Switzerland (principal towns) ...	2·02		Sweden (principal towns)	1·27	
Scotland ...	1·87		Germany (principal towns)	1·23	

758. Deaths from external causes, Class VII., in proportion to population, were formerly twice as numerous in Victoria as in England and Wales; but in recent years, as the number of individuals engaged in mining operations has decreased, and greater precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents, the rate in the former has fallen considerably. Over a series of twenty-seven years, the average annual number of violent deaths per 100,000 of the population was 136, but during the ten years 1871-80 it was only 108, and in the subsequent ten years it fell to as low as 97, and in 1891 to 94. The last-named rate is higher by one-half than the rate prevailing in England and Wales, where it averages only $63\frac{1}{2}$. The greater frequency of violent deaths in Victoria than in England appears in all classes of such deaths, those from accidents and executions being, in proportion to population, about a third more numerous, suicides half as numerous again, and homicides twice as numerous.

759. The number of violent deaths recorded in Victoria during 1891 was 1,079, of which 913, or 85 per cent., were ascribed to accident; 40, or 4 per cent., to homicide; and 119, or 11 per cent., to suicide. Deaths from accidents were formerly more numerous than those from any single disease, and more recently than those from any specific disease except phthisis and diarrhoea.† Thirty-nine per cent.

* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193; the complaints referred to are there termed "Malattie di gravidanza, parto e puerperio."

† See table following paragraph 693 ante.

of the deaths from accidents in 1891 were due to fractures, 26 per cent. to drowning, and 9 per cent. to burns and scalds. Allowing for increase of population, homicides were much above, but suicides were below, the average of the ten years ended with 1890. The following table shows the number of deaths and the exact modes of death under the heads of accident and suicide, also the number of deaths from homicide and execution, during the year 1891 and the ten years ended with 1890, the sexes of those who died being distinguished:—

VIOLENT DEATHS.

Causes of Death.	Year 1891.			Ten Years : 1881 to 1890.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accidents :—						
Fractures and contusions	320	34	354	3,175	389	3,564
Gunshot wounds ...	19	1	20	138	12	150
Cuts, stabs, etc. ...	9	2	11	94	30	124
Burns and scalds ...	40	40	80	400	541	941
Sunstroke ...	7	7	14	161	72	233
Lightning ...	...	...	...	23	3	26
Poison ...	12	4	16	142	62	204
Snake, insect—bite ...	4	2	6	32	6	38
Drowning ...	198	42	240	1,691	373	2,064
Suffocation ...	69	42	111	402	246	648
Others ...	46	15	61	222	60	282
Total ...	724	189	913	6,480	1,794	8,274
Homicide ...	17*	23	40	163	127	290
Suicide :—						
Gunshot wounds ...	24	...	24	196	7	203
Cuts, stabs, etc. ...	19	2	21	159	22	181
Poison ...	15	7	22	122	61	183
Drowning ...	10	5	15	153	53	206
Hanging ...	23	2	25	258	20	278
Otherwise ...	10	2	12	41	9	50
Total ...	101	18	119	929	172	1,101
Execution ...	7	...	7	13	...	13
Grand Total ...	849	230	1,079	7,585	2,093	9,678

Violent
deaths in
proportion
to total
deaths.

760. During the ten years ended with 1890, 80,559 males and 59,157 females died of specified causes; and it results, from these figures and those in the foregoing table, that, of the males, 1 in every 11 died a violent death; 1 in every 13 died of an accident; 1 in every

* Including one case of justifiable homicide.

494 was a victim to homicide; 1 in every 87 committed suicide; and 1 in every 6,197 was executed. Of the females, 1 in every 28 died a violent death; 1 in every 33 died of an accident; 1 in every 466 died by the hand of another; 1 in every 344 committed suicide; but, happily, not one was executed.

761. Males are much more subject to violent deaths than females. Of those who so died in 1891, 849, or 79 per cent., belonged to the male, and 230, or 21 per cent., to the female sex. The proportions which prevailed during the ten years ended with 1890 were 78 and 22 per cent. respectively.

Violent
deaths of
males and
females.

762. Omitting fractions, it may be roughly stated that, where 1 female dies a violent death in Victoria, 4 males die violent deaths; where 1 female dies of an accident, 4 males die of accidents; where 1 female commits suicide, 5 males do so; and about one-third more males are murdered than females. Only 1 woman has been executed in the colony since its first settlement; but in the $40\frac{1}{2}$ years since Victoria has been an independent colony as many as 139 males have been executed.

Violent
deaths:
proportion
of males
and
females.

763. The only violent deaths which habitually affect females more than males are those resulting from burns and scalds. All other circumstances which occasion such deaths, as a rule, bear more hardly upon males than upon females.

Burns and
scalds.

764. One hundred and nineteen persons took their own lives in 1891, as compared with 123 in 1889, and 143 in 1888. During the ten years ended with 1890 the mean annual number of deaths by suicide was 110.

Suicidal
deaths.

765. Hanging is the most common mode by which men commit suicide, shooting the next, cutting or stabbing and drowning, with almost equal frequency, the next, and taking poison the next. Females most frequently take their lives by drowning or by taking poison, next by stabbing or hanging, but only seven times in 172 cases which occurred during the ten years ended with 1890 by shooting. It may be mentioned that suicide by shooting is much more common now than formerly, the cases in that decennial period being nearly three times as numerous as in the preceding one.

Modes of
suicide in
Victoria.

766. The Registrar-General of England in his 46th Report gives the following table, showing the proportion, during the ten years ended with 1880, of suicides effected by different methods in England and Wales. With the exception of shooting, the relative frequency

Modes of
suicide in
England.

of each method follows substantially the same order as that obtaining in Victoria:—

MODES OF COMMITTING SUICIDE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Methods.					Number by each Method per 1,000 by all Methods.	
					Males.	Females.
Hanging or strangulation	...	...	...	...	400	268
Drowning	...	...	...	...	165	333
Cut or stab	...	...	...	...	212	149
Poison	...	...	...	...	79	172
Shooting	...	...	...	...	68	2
Jump from height	...	...	...	...	20	36
Railway train	...	...	...	...	24	7
Otherwise	...	...	...	...	32	33
Total	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000

Suicides of Chinese.

767. Suicide frequently occurs amongst the Chinese. Four men of this race committed that act in 1890, and seven in 1891. Of the 11 referred to, all but two hanged themselves. The total number of Chinese males in the colony was, according to the census of 1891, 8,772 ; so that those who committed suicide during 1890 were in proportion of about 1 in 2,200, and during 1891 about 1 in 1,250. In the general male population the proportion of persons committing self destruction averages only 1 in about 5,650.

Suicides in Australasian colonies.

768. According to the results in the following table, it would appear that, in proportion to population, suicide is more common in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony except Queensland. It should, however, be stated that the death records frequently do not upon the surface show that the death has been suicidal, and close examination, with sometimes further inquiry, is therefore necessary to determine that fact. It is hence likely that the full extent to which suicide prevails in some of the colonies is not ascertained. The following are the average annual suicides and their proportion to every 100,000 of the population during the eighteen years ended with 1890, divided into two periods of eight and ten years, also during each of the last five years, recorded in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia, for which the information is obtainable for only three of those years :—

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1890.

Period.	Deaths from Suicide.					
	Annual Number.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Annual Number.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.*	Annual Number.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.*
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 to 1880	99	12·3	58	9·3	25	13·2
1881 to 1890	110	11·2	95	10·1	47	15·0
1886 ...	101	10·3	95	9·8	44	13·4
1887 ...	132	13·0	121	12·0	63	18·2
1888 ...	139	13·2	132	12·7	62	17·2
1889 ...	143	13·1	112	10·5	56	15·0
1890 ...	123	11·0	118	10·7	67	17·4
Means ...	105	11·7	79	9·6	37	13·9

	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.*		TASMANIA.*		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 to 1880	19	8·2	7	6·4	32	8·4
1881 to 1890	28	9·2	7	5·3	53	9·3
1886 ...	31	10·0	3	2·3	66	11·3
1887 ...	29	9·3	6	4·5	52	8·7
1888 ...	31	9·9	7	5·1	39	6·4
1889 ...	21	6·7	10	7·1	46	7·5*
1890 ...	22	7·0	17	11·8	64	11·8
Means ...	24	8·7	7	5·7	44	8·9

NOTE.—In Western Australia, there were recorded 5 suicides in each of the last three years ; the proportions per 100,000 of the population being 11·9, 11·7 and 10·43 respectively.

769. It will be observed that, according to the records of the ten years 1881-90, the suicides which take place annually in Queensland are on the average equivalent to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per 10,000 persons living ; those in Victoria, New South Wales, and Western Australia† are somewhat above, and those in South Australia and New Zealand somewhat below, 1 per 10,000 ; whilst those in Tasmania averaged only one-half that proportion. In 1890 suicides were much above the average in Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand, but much below it in South Australia.

770. By the following figures, which have been derived from various sources, it appears that suicide is more common in seven countries out of Australasia than in Queensland, in ten than in

* Proportions revised and corrected since last publication.

† According to the average of only 3 years.

Western Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand or South Australia, whilst there are only eight out of the twenty-two countries named in which suicide is less common than it is in Tasmania :—

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Deaths from Suicide in each year per 100,000 Persons Living.			Deaths from Suicide in each year per 100,000 Persons Living.		
Saxony	...	31·1	South Australia	...	9·2
Denmark	...	25·8	Bavaria	...	9·1
Schleswig-Holstein	...	24·0	Sweden	...	8·1
German Empire	...	20·8	England and Wales	...	7·9
France	...	20·5	Norway	...	7·5
Switzerland	...	20·2	Tasmania	...	5·3
Austria	...	15·9	Hungary	...	5·2
Queensland	...	15·0	Italy	...	4·5
Hanover	...	14·0	Scotland	...	4·0
Prussia	...	13·3	Netherlands	...	3·6
Belgium	...	13·0	United States	...	3·5
Western Australia	...	11·3	Russia	...	2·9
Victoria	...	11·2	Ireland	...	2·5
New South Wales	...	10·1	Spain	...	1·4
New Zealand	...	9·3			

Violent
deaths in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

771. According to the following figures, violent deaths in Victoria, during the nine years ended with 1890, occurred in a higher proportion to the population than in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, but were less common than in any of the other Australasian colonies :—

VIOLENT DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1890.

Colony.	Period.	Violent Deaths.	
		Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.*
Victoria ...	1882 to 1890	981	9·83
	1886	942	9·56
	1887	1,023	10·06
	1888	1,119	10·61
	1889	1,186	10·88
	1890	1,165	10·42
New South Wales...	1882 to 1890	1,056	10·88
	1886	1,083	11·17
	1887	1,148	11·42
	1888	1,140	11·01
	1889	1,110	10·41
	1890	1,163	10·56

* Calculations revised and corrected in accordance with amended estimates of population.

VIOLENT DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1890
—continued.

Colony.	Period.	Violent Deaths.	
		Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.*
Queensland ...	1882 to 1890	543	16·45
	1886	496	15·17
	1887	599	17·29
	1888	593	16·42
	1889	622	16·62
	1890	737	19·10
South Australia ...	1882 to 1890	227	7·30
	1886	272	8·74
	1887	229	7·36
	1888	234	7·49
	1889	208	6·63
	1890	238	7·52
Western Australia...	1882 to 1890	57	15·23
	1886	67	18·02
	1887	57	13·67
	1888	90	21·27
	1889	44	9·78
	1890	43	8·97
Tasmania ...	1882 to 1890	109	7·99
	1886	94	7·21
	1887	112	8·37
	1888	118	8·60
	1889	144	10·27
	1890	138	9·60
New Zealand ...	1882 to 1890	526	9·04
	1886	571	9·81
	1887	555	9·31
	1888	513	8·47
	1889	508	8·30
	1890	521	8·39

772. In the following table, the Australasian colonies and certain European countries are arranged in order in accordance with the proportion of deaths from violence to the population of each country which have occurred during a series of years ; the proportion of such deaths from accident or negligence, homicide, and suicide being also shown. The figures relating to European countries have been partly derived from the 40th Report of the Registrar-General of England :—

Death rate from violence in various countries.

* Calculations revised and corrected in accordance with amended estimates of population.

DEATH RATE FROM VIOLENCE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Proportion per 100,000 Living of Deaths from—			
	Violence of all kinds.	Accident or Negligence.	Homicide.*	Suicide.
Queensland ...	163·8	141·1	6·4	13·5
Western Australia ...	161·7	133·9	12·1	9·2
New South Wales ...	111·7	94·9	3·1	9·3
New Zealand ...	95·7	84·0	1·4	9·0
Victoria ...	94·6	82·6	2·9	11·0
Switzerland ...	92·4	68·9	3·9	20·2
United Kingdom†	77·5	69·7	1·6	6·2
England and Wales ...	75·7	66·7	1·7	6·9
Tasmania ...	74·5	68·5	1·5	5·3
South Australia ...	74·2	63·4	1·4	8·9
Norway ...	72·4	64·1	1·3	7·5
Scotland ...	72·0	68·2	·1	4·0
Finland ...	62·6	55·7	3·5	3·4
Sweden ...	61·9	50·7	2·0	8·1
Russia ...	61·6	46·1	2·1	13·3
Bavaria ...	51·9	37·7	3·9	9·1
Belgium ...	48·3	38·5	1·6	6·9
Austria ...	47·1	...	...	21·2
Ireland ...	39·1	35·3	1·7	1·7
Italy ...	24·0	14·9	5·4	3·7

NOTE.—In some instances the proportions of deaths from accident, homicide, and suicide are not for the same period as those from violence of all kinds.

773. It will be seen that the list is headed by five Australasian colonies, in all of which the proportion of violent deaths is higher than in any of the European countries named. Victoria, however, stands below the other four colonies referred to, and immediately above Switzerland, which, with the United Kingdom and England and Wales, stands immediately above Tasmania and South Australia. According to the figures, the countries in which the proportion of accidents is greatest are Queensland and Western Australia; the country in which the proportion of homicides is greatest is Western Australia; and the countries in which the proportion of suicides is greatest are Austria and Switzerland.

774. The following table gives a statement of the number of cases of death and injury from accidents on the Government lines of railway during the thirty-two and a half years ended with 30th June, 1891, embracing the whole period of the existence of railways in Victoria :—

* Not including executions.

† Including the Shipping.

DEATHS FROM RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1859 TO 1890-91.

Year.	Total Number.	Passengers.			Servants of the Railway Department or of Contractors.			Others.		
		From causes beyond their own control.	From their own miscon- duct or want of caution.	Total.	From causes beyond their own control.	From their own miscon- duct or want of caution.	Total.	At crossings.	Trespassers.	Miscellaneous.
1859 to 1868	37	...	...	...	3	19	22	1	14	...
1869	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1
1870	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
1871	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
1872	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874	10	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	4	1
1875	11	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	4	1
1876	23	...	...	...	3	10	13	2	6	2
1877	22	...	1	1	3	10	13	...	8	...
1878	16	...	...	...	...	7	7	2	6	1
1879	21	...	...	...	1	8	9	2	9	1
1880	18	...	...	...	...	7	7	3	6	2
1881	34	4	4	8	...	14	14	3	8	1
1882	38	1	1	2	...	22	22	3	9	2
1883	32	...	5	5	...	10	10	5	10	2
1884 (six months)	10	1	...	1	4	2	6	...	3	...
1884-5	36	...	1	1	...	12	12	7	14	2
1885-6	38	...	1	1	1	15	16	5	14	2
1886-7*	50	4	...	4	2	14	16	5	25	...
1887-8	45	...	2	2	...	22	22	8	13	...
1888-9	78	1	4	5	4	23	27	7	37	2
1889-90	74	1	8	9	9	21	30	7	22	6
1890-91	72	...	3	3	7	14	21	9	37	2
Total killed	680	12	30	42	41	241	282	70	256	30

PERSONS INJURED BY RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1859 TO 1890-91.

Year.	Total Number.	Passengers.			Servants of the Railway Department or of Contractors.			Others.		
		From causes beyond their own control.	From their own miscon- duct or want of caution.	Total.	From causes beyond their own control.	From their own miscon- duct or want of caution.	Total.	At crossings.	Trespassers.	Miscellaneous.
1859 to 1868	84	22	2	24	5	45	50	1	7	2
1869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
1871	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
1872	32	28	2	30	1	1	2	...	...	...

* The high mortality in 1886-7 was chiefly due to the Windsor railway accident. So far as the numbers killed and injured are concerned, this was the worst railway accident which has occurred in Victoria.

PERSONS INJURED BY RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1859 TO 1890-91
—continued.

Year.	Total Number.	Passengers.			Servants of the Railway Department or of Contractors.			Others.		
		From causes beyond their own control.	From their own misconduct or want of caution.	Total.	From causes beyond their own control.	From their own misconduct or want of caution.	Total.	At Crossings.	Trespassers.	Miscellaneous.
1873	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
1874	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
1875	8	...	...	...	6	1	7	...	1	...
1876	27	1	1	2	4	15	19	...	5	1
1877	49	36	...	36	3	5	8	1	2	2
1878	40	22	3	25	6	5	11	...	1	3
1879	45	7	2	9	11	20	31	3	1	1
1880	20	5	...	5	1	7	8	2	3	2
1881	64	46	4	50	1	10	11	...	2	1
1882	261	210	5	215	13	25	38	1	2	5
1883	101	67	8	75	7	12	19	2	1	4
1884 (six months)	90	44	9	53	10	21	31	2	1	3
1884-5	116	13	23	36	10	46	56	5	9	10
1885-6	191	3	33	36	17	101	118	6	4	27
1886-7*	358	266	24	290	16	43	59	3	3	3
1887-8	169	18	34	52	15	84	99	2	10	6
1888-9	358	116	82	198	24	107	131	5	12	12
1889-90...	401	20	115	135	49	186	235	5	13	13
1890-91...	345	19	82	101	60	133	193	6	8	37
Total injured	2,768	943	429	1,372	263	870	1,133	44	86	133

775. It will be observed that, in the whole period of thirty-two and a half years, 680 persons were killed and 2,768 were injured on the State lines of railway, and that, exclusive of trespassers, persons crossing the lines, etc., 271 of the former and 1,299 of the latter met their death or injury in consequence of their own misconduct or want of caution. Of the persons killed throughout the period, 42 were passengers, and as many as 282 railway or contractors' servants; 30 of the former, and 241 of the latter, having suffered in consequence of their own carelessness. The passengers injured numbered 1,372, and the railway servants 1,133; as many as 870 of the latter, but only 429 of the former, suffered from their own action. At crossings, 70 persons were killed, and 44 injured. As many as 256 trespassers were killed; these no doubt included persons who committed suicide by placing themselves in the way of trains. The trespassers injured have numbered 86, half of whom received their injuries during the last four years.

Railway passengers and servants killed and injured.

* See footnote (*) on previous page.

776. In the eighteen years ended with 1891, embracing the whole period during which the Regulation and Inspection of Mines and Machinery Statutes* have been in operation, 906 persons lost their lives, and 2,030 persons were injured, from accidents connected with gold-mining operations. The following were the numbers in each year and their proportion to the number of miners at work:—

Gold-mining
accidents.

DEATHS AND INJURIES FROM GOLD-MINING ACCIDENTS,
1874 TO 1891.

Year.		Average Number of Miners at work.	Number of Persons—			Numbers per 1,000 Miners at work—		
			Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1874	...	46,512	90	245	335	1.93	5.27	7.20
1875	...	42,058	83	217	300	1.97	5.16	7.13
1876	...	41,531	55	170	225	1.32	4.10	5.42
1877	...	38,860	64	154	218	1.65	3.96	5.61
1878	...	37,212	40	106	146	1.07	2.85	3.92
1879	...	37,195	48	112	160	1.29	3.01	4.30
1880	...	38,076	50	89	139	1.31	2.34	3.65
1881	...	38,436	72	108	180	1.87	2.81	4.68
1882	...	37,446	71	130	201	1.90	3.47	5.37
1883	...	33,927	59	128	187	1.74	3.77	5.51
1884	...	29,182	41	106	147	1.40	3.63	5.03
1885	...	27,033	40	67	107	1.48	2.47	3.95
1886	...	25,361	44	68	112	1.73	2.68	4.41
1887	...	25,511	28	72	100	1.09	2.82	3.91
1888	...	25,142	36	76	112	1.43	3.02	4.45
1889	...	24,323	34	67	101	1.39	2.54	4.93
1890	...	23,833	30	58	88	1.25	2.42	3.67
1891	..	23,763	21	57	78	.88	2.39	3.27
Means	...	33,078	50	113	163	1.52	3.40	4.92

777. In 1891, fatal mining accidents numbered 9 less than in the previous year, and, in proportion to the number of miners at work, was lower than in any previous year shown in the table. In comparison with earlier years, the persons killed and injured in and in connexion with mines have much diminished both in numbers and in proportion to the miners at work.

Gold-mining
accidents,
1891.

778. According to the mean of the eighteen years to which reference is made, 1 gold-miner in every 661 loses his life annually. In 1891 the proportion was as low as 1 in 1,131. These proportions contrast favourably with the proportion of fatal accidents in the metalliferous mines of Great Britain and Ireland, where, according to

Gold-mining
accidents
in Victoria
and Eng-
land.

* 37 Vict. No. 480, 41 Vict. No. 583, 45 Vict. No. 719, and 47 Vict. No. 783

the report of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Mines for 1883, 1 person in every 584 employed in and about mines lost his life by accident during the year, and 1 in every 607 during the ten years 1874 to 1883. This is exclusive of coal mines, in respect to which the proportion of fatal accidents is much higher. Dr. Raseri says that in Italy, during the six years 1879 to 1884, 1 miner in 450 lost his life annually by accident.

Causes of
gold mining
accidents.

779. It appears by the following table that, in the eighteen years named, 1,481, or 50 per cent., of the gold-mining accidents in Victoria were caused by the fall of earth or materials ; 559, or 19 per cent., by falling down shafts, etc., and cage accidents ; 368, or 12 per cent., by explosions, principally of blasting charges ; and the balance, or 19 per cent., by timber and truck accidents, machinery in motion, foul air, flooding, and undescribed casualties :—

CAUSES OF GOLD-MINING ACCIDENTS, 1874 TO 1891.

Nature of Accident.	Number of Persons—		
	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Fall of earth or rock underground...	382	690	1,072
„ „ on surface ...	112	81	193
„ materials down shafts, passes, etc. ...	49	165	214
„ „ winzes, etc....	2	...	2
Falling down shafts ...	128	166	294
„ „ winzes, shoots, etc. ...	17	83	100
Cage accidents ...	50	115	165
Truck accidents... ..	7	47	54
Machinery in motion ...	22	94	116
Explosion of charges of gunpowder ...	29	149	178
„ „ guncotton ...	1	10	11
„ „ nitro-glycerine compounds ...	31	78	109
„ stored explosives ...	7	32	39
„ boilers ...	2	6	8
„ fire damp ...	1	22	23
Foul air ...	11	1	12
Flooding of mines ...	25	...	25
Undescribed ...	30	291	321
Total ...	906	2,030	2,936

Coal mining
accidents.

780. One miner was injured through a coal-mining accident in 1891. During the three years 1889-91 seven persons were injured at coal mines, but there is no record of anyone having been killed in this class of mining during the same period.

781. Under the *Factories and Shops Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1091) it is prescribed, under a penalty not exceeding £5 for non-compliance, that notices shall be sent to the Inspector of Factories, and to the certifying medical practitioner for the district, of any accident causing loss of life to a person employed in a factory or workroom, also of any accident whereby a person so employed receives bodily injury, provided it is produced either by machinery moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power, or through a vat, pan, or other structure, filled with hot liquid or molten metal or other substance, or by escape of gas, steam, or metal, and is of such a nature as to prevent the person injured by it from returning to his work in the factory or workroom within forty-eight hours of the occurrence of the accident. The following cases of injury were reported in the last two years:—

Accidents in
factories,
1891.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES OR WORKROOMS, 1890 AND 1891.

Nature of Injury.	Males.		Females.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Death	5	5	1	...
Loss of arm or hand ...	2	2	...	...
„ leg	1	...	...	...
„ fingers or toes ...	22	24	3	1
Fractures... ..	9	13	...	...
Lacerations, contusions, etc....	47	45	4	3
Total	86	89	8	4

782. Of the males who were killed or injured in factories or workrooms, 39 or 45 per cent. in 1890, and 60 or 64 per cent. in 1891, were under 20 years of age. All but one of the females injured in the two years were under 20 years of age.

Factory
accidents
to persons
under 20.

783. In 1891, the year under review, there were no fewer than 1,268 deaths in Victoria from ill-defined or unspecified causes, or nearly 7 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, as compared with over 7 per cent. in 1890, $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in the ten years ended with 1890, and 7 per cent. in the ten years ended with 1880. The great majority of these—viz., 1,092 in 1891—were returned as from atrophy and debility; whilst 27 (in 1891) were set down to tumors, 30 to dropsy, 12 to abscess, 32 to other ill-defined causes, and in 75 cases the causes of death were altogether unspecified.

Ill-defined
and un-
specified
causes of
death.

Atrophy and debility in Victoria.

784. The mortality under the head of atrophy and debility is almost entirely confined to infants and young children—thus, of the 1,092 deaths set down thereto in 1891, 1,018 were under 5 years, 935 were under 1 year, and 264 were under 1 month, of age. It is probable that a large number of these deaths might have been returned more definitely if medical men had attached to accuracy of record the importance it merits. The following are the numbers of both sexes recorded as having died from atrophy and debility in each of the last eleven years; also the averages for three periods between 1867 and 1890:—

ANNUAL DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY,
1867 TO 1891.

Period				Males.	Females.	Total.
1867-70 (Annual mean)	...	...	...	386	345	731
1871-80	„	...	...	377	322	699
1881-90	„	...	...	557	474	1,031
1881	...	...	...	392	345	737
1882	...	...	...	493	442	935
1883	...	...	...	412	387	799
1884	...	...	...	488	365	853
1885	...	...	...	541	414	955
1886	...	...	...	577	472	1,049
1887	...	...	...	659	503	1,162
1888	...	...	...	639	550	1,189
1889	...	...	...	811	680	1,491
1890	...	...	...	555	584	1,139
1891	...	...	...	554	538	1,092

Sex of those who died of atrophy, etc.

785. Notwithstanding the proportions of the sexes of persons at ages to be affected by atrophy and debility were about equal, it will be observed that in every one of the periods except the year 1890 more males died than females. During the ten years ended with 1890, females died of these complaints in the proportion of 85 to every 100 males.

Atrophy and debility in Australasian colonies.

786. The practice of returning atrophy and debility as causes of death appears to be generally no less frequent in most of the other Australasian colonies than in Victoria; but in Queensland during the four years ended with 1890, comparatively few deaths were so recorded. The following are the figures for the five years ended with 1890, and the average for the nine years 1882-90:—

DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1882 TO 1890.

Colony.	Period.	Annual Deaths from Atrophy and Debility.	
		Number.	Proportion Per 10,000 Persons Living.*
Victoria ...	1882 to 1890	1,064	10·74
	1886	1,049	10·65
	1887	1,162	11·43
	1888	1,189	11·27
	1889	1,491	13·67
	1890	1,139	10·18
New South Wales ...	1882 to 1890	863	9·03
	1886	971	10·02
	1887	756	7·52
	1888	886	8·55
	1889	811	7·60
	1890	701	6·36
Queensland ...	1882 to 1890	233	7·85
	1886	297	9·08
	1887	114	3·29
	1888	76	2·10
	1889	70	1·87
	1890	57	1·48
South Australia ...	1882 to 1890	287	9·29
	1886	315	10·12
	1887	264	8·49
	1888	215	6·89
	1889	201	6·41
	1890	213	6·73
Western Australia ...	1882 to 1890	42	10·93
	1886	47	12·64
	1887	63	15·11
	1888	43	10·16
	1889	54	12·00
	1890	37	7·63
Tasmania ...	1882 to 1890	135	9·91
	1886	115	8·82
	1887	148	11·06
	1888	152	11·08
	1889	193	13·76
	1890	124	8·63
New Zealand ...	1882 to 1890	284	4·99
	1886	318	5·46
	1887	271	4·54
	1888	238	3·93
	1889	285	4·66
	1890	240	3·87

* Figures revised and corrected in accordance with amended estimates of population.

Causes of death of octogenarians.

787. The number of deaths of persons over 80 years of age, and their exact ages at death, have been already quoted for the year 1891, and the two preceding periods of nine and eleven years respectively.* The following table shows the causes of death of these persons :—

CAUSES OF DEATH OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1891.

Causes of Death.	Year 1891.		Nine Years, 1882-90.		Eleven Years ended with 1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Influenza, Coryza, Catarrh ...	36	37	8	4	5	11
Diphtheria ...	...	...	1	..	...	...
Typhoid Fever, etc. ...	...	...	6	3	3	2
Cholera ...	...	...	1	4	6	1
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ...	11	8	84	65	51	36
Splenic fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases ...	2	...	2	...	4	...
Erysipelas ...	3	...	6	3	3	7
Hydatids ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Privation ...	...	...	2	...	3	...
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Intemperance ...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Rheumatism ...	2	...	8	11	7	4
Gout ...	...	1	6	2	2	...
Cancer ...	8	11	56	39	35	13
Tabes Mesenterica ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	3	...	15	4	3	3
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis	1	...	1	...	...	...
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia	...	1	2	1	...	...
Diabetes Mellitus ...	1	...	1	2	...	...
Old Age ...	199	155	1,296	1,094	631	538
Brain Diseases, etc. ...	35	32	238	162	136	103
Ear and Nose Diseases ...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Heart Diseases, etc. ...	65	27	222	146	66	46
Lung Diseases, etc. ...	64	40	338	241	183	116
Quinsy ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Stomach Diseases, etc. ...	17	13	90	57	37	21
Kidney Diseases, etc. ...	19	3	94	16	47	1
Genetic Diseases ...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Bone Diseases ...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Carbuncle, Boil ...	1	...	...	1	3	2
Skin Diseases, etc. ...	1	1	1	...	4	2
Accidents ...	11	3	61	41	22	18
Suicide ...	...	1	6	2	4	...
Dropsy ...	4	2	8	10	20	18
Mortification ...	1	...	4	2	9	3
Tumour ...	2	1	3	1	...	3
Abscess, etc. ...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Unspecified Causes ...	3	3	7	3	2	...
Total ...	492	339	2,572	1,918	1,291	951

* See table following paragraph 685 ante.

788. It will be noticed that during the twenty-one years referred to in the case of almost half the males and five-ninths of the females, no complaint was set down except old age. Little is to be learnt from such a vague definition, and it is much to be wished that medical men would endeavour to describe the causes of death with more precision. Of the remainder, about one-eighth of both sexes died of diseases of the organs of respiration, chiefly pneumonia and bronchitis, and over one-eleventh died of affections of the brain and nerves.

Complaints most fatal to octogenarians—1871-91.

789. The compilation of the returns of the census of 1891 is not sufficiently advanced to admit of information being given respecting the occupations of those who died, but such tables, based upon the results of the census of 1881, and taken in connexion with the mortality returns of the census year and the year immediately preceding and immediately following it, were published in the *Statistical Register of Victoria* for 1883, and abstracts of these have been given in former issues of the *Victorian Year-Book*.* The following is a summary of the proportions of adult males of each class of occupations who died annually in the three years referred to, the groups being arranged according to the order of fatality :—

Occupations at death.

OCCUPATIONS OF ADULT MALES AT DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY.

				Annual Deaths of Males over 20 per 1,000 Living.
1.	Engaged in industrial pursuits	..	...	21·89
2.	„ entertaining and serving...	...	...	20·42
3.	„ commercial pursuits	...	...	17·62
4.	„ professional pursuits	...	...	16·51
5.	„ food and drinks	...	...	15·53
6.	„ books and literature	...	...	12·48
7.	„ on land and with animals	...	...	9·96

790. As bearing upon the mortality, it is important to consider whether the number of medical men is sufficient to minister to the health of the population. In 1891, there were in Victoria 835 legally qualified medical practitioners, which number gives a proportion of 1 to every 1,366 persons, or to every 105 square miles. The first of these proportions compares most favourably with that in other countries, the only one known to have a higher proportion being

Medical men in various countries.

* See *Statistical Register*, 1883, page 278 ; also *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, paragraph 619 ; *ibid.*, 1884-5, paragraph 669 ; *ibid.*, 1885-6, paragraph 684, *et seq.*

Switzerland. In regard to the second proportion, in consequence of Victoria being much more thinly peopled than any of the countries of the old world, it is naturally low; lower, in fact, than in any other countries respecting which the information is at hand, except Sweden, Norway, and Russia. These results are shown in the following table, in which the countries are arranged in order according to the proportion of medical men to the population and to the area of each country :—

MEDICAL MEN IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION AND AREA IN
VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Medical Men per 100,000 Persons Living.	Countries.	Square Miles to a Medical Man.
Switzerland ...	1880	75	England and Wales ...	3·9
Victoria ...	1891	73	Belgium ...	4·7
Italy ...	1885	60	Italy ...	6·2
England and Wales ...	1881	58	Holland ...	6·9
Scotland ...	1881	50	Switzerland ...	7·3
Ireland ...	1881	48	Ireland ...	13·2
Holland ...	1884	43	France ...	13·9
Belgium ...	1884	42	Germany ...	15·1
France ...	1883	39	Austria ...	15·8
Germany ...	1876	32	Scotland ...	15·9
Austria ...	1884	32	Hungary ...	33·6
Norway ...	1882	32	Spain ...	37·1
Spain ...	1877	31	Portugal ...	43·4
Hungary ...	1876	24	Victoria ...	105·3
Portugal ...	1880	18	Russia in Europe ...	148·4
Russia in Europe ...	1882	16	Norway ...	205·0
Sweden ...	1883	13	Sweden ...	294·9

NOTE.—The figures, except those relating to Victoria, have been taken (with some corrections) from a table given by Dr. Raseri. The area per medical man is there stated in square kilometres, which have been converted into square miles on the assumption that one of the former is equal to ·386 of one of the latter.

Sickness and
death in
general
hospitals.

791. There are 39 general hospitals in Victoria, 9 of which are also benevolent asylums. The total number of patients discharged from these institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1891, was 15,481, and the number of deaths was 1,859. There was thus 1 death to every 8·3 discharges during the year 1891, as against 1 death to every 7·9 during the previous year. The following table gives a list of the various hospitals throughout the colony, also a statement of the number of discharged, the number of deaths which occurred in the year ended 30th June, 1891, and the proportion of deaths to cases in each hospital during that year :—

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Name of Hospital.	Year ended 30th June, 1891.			Percentage of Mortality to Discharges, Year ended 30th June, 1890.
	Number of Patients Discharged.*	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Mortality to Discharged.	
Alexandra	48	7	14·58	5·88
Amherst	224	27	12·05	10·40
Ararat†	236	31	13·14	15·09
Bairnsdale	107	8	7·48	11·43
Ballarat	1,160	117	10·09	11·04
Beechworth	644	38	5·90	7·49
Belfast (Port Fairy)† ...	29	4	13·79	7·90
Bendigo	1,152	105	9·11	9·86
Castlemaine	366	58	15·85	11·31
Clunes	81	7	8·64	10·21
Colac	80	13	16·25	5·50
Creswick	180	16	8·89	13·30
Daylesford†	138	11	7·97	19·72
Dunolly	279	29	10·39	8·00
Echuca	233	16	6·87	7·36
Geelong†	745	83	11·14	10·91
Hamilton†	195	33	16·93	6·51
Heathcote	62	7	11·29	9·10
Horsham	176	11	6·26	12·38
Inglewood	328	30	9·15	7·35
Kilmore	129	16	12·45	7·14
Kyneton	467	29	6·21	7·11
Maldon†	51	12	23·53	14·52
Mansfield	113	4	3·54	6·43
Maryborough	302	26	8·61	9·60
Melbourne	4,086	671	16·42	19·23
Melbourne (Alfred)	1,440	178	12·36	14·47
Melbourne (Austin)‡ ...	86	58	67·44	74·54
Melbourne (Homœopathic) ...	509	46	9·04	8·94
Mooroopna	437	35	8·01	9·11
Nhill	98	7	7·14	10·91
Pleasant Creek (Stawell)†	218	33	15·14	13·07
Portland†	15	5	33·33	21·05
Sale	242	17	7·02	8·82
St. Arnaud	255	23	9·02	10·07
Swan Hill	119	10	8·40	7·34
Wangaratta	233	22	9·44	10·51
Warrnambool†	153	11	7·19	9·65
Wood's Point	65	5	7·69	1·12
Total	15,481	1,859	12·01	12·69

792. In proportion to the cases discharged in 1890-91, the greatest mortality occurred in the Austin (Melbourne),‡ Portland, Maldon, Hamilton, Melbourne, Colac, and Castlemaine Hospitals; and the lowest in the Mansfield, Beechworth, Kyneton, Horsham, and

* Including deaths.

† These institutions are also Benevolent Asylums.

‡ For incurables.

Echuca Hospitals. It should be borne in mind, however, that the Portland, Maldon, and Hamilton Hospitals are also Benevolent Asylums.

Period of residence in hospitals.

793. Taking the General Hospitals as a whole, the average time patients, discharged in 1891, remained in those institutions was 35 days, but the duration of their stay was found to vary according to the complaint, the period of residence having averaged as much as 94 days in the case of patients afflicted with paralysis, and as little as 11 or 12 days in the case of those suffering from diphtheria and measles. In the following table the principal diseases are arranged in order, according to the average number of days the patients suffering from such disease, who were discharged in 1891, were resident in hospital:—

DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN HOSPITALS OF PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM VARIOUS COMPLAINTS, 1891.

Disease.	Average Number of Days.	Disease.	Average Number of Days.
Paralysis	94	Whooping Cough	29
Scurvy	82	Diseases of Generative System (females)	29
Atrophy, Debility, and Inanition	73	Accidents	28
Apoplexy	52	Croup	26
Gout	45	Laryngitis	26
Phthisis	43	Epilepsy	26
Heart Diseases	39	Diarrhoeal Diseases	25
Pleurisy	38	Diabetes	24
Cancer	38	Influenza	24
Bronchitis	38	Venereal Disease	23
Asthma	37	Diseases of Digestive Organs	22
Rheumatism	36	Pneumonia	21
Nephritis	35	Erysipelas	18
Scarlet Fever	35	Puerperal Fever	13
Rheumatic Fever	34	Intemperance	13
Bright's Disease	34	Measles	12
Typhoid Fever	34	Diphtheria	11
Ague	32		

Proportions of deaths in hospitals in various countries.

794. The following figures, calculated from numbers given in Dr. Raseri's paper,* show the proportions of deaths to inmates of hospitals in various countries; those for Victoria during the six years ended with 1885 being added:—

* Page 195.

PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS TO INMATES OF HOSPITALS IN
VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

						Per cent.
Victoria	...	...	...	1880-85	...	11·85
England and Wales	...	...	...	1884	...	11·11
Austria	...	...	...	1883	...	10·43
Italy	...	...	...	1885	...	10·22
Saxony	...	...	...	1882	...	9·40
Norway	...	...	...	1883	...	9·36
France	...	...	...	1883	...	9·14
Portugal	...	...	...	1884	...	9·02
Hungary	...	...	...	1882	...	8·68
Prussia	...	...	...	1882	...	8·24
German Empire	...	...	...	1882	...	7·18
Sweden	...	...	...	1883	...	6·23
Baden	...	...	...	1882	...	4·86
Bavaria	...	...	...	1882	...	3·86
Württemberg	...	...	...	1882	...	3·49

795. The rate of mortality in hospitals would appear by the figures to be higher in Victoria than in any of the other countries named. In the absence of information, it is impossible to say whether the cases treated in the hospitals of this colony may not be of a worse class than those in the other countries, or whether hospitals for special complaints—ophthalmic, maternity, etc., where the mortality would naturally not be so great as in general hospitals—may not be included with the latter in the returns of some of the countries.

Deaths in
Victorian
and other
hospitals.

796. The patients discharged* from the Infirmary Department of the Women's Hospital numbered 271 during the year 1889-90, and 262 in 1890-91. The deaths in the same institution numbered 16 in the former, and 12 in the latter year. Therefore, 1 patient in 17 who left the institution died in 1889-90, and 1 in 22 in 1890-91.

Sickness and
deaths in
Women's
Infirmary
Depart-
ment.

797. In the Midwifery Department of the Women's Hospital, Melbourne, 795 women were confined in 1889-90, and 848 in 1890-91. Nine died in the former period, and 5 in the latter. Thus, 1 woman in 88 died in 1889-90, and 1 woman in 170 in 1890-91. From the founding of the institution to the end of June, 1891, 16,126 women were accouched therein,† of whom 271 died, which is equivalent to 1 death to every 60 confinements.‡

Deaths of
mothers in
Women's
Midwifery
Depart-
ment.

798. The infants born alive in the Women's Hospital numbered 748 in the year 1889-90, and 795 during the year 1890-91, and of these 34 in the former and 25 in the latter year died before being taken from the institution; thus, 1 infant in 22 died in the former, and 1 in 32 in the latter year.‡

Deaths of
infants in
Women's
Hospital.

* The discharges referred to in this and the following paragraphs in all cases include deaths.

† Including 87 women accouched outside the hospital by midwives connected with the institution.

‡ See paragraph 675 ante.

Sickness and
deaths in
Children's
Hospital.

799. In the Melbourne Hospital for Sick Children the discharges numbered 839, and 72 deaths occurred, in the year 1889-90; and there were 683 discharges, and 59 deaths occurred, during the year 1890-91. These numbers furnish a proportion of 1 death to every 12 patients in each year.

Sickness and
deaths in
benevolent
asylums.

800. Cases of sickness in benevolent asylums (exclusive of Melbourne Immigrants' Home) numbered 1,706 in 1889-90, and 3,050 in the year 1890-91; deaths numbered 272 and 234. The deaths were thus to the cases treated in the proportion of 1 to every 6 in 1889-90, and of 1 to 13 in 1890-91.

Sickness
and deaths
in Immi-
grants'
Home.

801. In the Melbourne Immigrants' Home the cases of sickness in the year 1889-90 amounted to 664, and the deaths to 109, or 1 death to every 6 cases of sickness. In the year 1890-91 the cases of sickness in this institution numbered 845, and the deaths 114, or 1 death to every 7 cases of sickness.

Sickness and
deaths in
orphan
asylums.

802. In 1889-90 the cases of sickness in orphan asylums numbered 193, and the deaths 5. In the year ended 30th June, 1890-91, these numbers were 21 and 6 respectively. Thus 1 death occurred to every 38 cases of sickness in 1889-90, and 1 death in every $3\frac{1}{2}$ cases in 1890-91.

Sickness and
deaths in
lunatic
asylums.

803. In hospitals for the insane, during 1890 the cases discharged numbered 754, and during 1891 they numbered 909. The deaths amounted to 264 at the former period, and 293 at the latter, or an average of 1 death to every 3 cases of disease in both years.

Sickness and
deaths in
gaols.

804. In gaols and penal establishments 2,655 cases of sickness occurred in 1890, and 2,377 in 1891. The deaths in the same years were 86 and 68 respectively, exclusive of deaths by execution. Thus 1 death occurred to every 31 cases of sickness in the former, and 1 in every 35 cases in the latter year.

Deaths in
public
institu-
tions.

805. Altogether the number of deaths in penal or charitable institutions during 1890-91* was 2,758, being in the proportion of 1 to every 6·8 deaths which took place in Victoria during the year. The deaths in such institutions in the ten years ended with 1890 were in the proportion of 1 to every 6·4 deaths; and in the four years 1877-80, in that of 1 to every 6 deaths which took place in the whole colony. The following are the names of the institutions and the number of deaths which occurred in each during the year 1890-91:—

* The figures relating to hospitals for the insane, industrial and reformatory schools, gaols, and penal establishments, are for the year ended 31st December, and those relating to the other institutions are for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1890-91.

	Number of Deaths.
General hospitals	1,859
Women's Hospital—	
Infirmary Department	12
Midwifery Department	30*
Hospital for Sick Children	59
Benevolent asylums... ..	234
Melbourne Immigrants' Home	114
Orphan Asylums	6
Eye and Ear Hospital	1
Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind	2
Hospitals for the insane	293
Female refuges	19†
Victorian Infant Asylum	22
Industrial and reformatory schools	39‡
Gaols (inclusive of Police gaols)	65
Penal establishments	3
Total	2,758

NOTE.—No deaths occurred in 1890-91 in the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

806. The administration of matters relating to Public Health in Victoria is now regulated by the *Health Act* 1890, consolidating previous Acts. Under this Act there has been since the 1st February, 1890, a Department of Public Health, with a Minister of Health and a Board of Public Health, consisting of the Chairman and Medical Inspector, who are appointed by the Government, and seven representative members, who are members of and elected by Municipal Councils, and who hold office for three years. The powers of the Board are very large. It may compel local councils to carry out most of the provisions of the *Health Act* which were previously optional, may make general regulations for the inspection of dairies, may provide hospital accommodation where councils are in default, may order the isolation of persons suffering from dangerous, infectious, or contagious diseases, may require councils to provide destructors, incinerators, etc., and to pass by-laws providing for the effective treatment of house refuse, nightsoil, etc., and for the prevention of the pollution of rivers, and may act as a court of appeal in regard to abattoirs and offensive trade establishments. The Board, which meets weekly either as a board or in committee, also administers the *Cemetery Act*, as well as the laws and regulations relating to vaccination and quarantine. The local sanitary authorities are the various Municipal Councils, of which there are now 196. These councils are

* Including the deaths of 25 infants born in the institution.

† Seventeen of this number were infants, who were admitted with their mothers.

‡ Including deaths of boarded-out and licensed children.

responsible for the sanitary condition of their several districts, and are authorized to defray all expenses in connexion with sanitary works out of the municipal funds, and in certain cases to levy special sanitary rates. In connexion with the administration of the *Vaccination Act*, an establishment for the cultivation of calf lymph is maintained by the Board, and during 1891 vaccine points to the number of 20,734 were issued to public and private vaccinators.

Meteorological observations, 1891.

807. The following are the results of meteorological observations taken at different stations throughout the colony during 1891. These places are arranged in the table in the order of their altitude above the level of the sea. The last three are situated in the interior, but the others are on the sea-board. The times at which the observations for mean temperature and mean atmospheric pressure are obtained differ at the various stations; but a correction is applied, in order to make the results equivalent to those which would be derived from hourly observations taken throughout the day and night:—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS STATIONS, 1891.

Stations.	Height above Sea-level.	Temperature in the Shade.		
		Max.	Min.	Mean.
	Feet.	°	°	°
Portland	37·0	102·0	32·0	56·4
Gabo Island	50·0	...	...	57·6
Melbourne	91·3	103·0	33·9	57·6
Cape Otway	270·0	104·0	40·0	55·6
Wilson's Promontory ...	300·0	92·0	...	56·6
Echuca	314·0	108·0	33·0	60·2
Bendigo	701·0	103·5	33·0	59·2
Mount Pleasant (Ballarat)	1,636·0	95·0	33·0	53·0

Stations.	Mean Atmospheric Pressure.	Days on which Rain fell.	Amount of Rainfall.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	0—1.	0—10.
Portland	30·027	169	29·22	0·76	5·0
Gabo Island	29·940	162	47·90	0·87	6·0
Melbourne	29·985	126	26·73	0·73	5·8
Cape Otway	29·740	175	36·80	0·83	4·8
Wilson's Promontory ...	29·682	129	39·95	0·75	6·5
Echuca	29·682	89	20·47	...	...
Bendigo	29·302	87	19·79	0·66	4·3
Mount Pleasant (Ballarat)	28·424	154	27·06	0·79	5·5

808. The following are the results for Melbourne in each of the twenty-eight years ended with 1891:—

Meteorology
in Mel-
bourne,
1864 to
1891.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT MELBOURNE—RETURN
FOR TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS.

(Observatory 91·3 feet above the Sea-level.)

Year.	Temperature in the Shade.			Mean Atmospheric Pressure.	Days on which Rain fell.	Amount of Rainfall.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Mean Amount of Cloud.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.					
				inches.	No.	inches.	0—1.	0—10.
1864	96·6	30·5	57·1	29·94	144	27·40	·72	6·1
1865	103·4	30·9	56·5	29·94	119	15·94	·68	5·6
1866	108·2	28·0	57·8	29·95	107	22·41	·70	5·5
1867	108·4	29·7	57·7	29·92	133	25·79	·72	5·7
1868	110·0	27·4	57·1	29·98	120	18·27	·70	5·7
1869	108·4	27·0	57·2	29·94	129	24·59	·71	6·0
1870	109·0	29·6	57·4	29·93	129	33·76	·74	5·8
1871	106·0	32·1	57·7	29·93	125	30·17	·74	5·9
1872	103·3	32·5	57·6	29·92	136	32·52	·74	6·4
1873	102·4	30·2	58·0	29·94	134	25·61	·72	6·0
1874	102·7	29·3	56·6	29·93	134	28·10	·72	6·1
1875	110·4	31·1	56·6	29·89	158	32·87	·72	6·2
1876	110·7	29·0	57·0	29·93	134	24·04	·70	5·8
1877	100·7	31·0	56·7	29·99	124	24·10	·70	5·8
1878	103·4	31·1	57·4	29·90	116	25·36	·71	6·0
1879	106·0	30·5	56·8	29·92	127	19·28	·71	5·8
1880	106·5	29·0	57·8	29·92	147	28·48	·72	6·0
1881	99·9	31·9	57·1	29·97	134	24·08	·68	5·9
1882	110·5	31·5	57·4	29·90	131	22·39	·68	5·6
1883	104·9	31·7	58·0	29·92	130	23·71	·69	5·9
1884	100·7	29·9	56·7	29·94	128	25·85	·71	6·2
1885	101·6	29·9	57·1	30·00	123	26·94	·71	6·3
1886	104·1	28·1	57·1	29·96	128	24·00	·71	6·0
1887	104·9	33·0	58·1	29·94	153	32·39	·74	6·1
1888	104·0	28·3	57·5	29·99	123	19·42	·71	5·5
1889	99·8	31·3	58·5	29·94	125	27·14	·71	5·8
1890	103·4	29·0	58·7	29·92	140	24·24	·72	6·2
1891	103·0	33·9	57·6	29·98	126	26·73	·73	5·8
Means	104·7	30·3	57·4	29·94	131	25·56	·71	5·9

809. It will be noticed that in 1891, according to the observations taken at the Melbourne Observatory, although the maximum temperature was about $1\frac{3}{4}$ degree below the average, the minimum temperature was $3\frac{1}{2}$ degrees above, and the mean temperature was slightly above, the average; also that, whilst the mean atmospheric pressure was slightly above, and the rainfall was nearly $1\frac{1}{5}$ inch above the average, the mean amount of cloud was slightly below the average, and the number of wet days was 5 less than usual. The mean relative humidity, however, was above the average.

Observa-
tions in
1891 com-
pared with
means.

Observa-
tions in 1891
and former
years com-
pared.

810. During the period of twenty-eight years a higher temperature than the maximum of 1891 was experienced in all the years but eight, and a lower one than the minimum in every one of the previous years; moreover, the mean temperature was higher than in all but nine of the previous years; the days on which rain fell were fewer than in all the previous years except nine, although the amount of rainfall was higher than in all the years but ten.

Mean tem-
perature in
Melbourne
and else-
where.

811. The mean temperature of Melbourne over a series of years (57·4°) corresponds with that of Bathurst, a town in the interior of New South Wales, situated 2,150 feet above the sea-level, and is about equal to that of Washington (56·9°), Bordeaux (57·0°), Madrid (57·2°), and Marseilles (58·3°). It is higher by over 2 degrees than that of Hobart (55·1°), lower by 5½ degrees than that of Sydney (62·5°), and lower by 7½ degrees than that of Adelaide (64·6°).*

Mean rain-
fall in Mel-
bourne and
elsewhere.

812. The mean rainfall in Melbourne (25·5 in.) corresponds approximately with that of Ventnor in England, and Perth in Western Australia, Goulburn in New South Wales, and Toulouse in France. It is somewhat above that in London, Paris, or Berlin, is 2 inches above that in Hobart, is 4½ inches above that in Adelaide, but is little more than half as much as that in Sydney or Brisbane. The following is the average rainfall in some of the principal Australasian towns and in a few British and foreign towns :—

AVERAGE RAINFALL IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS.
AUSTRALASIAN TOWNS.

Name of City or Town.				Name of City or Town.		
		Days' Rain.	Rainfall.			Days' Rain.
			Inches.			
Brisbane	...	139	49·37	Melbourne	...	131
Sydney	...	147	49·17	Perth	...	...
Newcastle	...	113	46·98	Bathurst	...	73
Auckland	...	168	38·29	Hobart	...	141
Orange	...	104	37·71	Warrnambool	...	130
Dunedin	...	144	35·90	Wagga Wagga	...	77
Wellington	...	170	35·68	Bendigo	...	108
Portland	...	183	33·00	Geelong	...	92
Belfast	...	161	28·43	Adelaide	...	120
Albury	...	80	28·36	Echuca	...	76
Ballarat	..	132	27·22	Stawell	...	100
Goulburn	...	84	26·13	Deniliquin	...	64
Castlemaine	...	122	25·65	Bourke	...	43

* The observations, except those for Melbourne, Adelaide, and Hobart, have been taken from a work entitled *Physical Geography and Climate of New South Wales*, by H. C. Russell, C.M.G., Government Astronomer of that colony.

AVERAGE RAINFALL IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS—*continued*.

EXTRA-AUSTRALASIAN TOWNS.

Name of City or Town.	Rainfall.	Name of City or Town.	Rainfall.
	Inches.		Inches.
Bombay...	75	Geneva	32
Lake District of Wales	75	Rome...	31
New York	47	Dublin	30
Boston	45	Brussels	29
Florence	41	Ventnor (England)	25½
Washington	41	Toulouse	24¾
Cork	40	Berlin	24
Naples	39	London	24
Plymouth	39	Paris	23
Milan	38	Marseilles	19
Liverpool	37	Madrid	9
Manchester	33		

NOTE.—The averages in this table, which in most cases refer to a long series of years, have been derived, for all the towns except Melbourne, Auckland, Dunedin, Wellington, and Ventnor, from a work entitled *Results of Rain, River, and Evaporation Observations made in New South Wales*, by H. C. Russell, C.M.G., Government Astronomer of that colony : Potter, Sydney, 1890.

813. An unusually heavy rainfall occurred in the vicinity of Melbourne during the month of July, 1891, especially on the 11th, 12th, and 13th, on which 3 days over 5¼ inches were registered, resulting in a disastrous flood, which spread over the low-lying grounds of Melbourne and suburbs, chiefly along the course of the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers, and lasted for several days. Only on two previous instances have similarly destructive floods been recorded, one caused by a rainfall of 3·85 inches on the 15th and 16th of March, 1878; the other in December, 1863, when as much as 5½ inches were registered for the five days ended with the 17th of that month. On all of these occasions the height of the Melbourne floods was not regulated entirely by the local rainfall, but was largely dependent upon the amount of rain which fell in the ranges forming the watershed of the streams which discharge themselves at that city. The rainfall during the whole month of July, 1891, amounted to 7·02 inches, or as much as 5½ inches above the average of July during the previous 10 years, viz., 1·68 inches; and more than double the maximum of any previous July since records have been kept, viz., 3·16 inches in July, 1870. Except in October, 1869, and December, 1863, when 7·61 and 7·18 inches respectively were registered, the rainfall just mentioned was by far the greatest during any month in the last 33 years; the next greatest having been 6·47 inches in December, 1858, and 6·36 inches in March, 1878. The following are the particulars of the rainfall at the time of each of the three great floods referred to:—

Flood in
Melbourne,
1891.

RAINFALL AT TIME OF FLOODS AT MELBOURNE, 1891, 1878,
AND 1863.

	Inches.		Inches.
11th July, 1891	... 1·62	13th December, 1863	... 0·89
12th ,,	... 2·71	14th ,,	... 1·85
13th ,,	... 0·96	15th ,,	... 1·47
	—	16th ,,	... 0·99
Total ...	... 5·29	17th ,,	... 0·28
	—		—
15th March, 1878	... 3·05	Total ...	... 5·48
16th ,,	... ·80		—
	—		
Total ...	... 3·85		
	—		

Mirrors of
great
telescope.

814. The Board of Visitors to the Melbourne Observatory, in their report dated 12th September, 1890,* state that since the receipt of communications from the maker of the great Melbourne telescope with reference to the expediency of erecting a refractor on the equatorial mounting of that instrument, they are now disposed to think it would be better to have a separate instrument, whenever funds can be spared for the purpose.† An interesting report by the Government Astronomer is appended to the Board's report, in which is described a new telescope recently received for stellar photography, to be used in connexion with the portion undertaken by Melbourne of the charting of the heavens in accordance with the plans adopted by a Congress recently held in Europe.

Meteorology
elsewhere
treated on.

815. An extended account of the meteorology and climate of Victoria will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraphs 54 to 95.

* Parliamentary Paper, No. 185, Session 1891.

† An interesting description of the Melbourne Observatory and of the great Melbourne telescope, by Mr. E. J. White, the then acting Government Astronomer, will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, page 231 *et seq.*

PART V.—ACCUMULATION.

816. The coins in circulation in Victoria are in all respects the same as those used in the United Kingdom. The accounts are kept in sterling money (£ s. d.).

Coins and
accounts.

817. In dealing with moneys or money values taken from returns where foreign moneys have been quoted, such values, for the purpose of this work, have been converted into their British equivalents according to the scale adopted by the Imperial Board of Trade, which is given in the following table:—

Foreign
moneys.

FOREIGN MONEYS AND BRITISH EQUIVALENTS.

Countries.	Foreign Moneys.	British Equivalents.
		£ s. d.
Austria-Hungary ...	Gulden ... {	0 1 8
		or 12 to the £
Argentine Republic ...	Peso nacional ... {	0 4 0
Belgium ...	Franc ... {	0 0 9·6
		or 25 to the £
Bulgaria ...	Lew ... {	0 0 9·6
		or 25 to the £
Chile ...	Peso fuerte ... {	0 4 2
China ...	Tael ... {	Various*
Denmark ...	Krone ... {	0 1 1½
		or 18 to the £
Egypt ...	Piastre ... {	0 0 2½
		or 96 to the £†
France ...	Franc ... {	0 0 9·6
		or 25 to the £
Germany ...	{ Mark ...	0 1 0
	{ Krone ...	0 10 0
	{ Doppel krone ...	1 0 0
Greece ...	Drachme ... {	0 0 9·6
		or 25 to the £
Holland ...	Gulden ... {	0 1 8
		or 12 to the £
Italy ...	Lira ... {	0 0 9·6
		or 25 to the £
Japan ...	Yen ... {	0 3 1†

* The Tael is not a coin, but a weight. The ideal tael should consist of sycee (pure) silver, and should weigh 583·2 grains. As a matter of fact, however, the weight as well as the purity of the tael varies in different localities. The weight of the Haikwan tael—which is that employed by the Chinese Government in collecting revenue—is about 580 grains, and the fineness about ·9855. The value of the tael is regulated by the price of silver; that of the Haikwan tael has been as follows in the eight years prior to the year under notice:—1890, 5s. 3d.; 1889, 4s. 8¼d.; 1888, 4s. 8¾d.; 1887, 4s. 10½d.; 1886, 5s. 0½d.; 1885, 5s. 3½d.; 1884, 5s. 7d.; 1883, 5s. 7½d.

† An Egyptian pound is 100 piastres, or £1 0s. 10d.

‡ The average value of the yen has been as follows in the years named:—1890, 3s. 3d.; 1889, 3s. 0½d.; 1888, 3s.; 1887, 3s. 2d.; 1886, 3s. 6d.; 1885, 3s. 3d.; 1884 and 1883, 3s. 7½d.

FOREIGN MONEYS AND BRITISH EQUIVALENTS—continued.

Countries.			Foreign Moneys.	British Equivalents.		
				£	s.	d.
Mexico	...	...	Dollar ...	0	4	2*
Norway	...	...	Krone ...	0	1	1½
Portugal	...	...	Milreis ...	or 18 to the £		
Roumania	...	...	Lei ...	0	4	6
Russia	...	{	Credit rouble ...	0	0	9·6
			Metallic rouble (gold)	0	0	9·6
Spain ...	...	...	Peseta ...	or 25 to the £		
Sweden	...	...	Krona ...	0	1	1½
Switzerland	...	...	Franc ...	or 18 to the £		
Turkey	...	...	Piastre ...	0	0	9·6
United States	...	...	Dollar† ...	or 25 to the £		
Uruguay	...	...	Peso fuerte ...	0	0	2·16
				or 100 equal 18s.		
				0	4	2
				0	4	2

Coins in
British
dominions.

818. The following is a statement of the metallic money which circulates in the various dominions of the British Empire:—

METALLIC CURRENCY IN BRITISH DOMINIONS.†

Countries.	Metallic Circulation.
Great Britain and Ireland Australasian Colonies (including Fiji) South African Colonies Falkland Islands ... St. Helena ... Channel Islands ... Malta ... West African Settlements ... West Indian Colonies ...	£ s. d. £ s. d., and a special subsidiary copper coinage. £ s. d., and a special ⅓ farthing called a grain. £ s. d., supplemented with other coins. British silver and bronze. In some places accounts are kept in dollars at 4s. 2d.
Canada ... Newfoundland ... Gibraltar ... Cyprus ... India ...	Dollars at 4s. 1·31d. Dollars at 4s. 2d. Mixed British and Spanish coins. British, French, and Turkish gold ; British silver, and special bronze piastres. Rupees, annas, and pies.

* In making payments from the Imperial funds in places where the dollar is current, the valuation of the Mexican dollar is fixed by the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury quarterly, according to the market price of silver. Upon this basis the price of the dollar was fixed at 3s. 5d. for the June, 3s. 2d. for the September, and 3s. 2d. for the December quarter of 1891 ; and at 3s. 2d. for the March, 3s. 1d. for the June, and 2s. 11d. for the September quarter of 1892. See 22nd Report of the Deputy Master of the Imperial Mint, page 32.

† The intrinsic value of the gold dollar (at par of exchange) is 4s. 1½d. ; 4·8665 being equivalent to £1. The silver dollar, although maintained by the United States at the same value as the gold dollar, was in 1890 intrinsically worth only 3s. 4d ; it is .9 fine, and weighs 412½grs. and contains, therefore, 371¼grs. of pure silver.

‡ The information in this table was obtained for the most part from a paper read before the Royal Colonial Institute, London, on the 11th February, 1890, by Mr. L. C. Probyn.

METALLIC CURRENCY IN BRITISH DOMINIONS*—continued.

Countries.	Metallic Circulation.
Ceylon	Rupees, and local subsidiary coins.
Mauritius	Rupees, and local subsidiary coins.
British Honduras	Guatemalan, and other dollars worth 2s. 11.15d.; special bronze cents.
Hong Kong	Mexican dollars worth 3s. 2.21d., with special subsidiary silver and bronze.
Labuan	Mexican dollars worth 3s. 2.21d., with subsidiary silver and copper of Straits Settlements and British North Borneo copper.
Straits Settlements	Mexican dollars worth 3s. 2.21d., with special subsidiary silver and copper.
British North Borneo... ..	Mexican dollar worth 3s. 2.21d., with special subsidiary copper.

819. A branch of the Royal Mint was established in Melbourne in 1872, and was opened to the public on the 12th June of that year. The premises occupy 2 acres 1 rood and 26 perches of land, valued in October, 1880, at £8,500, but now probably worth ten times that amount; the original cost of the buildings, machinery, fittings, and furniture was £68,350.†

820. From the time of the opening of the Mint to the end of 1891, 12½ million ounces of gold were received thereat. In point of average purity, the gold sent to the Mint is considerably above the standard (viz., 22 carats, worth £3 17s. 10½d. per oz.), and thus the value of the whole quantity was rather over 51½ millions sterling, or almost exactly £4 per oz.‡ The following table shows the quantity and value of the gold received in each year:—

GOLD RECEIVED AT THE MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1891.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Oz.	£		Oz.	£
1872§	190,765	765,024	1883	786,021	3,159,609
1873	221,904	887,256	1884	945,709	3,803,320
1874	335,366	1,349,290	1885	836,433	3,351,767
1875	489,823	1,948,067	1886	756,611	3,029,783
1876	543,304	2,149,890	1887	770,222	3,075,487
1877	378,410	1,492,207	1888	757,813	3,023,414
1878	570,079	2,268,001	1889	761,931	3,030,958
1879	656,724	2,638,393	1890	752,923	3,003,635
1880	758,937	3,062,663	1891	805,231	3,208,352
1881	692,425	2,793,810			
1882	819,142	3,311,894	Total	12,829,773	51,352,820

* See footnote (†) on page 480.

† See Amended Return to an order of the Legislative Assembly, Parliamentary Paper C.—No. 4*, Session 1880.

‡ See also paragraphs 821 and 829 post.

§ From the 12th June, the day the Mint was opened to the public.

Gold
received
in standard
ounces.

821. A simple calculation, based upon the total value as shown in the lowest line of the last column of the table, will show that the gold received amounted to 13,188,525 ounces standard, valued at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce, or 358,752 ounces more than the actual weight of gold received at the Mint.

Gold
received,
1891.

822. It will be observed that the gold received at the Mint in 1891 was more by 52,308 ounces than the quantity in 1890 and was also more than in any other year since 1885.

Gold issued
from Mint.

823. Gold is issued from the Mint as coin or as bullion. The former, with the exception of 555,614 half-sovereigns, has consisted entirely of sovereigns. The following is a statement of the gold issued in each year, whether in the shape of coin or bullion :—

GOLD ISSUED AT MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1891.

Year.	Coin.		Bullion.		Total Value of Coin and Bullion.
	Sovereigns.	Half-Sovereigns.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Number.	Number.	Oz.	£	£
1872*	748,180	...	1,313	4,028	752,208
1873	752,199	165,034	3,129	11,126	845,842
1874	1,373,298	...	2,912	10,416	1,383,714
1875	1,888,405	...	3,553	13,857	1,902,262
1876	2,124,445	...	3,625	14,145	2,138,590
1877	1,487,316	80,016	3,326	13,004	1,540,328
1878	2,171,457	...	3,691	14,640	2,186,097
1879	2,740,594	...	1,743	6,839	2,747,433
1880	3,053,454	...	1,861	7,219	3,060,673
1881	2,325,303	42,009	106,999	448,767	2,795,074
1882	2,465,781	107,522	189,837	789,687	3,309,229
1883	2,050,450	...	266,679	1,112,478	3,162,928
1884	2,942,630	48,009	200,766	835,728	3,802,364
1885	2,967,143	11,003	91,335	379,839	3,352,483
1886	2,902,131	38,008	25,701	107,719	3,028,854
1887	2,856,424	64,013	45,030	186,395	3,074,825
1888	2,830,612	...	46,611	194,219	3,024,831
1889	2,732,590	...	72,497	299,285	3,031,875
1890	2,473,537	...	126,430	527,144	3,000,681
1891	2,749,592	...	110,928	460,064	3,209,656
Total ...	45,635,541	555,614	1,307,966	5,436,599	51,349,947

Gold coin
issued.

824. The difference in value between the gold coin issued from the Mint in 1890 and 1891 was £276,000, the excess being in favour of the latter. The gold coin issued in 1891 was less than that in 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, or 1880; it was, however, in excess of that in any other year.

* From the 12th June, the day the Mint was opened to the public.

825. Nearly all the gold issued in the form of bullion is in 10 oz. ingots, and goes to India. The amount is very irregular, and depends on the run of trade with India and on the exchange. The quantity so issued has fallen off very considerably since 1883, when its value amounted to over £1,100,000, or to 35 per cent. of the total value of coin and bullion issued; but in 1891, although much in excess of the average of the previous six years, it amounted to only £460,000, or something over 14 per cent. of the whole.

Gold bullion issued.

826. Nearly four-fifths of the gold received at the Mint since its first establishment was raised in Victoria, and rather less than a seventh came from New Zealand. The bulk of the remainder was contributed by the other Australasian colonies—chiefly Tasmania and South Australia (Northern Territory)—and a very small quantity by Natal. The following were the quantities received from these countries respectively prior to and during 1891 :—

Victorian and other gold minted.

VICTORIAN AND OTHER GOLD RECEIVED AT MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1891.

Colony in which the Gold was raised.	Gold Received.		
	Prior to 1891.	During 1891.	Total.
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
Victoria	9,522,548	606,111	10,128,659
New South Wales	10,138	1,345	11,483
Queensland	8,835	336	9,171
South Australia	231,967	15,767	247,734
Western Australia	34,405	30,322	64,727
Tasmania	490,669	29,247	519,916
New Zealand	1,621,228	109,464	1,730,692
Natal	1,731	...	1,731
Light Gold Coin*	8,367	619	8,986
Unknown	94,654†	12,020	106,674
Total	12,024,542	805,231	12,829,773

827. Gold deposited at the Mint is subject to a charge of 1½d. per ounce on the gross weight before melting if the deposit contains 1,000 ounces of standard gold or over ; and of 2d. per ounce if the deposit contains less than 1,000 ounces—the minimum charge on any deposit being four shillings.

Mint charges.

828. Any silver in a deposit in excess of 4 per cent. of the weight of the deposit after melting is allowed for at a rate per ounce to be fixed from time to time by the Deputy Master. A reduction of a sixth of the charges is made on deposits containing more than 24 ounces of

Mint allowances.

* Prior to the year 1890 all deposits of Light Gold Coin were included under "Unknown."
† Including not quite 1 oz. from India.

unrefinable gold, or gold containing silver in less proportion than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and base metal in less proportion than 2 per cent., of the weight of the deposit after melting.

Fineness
of gold
received at
Mint.

829. Standard gold contains 91·667 per cent. (22 carats out of 24) of pure gold, but the gold (chiefly dust and bars) received at the Mint in 1891 contained as much as 94·4 per cent. of pure gold, and therefore it had to be considerably reduced in fineness to bring it to a fit state for converting into coin. The silver in the gold received in 1891 amounted to 4·2 per cent., and the base metals to 1·4 per cent. These proportions vary but little from year to year.

Weight and
fineness of
gold pieces
coined, 1890
and 1891.

830. The standard weight of the sovereign is ·25682 of an ounce (equal to 7·988 grammes, or 123·27447 grains troy), and the standard weight of the half-sovereign is ·12841 of an ounce. The standard fineness of those pieces is 916·6667 parts (or $\frac{11}{12}$) of pure gold in every 1,000 parts. In practice a small margin is allowed, and the actual fineness of the gold coins struck at the Melbourne Mint in 1891 was 916·70 as compared with 916·69 in the previous year.

Mint
receipts
and expen-
diture.

831. By the *Victorian Mint Act* (31 Vict. No. 307) it is provided that the sum of £20,000 shall be paid annually to the Mint from the Consolidated Revenue, the unexpended portion of the subsidies to be paid back to the Treasury. The following table shows the amount of such unexpended balances, also the receipts, expenditure, and cost of the Mint to the colony in each year from that in which the Mint was established to 1891:—

MINT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1872 TO 1891.

Year.	Paid into the Treasury.			Expenditure.	Excess of Ex- penditure over Receipts from the Public (Cost of Mint to the Colony).†
	Unexpended Balance of Subsidy.*	Receipts from the Public.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1872 ...	6,232	3,945	10,177	13,768	9,823
1873 ...	4,299	5,121	9,420	15,701	10,580
1874 ...	4,801	6,555	11,356	15,199	8,644
1875 ...	5,893	7,928	13,821	14,107	6,179
1876 ...	7,104	8,153	15,257	12,896	4,743
1877 ...	7,070	6,514	13,584	12,930	6,416
1878 ...	6,349	8,572	14,921	13,651	5,079
1879 ...	5,627	9,349	14,976	14,373	5,024
1880 ...	5,344	10,275	15,619	14,656	4,381
1881 ...	4,102	10,735	14,837	15,898	5,163

* The Mint subsidy in each year was £20,000, or £400,000 in 20 years.
Exclusive of the cost of lands, buildings, and machinery. See paragraph 819 ante.

MINT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1872 TO 1891—*continued*.

Year.	Paid into the Treasury.			Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts from the Public (Cost of Mint to the Colony).†
	Unexpended Balance of Subsidy.*	Receipts from the Public.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1882 ...	4,851	10,378	15,229	15,149	4,771
1883 ...	5,304	10,835	16,139	14,696	3,861
1884 ...	4,612	12,494	17,106	15,388	2,894
1885 ...	1,986	11,471	13,457	18,014	6,543
1886 ...	3,874	11,340	15,214	16,126	4,786
1887 ...	3,641	10,759	14,400	16,359	5,600
1888 ...	4,478	9,967	14,445	15,522	5,555
1889 ...	4,760	11,012	15,772	15,240	4,228
1890 ...	5,044	11,672	16,716	14,956	3,284
1891 ...	5,456	10,932	16,388	14,544	3,612
Total ...	100,827	188,007	288,834	299,173	111,166

832. In the period to which the table relates, leaving the interest on the value of lands, buildings, and machinery out of account,‡ the net cost of the Mint to the colony has averaged £5,558 per annum; during the ten years 1882-91 it averaged £4,513; and during the three years 1889-91, £3,708. The Mint authorities claim, however, that this loss is compensated many times over by the advance in the price of gold since the opening of the Mint, viz., from 76s. to 77s. 8½d. per oz., whereby the colony has gained during the last 18½ years close on £70,000 per annum.§

833. Prior to 1887, the expenditure of the Melbourne Mint exceeded its revenue by a much smaller proportion than the expenditure of the Sydney Mint exceeded its revenue; but in 1887 and subsequent years the business of the Sydney Mint—and consequently its revenue—was increased by large accessions of gold, chiefly from Mount Morgan in Queensland; and as the Mint expenditure did not increase in a corresponding ratio, the proportional excess of it over the Mint revenue considerably diminished, and in each of the five years ended with 1891 was lower than the Victorian proportion. In

* The Mint subsidy in each year was £20,000, or £400,000 in 20 years.

† Exclusive of the cost of lands, buildings, and machinery. See paragraph 819 *ante*.

‡ See paragraph 819 *ante*.

§ See 21st Annual Report of the deputy master of the London Mint, Appendix H., page 109.

1891 the receipts of the Sydney exceeded those of the Melbourne Mint by £2,997, whilst the expenditure of the two Mints differed but slightly. In the London Mint, on account of the large profit made on the purchase of silver and bronze for coinage, the receipts in 1891 amounted to nearly three and a half times the expenditure, and it may be inferred that if Victoria and New South Wales were allowed the profit on the silver and bronze coinage used in the currency of the Australasian colonies, these establishments would become more than self-supporting institutions. The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure, and difference between those items, in the three Mints during the past year :—

MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, AND LONDON MINTS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1891.

Locality of Mint.	Mint Receipts.*	Mint Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.	
			Amount.	Percentage.
	£	£	£	
Melbourne ...	10,932	14,544	3,612	33·04
Sydney ...	13,929	14,357	428	2·98
London ...	332,191	95,675	+ 236,516	+ 247·21

NOTE.—The plus sign (+) indicates that the receipts exceeded the expenditure.

Seignorage
on silver
coinage.

834. Although British silver coins are merely token money, and since 1816 have been limited as a legal tender to the sum of forty shillings, yet they were at first only slightly below their intrinsic value. For prior to 1873, standard silver ($\cdot 925$ fine) was worth $60\frac{7}{8}$ d. per oz.—on the then existing bi-metallic relation of $15\frac{1}{2}$ parts of silver (by weight) to 1 part of gold, and as the nominal value of 1 oz. of standard silver is 66d. when coined, the difference—being profit or seignorage obtained by the Mint—was only 5d., or less than $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the then market price of the metal. Ever since that period, however, the rate of seignorage has gradually increased with the fall in the price of silver. Starting with from 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the years 1870-2, it gradually rose, with some fluctuations, to $17\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in 1877, 36 per cent. in 1885, and 54 per cent. in 1889, although it fell back again to $35\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1890. In 1891 the average price of silver purchased

* Receipts from the public only. The Government subsidy, amounting to £20,000 in Victoria, and £15,000 in New South Wales, is not included.

by the London Mint was $45\frac{5}{16}$ d., and thus the seignorage was $20\frac{1}{16}$ d., or at the rate of $45\frac{1}{16}$ d. per cent. The total profit made by the Mint upon silver bullion purchased for coinage in the same year was £238,663; in addition to which there was a profit on bronze coinage of £82,227. As against this, however, there was a loss of £6,325 on the coinage of gold, and a loss of £24,258 on worn silver coin exchanged, of which £321 was effected at the Melbourne, and £326 at the Sydney Mint.

835. Prior to 1871 both gold and silver were used in unlimited quantities for the coinage of money in almost all the countries of the world, except the United Kingdom, which has had a mono-metallic gold standard since 1816; and by this extended use of the two metals in bi-metallic relation, it so happened that an almost uniform ratio prevailed between the values of the two metals closely approximating to $15\frac{1}{2}$ of silver to 1 of gold.* In 1871, however, Germany, followed by Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, broke the spell by adopting a gold standard, and ever since 1873, an almost continuous fall has taken place in the value of silver, whilst the ratio of value between the two metals has increased to over 20 to 1, the maximum reached being 22 to 1, in 1889. The causes which brought about this result have been the subject of much controversy; it is generally recognised, however, that although partly to be attributed to the increased production of silver,† it was much accelerated by the general scramble for gold which followed the demonetization of silver, and by the restriction or entire suspension of the free coinage of silver in silver-using countries—especially in those comprised in the “Latin Union” (including France, Belgium, Greece, Italy, and Switzerland) and the United States—which causes, moreover, tended to appreciate gold, and, as a consequence, to depreciate the gold prices of commodities. As fine gold is worth £4 4s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce, fine silver, as measured by the gold standard, would be worth, on the basis of the original ratio of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, $65\frac{3}{4}$ d. per oz., and standard silver ($\cdot 925$ fine) $60\frac{7}{8}$ d. per oz., which was actually the average which prevailed during the ten years 1861-70. Starting with this level, the gradual decline in the price of silver may be traced by the following quotations of the average price on the London market from 1861-70 to the present time :—

Fall in
price of
silver.

* This proportion is still adhered to in the Latin Union, whilst in the United States the proportion of 16 to 1 is maintained.

† In the decade 1851-60 the annual production averaged $4\frac{1}{2}$ silver to 1 of gold; in 1861-70, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; in 1871-80, 13 to 1; and in 1881-90, $18\frac{3}{4}$ to 1.

AVERAGE PRICE OF STANDARD SILVER (.925 FINE) IN THE LONDON MARKET, 1861 TO 1891.

Year.	Price per Ounce Standard.	Year.	Price per Ounce Standard.
	d.		d.
Average 10 years* } 1861 to 1870 }	60 ⁷ / ₈	1881 ...	51 ³ / ₄
1871 ...	60 ⁹ / ₁₆	1882 ...	51 ^{1 3} / ₁₆
1872 ...	60 ¹ / ₄	1883 ...	50 ⁹ / ₁₆
1873 ..	59 ¹ / ₄	1884 ...	50 ^{1 1} / ₁₆
1874 ...	58 ⁵ / ₁₆	1885 ...	48 ⁵ / ₈
1875 ...	56 ^{1 3} / ₁₆	1886 ...	45 ³ / ₈
1876 ...	53	1887 ...	44 ⁵ / ₈
1877 ...	54 ³ / ₄	1888 ..	42 ⁷ / ₈
1878 ..	52 ⁹ / ₁₆	1889 ...	42 ^{1 1} / ₁₆
1879 ...	51 ³ / ₁₆	1890 ...	47 ³ / ₄
1880 ...	52 ¹ / ₄	1891 ...	45 ¹ / ₁₆

NOTE.—These quotations were taken from the Annual Reports of the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, England. The price of silver in the United States appears to closely correspond with that in London ; as the average price of fine bar silver at New York in 1890 was \$1·0533, equivalent, at par of exchange, to a small fraction above 48d. per oz. (British) standard ; whilst the price paid by the United States Mint, during 1890-91, averaged \$1·0475 per fine oz., being equivalent to 47³/₄d. per oz. standard.

836. In order to indicate the serious effect of this fall on the intrinsic value of the silver coinage in the various silver-using countries of the world—notably India and the United States—the following table, extracted from the Report of the Director of the U.S. Mint for 1891, has been selected, which shows the commercial value of the American silver dollar for each year since 1873, when it was slightly above par. With exchange at par, the silver dollar is nominally worth $\pounds\frac{1}{4\cdot8665}$, or 4s. 1⁵/₁₆d. ; it weighs 412¹/₂ grains, and is of the decimal fineness of ·9 (i.e., it consists of nine-tenths pure silver and one part alloy).

BULLION VALUE OF THE SILVER DOLLAR, 1873-1890.

Calendar Year.	Average Price.	Calendar Year.	Average Price.
1873 ...	\$1·004	1882 ...	\$0·878
1874 ...	·988	1883 ...	·858
1875 ...	·964	1884 ...	·861
1876 ...	·894	1885 ...	·823
1877 ...	·929	1886 ...	·769
1878 ...	·891	1887 ...	·758
1879 ...	·868	1888 ...	·727
1880 ...	·886	1889 ...	·724
1881 ...	·881	1890 ...	·809

* During this period the extreme average prices were 60¹/₂d. in years 1868-69-70 and 61¹/₂d. in 1863.

Effect of
fall of price
of silver on
silver
coinage.

837. With a view of raising the price, and thus paving the way for the free coinage of silver, the United States Government has for some time past, under the authority of Acts of the Legislature, been buying up largely, and coining certain fixed quantities of silver bullion—the produce of mines of the United States; and in August, 1890, a new law came into force requiring the purchase of as much as 4,500,000 ozs. (U.S.) standard silver per month. The result was that, during the fiscal year 1890-91, the United States Treasury bought up under that and a previous law 56,878,325 standard ounces, and paid therefor \$53,626,925, being at the average rate of \$1.0475 per fine ounce (or 47 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ounce British standard). Owing, however, to the increased stimulus given to silver production by this action, the object aimed at failed, and although the price was temporarily raised, it subsequently fell lower than it had ever been previously.*

Drastic measures adopted by the United States in 1890.

838. As far back as February, 1873, a memorial from representatives of ten banks doing business in Melbourne was forwarded to the then Governor (Lord Canterbury) setting forth the inconvenience entailed upon the public by the scarcity of silver coin circulating in the colonies, and praying His Excellency to petition Her Majesty to authorize the manufacture and issue of silver coin by the Melbourne Mint. This memorial was strongly supported by the then Treasurer, and was duly forwarded to the Colonial Office. Some correspondence ensued, and objections were raised. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury represented that the nominal value of silver tokens exceeded the intrinsic value, and that the privilege of issuing implied the duty of withdrawing the tokens at their full nominal value. On this point the question was complicated. They further were of opinion that the coins should be distinct in character from those of the United Kingdom, in order that the British Government might not be called upon to withdraw, when worn, silver not issued from the Royal Mint; and that an adequate safeguard would have to be secured against the temptation to over-issue silver coinage. The then Deputy Master of the Melbourne Mint pointed out, moreover, that, as but little silver was at that time produced in the colonies, it would be necessary to import what silver was required for coining, and consequently little or no profit would result. It was, therefore, decided to proceed no further in the matter. Subsequently, silver mines of great richness having been discovered in Australia, the question was revived in 1890 by the then Treasurer (Mr. D. Gillies), and, in July,

Proposition to coin silver in Melbourne.

* On 9th February, 1892, the price of standard silver in London fell to 41d., which was the lowest on record. See *London Banker's Magazine* for March, 1892, page 387.

1891, the subject was brought under the notice of the present Governor (Lord Hopetoun) by the successor to Mr. Gillies (Mr. J. Munro), who pointed out that, whilst the Imperial Government made an average profit of £11,000 per annum by coining the silver supplied to this colony, the Victorian Government lost on an average £5,000 per annum by coining gold. The Treasurer also showed how the objections previously raised might, in his opinion, be met, and suggested that the matter should be again brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for the colonies, with the view of its being again considered by Her Majesty's Government. The matter is at present the subject of negotiations between the Agent-General and the Imperial Government.

Sydney
Mint, 1855
to 1891.

839. The Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint was established in 1855, and from that date to the end of 1891, 18,705,258 ounces* of gold were received thereat, of which it is believed that 7,558,816 ounces, or about two-fifths, were raised in the colony of New South Wales; 7,106,131 ounces, or nearly two-fifths, in Queensland; 2,249,940 ounces, or about an eighth, in New Zealand; and 1,442,306 ounces, or about a twelfth, in Victoria. In the same period, 64,701,500 sovereigns, 4,995,000 half-sovereigns, and 734,244 ounces of bullion (valued at £2,942,468), were issued from this branch, the whole being valued at £70,141,468. It should be mentioned that since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint only about 4,954 ounces of Victorian gold have been coined in Sydney.

Sydney
Mint, 1891.

840. The quantity of gold received at the Sydney Mint during 1891 was 787,225† ounces, valued at £2,818,002, about seven-tenths of which was produced in Queensland, about one-sixth in New South Wales, about one-ninth in New Zealand, but only a very small quantity in the other colonies. The total value of coin and bullion issued in that year amounted to £2,766,424, consisting of £2,673,000 sovereigns, 154,000 half-sovereigns, and 23,128 ounces of gold bullion valued at £93,424. The value of coin and bullion issued from the Sydney Mint was less by about £77,000 in 1890, and by nearly half a million in 1891 than that issued from the Melbourne Mint in those years.

London
Mint, 1891.

841. No other metal than gold is coined at the Melbourne and Sydney Mints, the silver and bronze coinage required by the colonies being obtained from England. Besides gold, silver, and bronze

* Including 243,018 ounces of coin.

† Including 4,421 ounces of coin.

British money, silver, nickel, and bronze coins of various denominations are struck at the Royal Mint, London, for several of Her Majesty's possessions. The following table shows the number and value of coins of thirty-two different denominations issued from that Mint in 1891:—

COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT, 1891.

Denomination.	Number of Coins.	Nominal Value.		
		£	s.	d.
Imperial—				
Gold—Sovereigns	6,329,476	6,329,476	0	0
„ Half-sovereigns	1,079,286	539,643	0	0
Silver—Crowns	566,394	141,598	10	0
„ Half-crowns	2,284,632	285,579	0	0
„ Florins	836,438	83,643	16	0
„ Shillings	5,665,348	283,267	8	0
„ Sixpences	7,022,734	175,568	7	0
„ Fourpences (Maundy money only)	11,303	188	7	8
„ Threepences	6,327,515	79,093	18	9
„ Twopences (Maundy money only)	10,000	83	6	8
„ Pence „ „ „	21,743	90	11	11
Bronze—Pence	17,885,961	74,524	16	9
„ Half-pence	13,192,260	27,483	17	6
„ Farthings	4,959,690	5,166	6	10½
Total	66,192,780	8,025,407	7	1½
Colonial—				
British Guiana and West Indies, Silver— Fourpences	330,000	5,500	0	0
Canada, Silver—Twenty-five cents ...	120,000	6,164	7	8
„ „ Ten cents	800,000	16,438	7	1
„ „ Five cents	1,800,000	18,493	3	0
„ Bronze cents	1,452,537	2,984	12	10
Cyprus, Bronze—Piastres	54,010	300	0	0
„ „ Half-piastres	107,990	300	0	0
Hong Kong, Silver—Fifty cents	150,000	12,578	2	6
„ „ Twenty cents	575,000	19,286	9	2
„ „ Ten cents	6,150,000	103,140	12	6
„ „ Five cents	6,900,000	57,859	7	6
Jamaica, Nickel—Pence	36,000	150	0	0
„ „ Half-pence	120,000	250	0	0
„ „ Farthings	96,000	100	0	0
Straits Settlements, Silver—Fifty cents ...	112,000	9,391	13	4
„ „ „ Twenty cents	510,000	17,106	5	0
„ „ „ Ten cents	1,380,000	23,143	15	0
„ „ „ Five cents	800,000	6,708	6	8
Total	87,686,317	8,325,302	9	4½

842. According to the table, the silver coined at the London Mint in 1891 represented an aggregate nominal value of £1,344,924, which was less by £414,949 than that coined in 1890, but was slightly above the average of the last ten years.

Silver coined
at London
Mint, 1891.

Gold coined
at London
Mint, 1872
to 1891.

843. In 1891, gold to the value of over £6,869,000 was coined at the London Mint, which, although less than in the two preceding years, was much more than in any other years since 1872. No sovereigns were struck at the London Mint in 1881, 1882,* 1883, or 1886, and no half-sovereigns in the first two and last of those years, or in 1888 or 1889. The following is the nominal value of the gold coins struck thereat during the last 20 years :—

NOMINAL VALUE OF GOLD COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT,
1872 TO 1891.

£				£			
1872	...	...	15,261,436	1883	...	...	1,403,713
1873	...	...	3,384,564	1884	...	...	2,324,015
1874	...	...	1,461,564	1885	...	...	2,973,453
1875	...	...	243,247	1886	...	...	Nil
1876	...	...	4,696,649	1887	...	...	1,999,075
1877	...	...	981,469	1888	...	...	2,287,841
1878	...	...	2,265,069	1889	...	...	7,257,455
1879	...	...	35,050	1890	...	...	7,662,898
1880	...	...	4,150,053	1891	...	...	6,869,119
1881	...	...	Nil				
1882	...	...	Nil				
				Total		...	£65,256,670

Value of
Australian
Mints to
the Empire.

844. It has been pointed out that, although of late years the productive power of the London Mint has been so much extended that it could easily coin gold enough for all wants in addition to the other coinage, it was not always so; and the Australian Mints have been of great, though unacknowledged, value to the Empire during some years when the London Mint could coin little or no gold.

Gold coins
in the
United
Kingdom.

845. A few years ago, it was estimated that 80,000,000 sovereigns, and 45,000,000 half-sovereigns, of a nominal value in all of £102,500,000, were circulating in the United Kingdom, and that about half these were light. The Mint authorities stated that, exclusive of the expense of re-coinage, it would cost £804,390 to make good the deficient weight.

Pre-Vic-
torian
gold coins
called in.

846. In 1889 light gold coins to the value of £603,531 were received at the London Mint, and were paid for according to weight; and subsequently, under the *Coinage Act* 1889, on the calling in of all

* The non-coinage of gold in London during 1881-2 was chiefly due to the Mint at Tower-hill being partly re-built, and wholly re-arranged, with new machinery to replace the old.

gold coins issued prior to the reign of Her present Majesty—(allowing at their full nominal value for those which had become light by fair wear and tear, and were not more than 4 grains below the standard weight)—gold coins to the value of £2,463,148 (of which £45,671 was the value of withdrawals from Australia and the Cape) were received up to the 28th February, 1891, after which date they ceased to be legal tender in the United Kingdom. The deficiency in weight and standard of the whole of the pre-Victorian coins received amounted to a value of £51,300. To this has to be added the cost of re-coinage. Since the 28th February, 1891, it is estimated that pre-Victorian gold coins, of a nominal value of £25,000, were received at the Bank of England, and paid for according to weight.

847. All the pre-Victorian coin having been called in, steps were taken to restore the coinage of the current reign, and with this view the *Coinage Act* 1891 was passed on similar lines to the Act of 1889. This Act provides that gold coins of the realm which had not been called in by proclamation, and were below the least current weight (122·5 grains for the sovereign and 61·125 for the half-sovereign), as provided by the *Coinage Act* 1870, but which had become light by fair wear and tear, and were not more than 3 grains below the standard weight (123·274 grains for the sovereign and 61·637 for the half-sovereign), might be received and paid for at their nominal value;* the sum of £400,000 to be set aside to meet expenses to be incurred in effecting this object. An Order in Council was subsequently issued declaring that such coins would be received at the Bank of England at any time after the 17th March, 1892. The sum received up to the 30th April of the same year was £4,500,000, consisting of £2,500,000 in sovereigns, and £2,000,000 in half-sovereigns.

Light gold
coins of
current
reign
called in.

848. It may be mentioned that, according to experiments made by the late Professor Stanley Jevons, the sovereign when in circulation loses ·043 grain, and the half-sovereign ·069 grain per annum. According to this rate of wear, a sovereign would become light after 18 years, and a half-sovereign after $7\frac{1}{2}$ years of circulation; but, owing to certain peculiarities of the half-sovereign circulation, Mr. Jevons preferred to adopt ten years as the average “legal life” of that coin,

Loss of
weight of
gold coins
by circula-
tion.

* The deficiency permissible below the standard was thus raised from ·774 grain for the sovereign, and ·512 grain for the half-sovereign, under the Act of 1870, to 3 grains for either coin.

which would make the annual wear $\cdot 051$ grain. Mr. J. B. Martin, who read a paper on the subject before the London Institute of Bankers in 1882, estimated the annual wear of the sovereign at $\cdot 04325$ grain, thus confirming Mr. Jevons' figure. His experiments on the half-sovereign, however, gave the rate of wear as $\cdot 04379$ grain, or rather less than Mr. Jevons' estimate. An inquiry made by the London Mint in the early part of 1888 showed an annual rate of wear for sovereigns of $\cdot 03956$ grain, and for half-sovereigns of $\cdot 05511$ grain, which would give a legal life for sovereigns of $19\frac{1}{2}$ years, and for half-sovereigns of 9 years.*

Currency
system of
United
Kingdom.

849. The subjoined particulars of the currency system of the United Kingdom has been abstracted from a statement submitted by the Right Honorable G. J. Goschen to a monetary conference held in Paris in 1878† :—

“Gold is the only standard metal.

“The silver coinage is a legal tender to the amount of 40 shillings only.

“The bronze coinage is legal tender to the amount of one shilling.

“The gold coined is $\cdot 917$ fine, *i.e.*, $\frac{11}{12}$ pure gold, and $\frac{1}{12}$ alloy.

“The sovereign, representing the pound sterling, contains 113·001 grains of pure gold, or 123·27447 grains of standard gold. The half-sovereign precisely half of the above.

“Sovereigns and half-sovereigns are legal tender to any amount, provided that the pieces be not worn below 122·5 and 61·125 grains respectively.

“Below these weights they may be refused, and the Bank of England cuts all such light coins tendered to it, and receives them only as so much standard gold. The loss on light gold is thus borne by the public. Special arrangements have, however, been made under which the State will bear the loss on light pre-Victorian gold coins presented up to a certain date.

“Every person is entitled to bring gold to the Mint for coinage, and to receive it back, in his turn, cut into coins, stamped with the proper die, as a certificate of due weight and fineness, at the rate of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce troy of standard gold—that is to say, 1,869 sovereigns for 40 lbs. troy of standard gold.

“If the gold so brought to the Mint is higher or lower than the standard, the Mint adds alloy or fine gold for the account of the owner, according as it is needed, to bring it down to the standard or to bring it up.

“The Bank of England is by law obliged to receive all gold brought to it by the public, paying for it immediately at the rate of £3 17s. 9d. per ounce standard.

“The silver to be coined is $\cdot 925$, or $\frac{37}{40}$ fine, and one troy pound, costing about 45 shillings at the present market price, is coined into 66 shillings, a sum fixed when the price was nominally about 60 shillings.

“One pound avoirdupois of bronze is coined into 48 pence. The same quantity is coined in 80 halfpence or into 160 farthings. Thus, two halfpence, or four farthings, weigh more than one penny.

* See London Mint Report 1889, page 96.

† See also last issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*, Vol. I., paragraph 751.

“It will be seen that, beyond the cost of making the subsidiary coins, a considerable seigniorage is charged on both silver and copper, which contributes towards the cost of coining the sovereign, and of replacing the silver coinage which is withdrawn from circulation as soon as any pieces are so worn by use that neither effigy nor legend are distinguishable.”

850. Besides supplying the silver and bronze coinage required for circulation in the Australasian colonies, as already stated, the London Mint also withdraws silver coin from the colonies after it has become worn or defaced, allowing for the same at its full nominal value. The following are the values of the coin supplied and withdrawn in the last thirteen years:—

Silver and bronze coin supplied and withdrawn.

COIN SUPPLIED TO AND WITHDRAWN FROM THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES BY THE LONDON MINT, 1879 TO 1891.

Colony.	Period.	Value of Coin Supplied.			Value of Worn Silver Coin Withdrawn.
		Silver.	Bronze.	Total.	
		£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	1879-90	591,900	17,185	609,085	227,328
	1891	35,200	2,500	37,700	2,521
New South Wales ...	1879-90	407,400	16,000	423,400	70,540
	1891	24,000	3,500	27,500	2,855
Queensland ...	1879-90	158,500	1,020	159,520	...
	1891	...	...	...	...
South Australia ...	1879-90	151,000	4,080	155,080	...
	1891	25,000	1,500	26,500	...
Western Australia ...	1879-90	5,000	400	5,400	3,290
	1891	5,000	...	5,000	...
Tasmania... ..	1879-90	32,400	620	33,020	10,045
	1891	...	...	...	...
New Zealand ...	1879-90	84,795	6,080	90,875	...
	1891	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1879-90	1,430,995	45,385	1,476,380	311,203
	1891	89,200	7,500	96,700	5,376

851. The value of gold and silver coin issued from the mints of the different countries of the world in the three years ended with 1890 is stated to have been as follows* :—

Coinage of the world.

* Taken, except the figures for Australia, from the report for 1891 of Mr. Edward O. Leech, director of the United States Mint. Mr. Leech gives the amount in dollars, which have been turned into pounds sterling upon the assumption that £1 is equal to 4½ dollars.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE OF THE WORLD, 1888 TO 1890.*

Countries.	1888.		1889.		1890.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Australia ...	5,017,000	...	5,281,537	...	5,081,537	...
Europe—						
Austria-Hungary ...	572,423	1,149,206	686,456	943,387	587,240	803,566
Denmark ...	...	13,017	...	5,751	114,152	...
France ...	22,281	231,746	702,753	15	828,403	...
„ colonies of ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,341
Germany ...	7,154,317	206,068	10,034,634	36,891	4,965,732	...
Great Britain ...	2,061,120	767,060	7,604,695	2,255,750	7,786,558	1,735,882
Italy ...	97,865	...	...	12,543	54,860	227
Eritrea (Italian colony) ...	...	...	...	...	...	118,295
Netherlands ...	29,802	...	171,655	27,638	...	41,456
Norway ...	...	11,167	...	11,167	...	25,125
Sweden ...	...	3,482	225,008	29,636	173,632	52,889
Portugal ...	21,375	319,500	20,025	141,750	84,825	112,500
Russia ...	4,262,602	242,318	3,928,145	240,344	4,526,300	336,338
Spain ...	...	924,334	703,881	982,506	1,885,327	308,157
Switzerland ...	3,538	...	80,417	45,235	100,521	58,302
Turkey ...	13,750	15,510	...	...	9,342	...
Asia—						
Cochin China ...	...	229,275	...	271,371	...	...
Hong Kong ...	...	230,208	...	229,167	...	89,583
India ...	22,545	7,561,902	22,985	7,903,712	...	12,069,026
Japan ...	202,987	2,129,606	369,794	1,982,575	248,760	1,520,134
Siam ...	...	...	...	301,380	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	...	50,833	...	62,500	...	...
Africa—						
British Africa ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,031
Egypt ...	53,574	1,767	...	...	...	...
Great Comoro ...	...	...	...	...	...	412
America—						
Argentine Republic ...	1,732,568	...	...	...	...	...
Bolivia ...	...	367,386	...	...	...	...
Brazil ...	5,434	184,074	...	...	...	...
Canada ...	...	51,495	...	3,455	...	7,917
Chile ...	8,785	25,495	...	...	...	...
Columbia ...	...	125,092	...	45,028	...	...
Costa Rica ...	...	...	...	53,752	...	...
Ecuador ...	...	98,579	...	...	...	...
Hayti ...	...	...	...	...	...	62,500
Mexico ...	62,600	5,553,951	66,647	5,269,735	59,346	5,016,915
Nicaragua ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peru ...	...	678,750	...	592,194	...	592,194
United States ...	6,537,668	6,880,335	4,461,236	7,395,142	4,263,996	8,167,272
Venezuela ...	137,604	56,666	...	...	...	...
Total ...	28,019,838	28,108,822	34,359,868	28,842,624	30,770,531	31,126,062

Coinage in
Australia
and other
countries.

852. The figures in the table show that the value of the gold coin issued from the Australian Mints in 1890 was less by £2,705,000 than that issued from the Mint of Great Britain; but more by

* Calendar years, except for India and Mexico.

£817,500 than that issued from the Mint of the United States, more by £555,000 than that issued from the Mint of Russia, more by £116,000 than that issued from the Mint of Germany, and considerably more than that issued from the mints of any of the other countries named. It will moreover be noticed that the nominal value of silver coinage in 1890 was greater than that of gold; and that over four-fifths of the whole silver coinage was coined by India, the United States, and Mexico.

853. Since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint in 1872, the value of gold coin exported from Victoria (£41,000,613), less the value of that imported (£3,070,673), has amounted to £37,929,940, or less by £7,983,408 than the total value of such coin issued from the Mint. In 1891 the value of the gold coin exported amounted to £2,217,734, or less by £5,331 than in the previous year; and the value of that imported was £325,562, or £289,280 more than in the previous year. The destination and value of the exports of gold coin in that year were as follow:—

EXPORTS OF GOLD COIN, 1891.

Destination.	£
United Kingdom	1,477,446
South Australia	361,000
Tasmania	162,000
New Zealand	55,000
Hong Kong	67,738
Bombay	35,000
Western Australia	56,000
Ceylon	500
New South Wales	2,050
Aden	1,000
Total	2,217,734

854. The returns of the Bank of England show that a considerable quantity of the Australian gold coinage finds its way there. The figures are complete for each year from 1875 to 1891, and in the following table are collated with those showing the amount of coinage struck in the same years at the two Australian Mints, the difference between the amount coined and the amount lodged in the Bank of England being also shown:—

AUSTRALIAN GOLD COINAGE.—AMOUNT STRUCK AND AMOUNT RECEIVED AT BANK OF ENGLAND.

Year.	Nominal Value of Australian Gold Coinage.			Nominal Value of Australian Gold Coinage received at Bank of England.	Excess of Australian Gold Coinage over and above that received at the Bank of England.
	Struck at Melbourne Mint.	Struck at Sydney Mint.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1875 ...	1,888,405	2,122,000	4,010,405	2,726,000	1,284,405
1876 ...	2,124,445	1,643,000	3,767,445	2,075,000	1,692,445
1877 ...	1,527,324	1,590,000	3,117,324	3,748,000	— 630,676*
1878 ...	2,171,457	1,322,000	3,493,457	2,773,000	720,457
1879 ...	2,740,594	1,413,000	4,153,594	1,617,000	2,536,594
1880 ...	3,053,454	1,499,000	4,552,454	2,377,000	2,175,454
1881 ..	2,346,307	1,391,000	3,737,307	3,306,000	431,307
1882 ...	2,519,542	1,324,000	3,843,542	2,203,000	1,640,542
1883 ..	2,050,450	1,218,000	3,268,450	1,518,000	1,750,450
1884 ...	2,966,635	1,595,000	4,561,635	284,040	4,277,595
1885 ...	2,972,644	1,486,000	4,458,644	3,012,000	1,446,644
1886 ...	2,921,135	1,708,000	4,629,135	2,187,000	2,442,135
1887 ..	2,888,431	2,069,000	4,957,431	202,000	4,755,431
1888 ...	2,830,612	2,187,000	5,017,612	3,535,000	1,482,612
1889 ...	2,732,590	3,294,000	6,026,590	3,423,500	2,603,090
1890 ...	2,473,537	2,808,000	5,281,537	1,361,000	3,920,537
1891 ...	2,749,592	2,673,000	5,422,592	3,778,000	1,644,592
Total ...	42,957,154	31,342,000	74,299,154	40,125,540	34,173,614†

NOTE.—This table, less the figures for 1891, was published in the last issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*. With reference to it, Mr. James Anderson, the Deputy-Master of the Mint at Melbourne, has made the following remarks:—"This table has been used in other quarters to show of how little value the Colonial Mints are to England, and in that point of view it is utterly unfair. England is not the whole Empire, and whether Colonial coin goes to the Bank of England or to India, or to any colony that has no Mint of its own, it is equally for the service of the Empire more than for the colony that coins it, though that colony bears the cost of coinage."

Proportion of Australian coinage sent to Bank of England.

855. It will be noticed that the value of the Australian gold coinage which found its way to the Bank of England in 1891 was much larger than in any previous year, and in consequence the amount of their own coin retained by the colonies was considerably below the average. Thus the value of gold coin retained in 1891 was only £1,644,000, or only 30 per cent. of that coined, as compared with nearly 4 millions sterling, or 74 per cent., in 1890; an average of over 3 millions per annum, or 59 per cent., in the five years 1886–90, and of nearly 2 millions, or 48 per cent., in the five years 1881–85; whilst the proportion in the whole period of seventeen years was 46 per cent. The large proportion of coin retained in the years 1886–90 was due to the large and continuous remittances of British money to Australia during that period on account of public and private borrowings, as

* The minus sign (–) indicates that the value of Australian Gold Coinage received at the Bank of England exceeded that struck in the year by the amount against which it is placed.
† Net figures.

well as on account of British investments, the public debt of Australia and Tasmania alone having increased by 41¼ millions.

856. At the end of 1885, Herr Soetbeer, a distinguished German economist, estimated that, in the civilized countries of the world, are circulating gold coins to the value of 669 millions sterling, and silver coins to the value of 393 millions sterling, or 1,062 millions in all. Of these values, about 12½ per cent., viz., 16⅔ per cent. of the gold and 5½ per cent. of the silver, circulated in the United Kingdom.* The following later estimates for some of the countries—together with the amount of uncovered paper money in circulation—has been taken from the Report of the Director of the United States Mint for 1891 :—

Value of
coinage
in civilised
countries.

ESTIMATED STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER AND UNCOVERED PAPER MONEY IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES, 1891 (000's OMITTED).

Countries.	Metallic Stock of—		Uncovered Notes.	Grand Total.
	Gold.	Silver.		
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	111,000,	22,000,	8,000,	141,000,
France	190,000,	150,000,	18,000,	358,000,
Germany	110,000,	46,000,	31,000,	187,000,
United States	140,000,	112,000,	85,000,	337,000,
Amount per Head of Population.				
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
United Kingdom	3 0	0 11	0 4	3 15
France	4 16	3 15	0 9	9 0
Germany	2 5	0 19	0 12	3 16
United States	2 4	1 15	1 6	5 5

NOTE.—The dollars in the original table have been reduced to their equivalent in pounds sterling.

857. Herr Soetbeer estimates that the gold used annually in arts and manufactures by the civilized nations of the world amounts to 3,298,590 ozs., and the silver so used to 19,289,200 ozs. The value of the gold at £4 per oz. would be £13,194,360, or at £3 15s. per oz. to £12,369,712; and the value of the silver at 4s. per oz. would be £3,857,840, or at 3s. 6d. per oz. to £3,375,610.*

Quantity
and value
of gold and
silver used
in arts, etc.

* For tables showing Herr Soetbeer's estimate of the amount of gold and silver coin, and of the gold and silver used in arts, etc., in different countries, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraphs 833 and 836.

Silver sold
from
Melbourne
Mint.

858. Fine silver sold by the Melbourne Mint in 1891 to silversmiths and others amounted to 23,369½ ozs., as against 41,279 ozs. in 1890, and 17,955 ozs. in 1889. At the end of 1891, 14,461 ozs. remained in store at the Mint. *

Number of
banks.

859. During 1891 there were 17† banks of issue in Victoria, possessing therein 510 branches or agencies. There were only 11 banks of issue in the colony both in 1886 and 1881.

Liabilities,
assets, etc.,
of banks.

860. The position of the banks as regards liabilities, assets, capital, and profits, according to the sworn returns for the last quarter of the three years just named, was as follows:—

FINANCIAL POSITION OF BANKS, 1881, 1886, AND 1891.

—	1881.	1886.	1891.
LIABILITIES.	£	£	£
Notes in circulation ...	1,359,495	1,399,208	1,414,216
Bills in circulation ...	60,198	92,981	115,606
Balances due to other banks ...	330,414	354,328	298,328
Deposits‡ not bearing interest ...	7,425,356	7,239,681	9,894,548
„ bearing interest ...	13,726,554	23,999,791	30,521,519
Total ...	22,902,017	33,085,989	42,244,217
ASSETS.			
Coined gold, silver, and other metals	2,695,474	4,565,990	6,801,989
Gold and silver in bullion or bars ...	313,017	366,950	322,508
Landed and other property ...	901,253	1,222,260	2,185,423
Notes and bills of other banks ...	144,034	151,089	188,660
Balances due from other banks ...	336,611	239,556	451,342
Debts due to the banks § ...	22,783,420	34,625,144	53,770,624
Total ...	27,173,809	41,170,989	63,720,546
CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
Capital stock paid up ...	9,143,122	9,568,418	13,563,255
Average rate per annum of last dividend declared	9·981 per cent.	12·141 per cent.	12·139 per cent.
Amount of last dividend declared ...	456,300	580,875	823,274
Amount of reserved profits after declaring dividend	2,694,329	4,669,116	6,913,634

* See London Mint Report, 1891, page 124.

† Two of these did not issue notes in 1891, and one closed its doors before the end of the year.

‡ Including Government deposits, the amount of which was not returned in 1881, but in 1886 consisted of £98,293 not bearing interest, and £1,925,394 bearing interest; and in 1891 of £172,427 not bearing interest, and £616,594 bearing interest.

§ Including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, except notes, bills, and balances due to the banks from other banks.

861. It will be observed that the shareholders' capital (including reserves) amounted in 1891 to nearly $20\frac{1}{2}$ millions, having increased by £8,640,000, or by nearly three-fourths, since 1881. The total liabilities show an increase of $19\frac{1}{3}$ millions—or 84 per cent.—since 1881, or of more than 9 millions—or 28 per cent.—since 1886; whilst the total assets increased by $36\frac{1}{2}$ millions—or 135 per cent.—since 1881, and by $22\frac{1}{2}$ millions—or 55 per cent.—since 1886. This expansion in banking business has been greater than that of the population, which, during the ten years ended with 1891, increased by only 31 per cent. Of the liabilities, the notes and bills in circulation have increased only 8 per cent. since 1881, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. since 1886, the former being restricted by a Government tax and other charges, which are said to average as much as $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.* The deposits, which now compose 96 per cent. of the total liabilities, have increased by over $19\frac{1}{4}$ millions in the last ten, and by more than 9 millions in the last five years, and now amount to nearly $40\frac{1}{2}$ millions. Under the head of assets it will be noticed that in 1891 the banks had $7\frac{1}{8}$ millions sterling in coin and bullion—which was slightly less (£59,000) than in 1890, but £590,000 more than in 1889†, nearly $2\frac{1}{3}$ millions more than in 1886, and considerably more than twice as much as in 1881; the landed property also represented nearly $2\frac{1}{5}$ millions sterling, showing an increase of over £963,000 since 1886, or of £1,284,000 since 1881; but the most important item of all, the advances (debts due to the banks), which embrace 84 per cent. of the total assets, shows a marked advance in recent years, for since 1881 they have increased by nearly 31 millions, and since 1886 by more than 19 millions; and in 1891 they amounted to $53\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling.‡ It will be observed that in 1891 the advances exceeded the deposits by $13\frac{1}{3}$ millions, as against an excess of but $3\frac{1}{3}$ millions in 1886, and only $1\frac{2}{3}$ million in 1881. The average rate of the last dividend declared in 1891 (£12 2s. 9d. per £100) was about the same as at the middle period, but much higher than at the first period. This dividend, it may be remarked, varied in different banks in 1891 from 5 to $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Liabilities,
assets, etc.,
compared
at three
periods.

862. The following table shows the proportion of each item of the liabilities to the total liabilities, and of each item of the assets to the total assets, of the banks at the same periods:—

Percentage
of items of
liabilities
and assets.

* Including a tax on bank notes of 2 per cent. per annum payable to the general revenue. See *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* for May, 1884, p. 191; McCarron, Bird & Co., 479 Collins-street.

† See paragraph 865 *post*.

‡ See also paragraph 866 *post*.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF BANKS.—PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS.

	1881.	1886.	1891.
LIABILITIES.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Notes in circulation ...	5·94	4·23	3·35
Bills in circulation ...	·26	·28	·27
Balance due to other banks ...	1·44	1·07	·71
Deposits not bearing interest ...	32·42	21·88	23·42
„ bearing interest ...	59·94	72·54	72·25
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00
ASSETS.			
Coined gold, silver and other metals	9·92	11·09	10·67
Gold and silver in bullion or bars	1·15	·89	·51
Landed and other property ...	3·32	2·97	3·43
Notes and bills of other banks ...	·53	·37	·30
Balance due from other banks ...	1·24	·58	·71
Debts due to the banks ...	83·84	84·10	84·38
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00

863. The following results are arrived at by analyzing the bank returns at the three periods:—

The liabilities amounted to ...	{ 84·28 per cent. of the assets in 1881 80·36 „ „ 1886 66·29 „ „ 1891
Coin and bullion formed ...	{ 11·07 per cent. of the assets in 1881 11·98 „ „ 1886 11·18 „ „ 1891
The paid-up capital was equal to	{ 33·65 per cent. of the assets in 1881 23·24 „ „ 1886 21·29 „ „ 1891 39·92 per cent. of the liabilities in 1881 28·92 „ „ 1886 32·11 „ „ 1891
Of the moneys deposited ...	{ 64·89 per cent. bore interest in 1881 76·82 „ „ 1886 75·52 „ „ 1891

864. It will be observed that in 1891 the liabilities bore a much lower proportion to the assets than in 1886 or 1881; that coin and bullion bore a slightly larger proportion to the assets than in 1881 but a smaller proportion than in 1886; that the paid-up capital, which was formerly equal to over one-third of the assets, or two-fifths of the liabilities, was, in 1891, equal to a little more than one-fifth of the assets and not quite a third of the liabilities; and that of the moneys deposited a slightly smaller proportion bore interest at the last period than in 1886, but a much larger proportion than in 1881.

Analysis of bank returns.

Former periods and 1891 compared.

865. The coin and bullion held by the banks, which had been fast increasing since 1885, fell off slightly in 1891 as compared with the previous year; only in 1890 and 1891, however, did the amount exceed 7 millions sterling. The following figures show the value of coin and bullion held by the Victorian banks in the last quarter of 1891, and of each of the previous fifteen years :—

COIN AND BULLION HELD BY BANKS, 1876 TO 1891.
(Average of the last quarter of each year.)

£			£		
1876	...	3,519,377	1884	...	5,014,749
1877	...	2,438,657	1885	...	4,230,618
1878	...	2,387,972	1886	...	4,932,940
1879	...	3,475,345	1887	...	6,838,719
1880	...	3,854,635	1888	...	5,604,097
1881	...	3,008,491	1889	...	6,533,037
1882	...	3,201,733	1890	...	7,183,319
1883	...	3,245,472	1891	...	7,124,497

866. In all the years the bank advances exceeded the moneys on deposit. The maximum of excess, viz., over 13½ millions, was reached in 1891; the next largest excesses being close on 11 millions in 1890, 10 millions in 1889, and 7¾ millions in 1888. In no other previous years except 1877 and 1878 did the excess exceed 4½ millions. The enormous increases in the last four years were brought about by the large speculations, chiefly in land, which received a sudden check about the latter part of 1888. The great commercial depression of 1879-80 is indicated by the restriction of advances in 1880, when the excess was as low as £66,000. The chief periods of inflation, as indicated by the advances during the last 16 years, were the four years 1876 to 1879 and 1888 to 1891 respectively, as is shown by the figures in the following table :—

DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY BANKS, 1876 TO 1891.
(Average of the last quarter of each year.)

Year.	Deposits.			Advances.	Excess of Advances over Deposits.
	Government.*	Other.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1876 ...	1,956,619	12,893,529	14,850,148	19,138,461	4,288,313
1877 ...	1,148,176	15,355,352	16,503,528	22,493,261	5,989,733
1878 ...	422,211	15,684,370	16,106,581	22,430,329	6,323,748
1879 ...	1,120,809	15,305,356	16,426,165	20,717,750	4,291,585
1880 ...	1,953,241	16,019,462	17,972,703	18,039,020	66,317
1881 ...	2,470,880	18,681,030	21,151,910	22,783,420	1,631,510

* The figures in this column, for years prior to 1883, represent the amounts at the end of the year. The figures of 1883 and subsequent years represent, like the other figures in the table, the average amounts during the last quarter of the year.

DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY BANKS, 1876 TO 1891—continued.
(Average of the last quarter of each year.)

Year.	Deposits.			Advances.	Excess of Advances over Deposits.
	Government.*	Other.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1882 ...	951,809†	22,673,284	23,625,093	26,562,427	2,937,334
1883 ...	575,058	23,484,111	24,059,169	26,994,137	2,934,968
1884 ...	2,147,035	26,270,009	28,417,044	29,487,969	1,070,925
1885 ...	2,268,435	28,325,129	30,593,564	33,212,694	2,619,130
1886 ...	2,023,687	29,215,785	31,239,472	34,625,144	3,385,672
1887 ...	2,899,185	32,316,362	35,215,547	38,034,062	2,818,515
1888 ...	2,559,702	35,011,136	37,570,838	45,325,559	7,754,721
1889 ...	1,585,834	37,183,102	38,768,936	48,817,112	10,048,176
1890 ...	1,091,007	39,201,058	40,292,065	51,276,841	10,984,776
1891 ...	789,021	39,627,046	40,416,067	53,770,624	13,354,557

867. By *The Banks and Currency Statute* 1887 (52 Vict., No. 1002),‡ passed on the 22nd December, 1888, it was provided that bank notes issued in Victoria should be a first charge on the assets in Victoria in the case of insolvency or bankruptcy; that banks issuing notes must have a subscribed capital of at least £250,000, and a paid-up capital of £125,000; and that the banks may advance or lend money on the security of lands, houses, ships, or pledges of merchandise. The provisions of the Banking Statute were, moreover, extended so as to apply to every foreign banking company, firm, or individual banker trading in Victoria engaged in the ordinary business of banking by receiving deposits and issuing in Victoria or elsewhere bills or notes payable to the bearer at sight or on demand; whilst banks publishing misleading advertisements as to their capital were made liable to certain penalties.

868. Subjoined are the average rates of exchange for bank bills drawn on the following places in 1891, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia. Those upon London are drawn at sixty days' sight, and those upon the neighbouring colonies at sight:—

RATES OF EXCHANGE, 1881, 1886, AND 1891.

Places on which Bills were drawn.	Average Rates of Exchange.		
	1881.	1886.	1891.
London	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. premium
New South Wales..	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium
Queensland .. .	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium
South Australia ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium
Tasmania .. .	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium
New Zealand .. .	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium

* See footnote (*) on page 503.
† Excluding an advance of £2,000,000 obtained from the contracting banks on account of a new loan of £4,000,000, floated in 1883 under the *Railway Loan Act* 1881 (45 Vict. No. 717).
‡ Since embodied in Consolidated Act (54 Vict., No. 1164).

869. The average rates of discount on local bills were higher at the last than at either of the two previous quinquennial periods as will be seen by the following figures :—

Rates of discount.

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1881, 1886, AND 1891.

Currency of Bills.	Average Rates of Discount per Annum.		
	1881.	1886.	1891.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Under 65 days	5 to 7	6 to 7	6 to 8
65 to 95 „	5 to 7	6 to 8	7 to 8
95 to 125 „	5 to 8	7 to 9	7½ to 9
Over 125 „	5 to 8	8 to 10	7½ to 10

870. For overdrafts, the bank rate was from 8 to 9 per cent. during 1891 and the two previous years.

Interest on overdrafts.

871. According to the *Bankers' Magazine*,* the average Bank of England rate of discount—by which all financial operations are ruled—was as follows, during the first and second half of each of the eleven years ended with 1891 :—

Bank of England rate of discount.

AVERAGE BANK OF ENGLAND RATE OF DISCOUNT, 1881-1891.

Year.	January to June.			July to December.			Average for the Year.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1881	2	18	5	4	0	5	3	9	6
1882	3	19	0	4	6	3	4	2	8
1883	3	14	3	3	8	10	3	11	6
1884	2	16	4	3	2	4	2	19	4
1885	3	9	7	2	7	1	2	18	2
1886	2	12	6	3	9	7	3	1	2
1887	3	4	1	3	9	7	3	6	11
1888	2	12	0	3	19	6	3	6	4
1889	3	1	0	4	3	0	3	12	0
1890	4	4	0	4	16	0	4	10	0
1891	3	10	0	3	1	0	3	6	8
Average ...	3	5	7	3	13	1	3	9	6

872. The rate of interest allowed on moneys deposited with the principal Victorian banks for a period of 12 months stood at 4 per cent. during the first two and a half months of 1891, and at 5 per cent. during the remainder of the year. It may be mentioned that the rate on deposits for 6 months is usually 1 per cent. lower than that for 12 months, and the rate for three months 1 per cent. lower than that for 6 months. No interest is allowed by the leading Banks on deposits at call.†

Rate of interest on bank deposits, 1891.

* Waterlow and Sons Limited, London Wall, London.

† One or two of the smaller banks allow from ½ to 1 per cent. above the rates quoted, and allow also interest on current accounts and deposits at call.

Fluctuation
in rate of
interest on
deposits,
1880 to 1892.

873. In 1887 and the first nine months of 1888 extensive speculations took place in land, mining, and other securities, but these, which had no doubt been partly induced by the cheapness of money—only 4 per cent. being allowed by the banks on deposits for 12 months—were suddenly checked in October of the latter year by the rate being raised to 5 per cent. The 4 per cent. rate lasted for 14 months, that being the first period since 1882 in which the rate had been below 5 per cent. For the succeeding twenty months the rate stood firm at 5 per cent.; being followed by a 4, and then, in March 1891, by a 5 per cent. rate, which continued during the remainder of 1891 and up to April 1892, when it was lowered to 4½ per cent. According to the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*, the following are the periods at which the changes in the rate of interest allowed by the banks on deposits are reported to have taken place since August, 1880 :—

BANK RATE OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS* FOR TWELVE MONTHS,
1880 TO 1892.

Date of Alteration.			Duration of Rate. (Months.)	Rate.
From August, 1880 †	...	...	6	4 per cent.
„ February, 1881	...	...	9	3 „
„ November, 1881	...	...	9	4 „
„ August, 1882 ...	...	...	3	5 „
„ November, 1882	...	...	1	5½ „
„ December, 1882	...	...	19	6 „
„ July 8th, 1884	...	...	½	5½ „
„ July 25th, 1884	...	...	23	5 „
„ June 22nd, 1886	...	...	7	6 „
„ January 17th, 1887	...	...	7	5 „
„ August 12th, 1887	...	...	14	4 „
„ October 22nd, 1888	...	...	20	5 „
„ July 28th, 1890	...	...	7½	4 „
„ March 18th, 1891	...	...	12⅔	5 „
„ April 7th, 1892	...	...	...	4½ „

Rates of
interest on
bank
deposits in
London.

874. The average annual rates of interest for “deposits at notice” given by the London joint stock banks are thus quoted for the ten years ended with 1891 :—

INTEREST PER £100 DEPOSITED IN LONDON BANKS.

£ s. d.				£ s. d.			
1882	...	...	2 14 0	1887	...	...	1 19 6
1883	...	...	2 10 10	1888	...	...	1 18 0
1884	...	...	1 17 10	1889	...	...	2 2 0
1885	...	...	1 17 2	1890	...	...	2 17 9
1886	...	...	1 12 11	1891	...	...	1 16 8

* See footnote (†) on page 505.

† Immediately prior to this date, 5 per cent.

875. The following are the proportions which the Government deposits bore to the total amounts on deposit with the Victorian banks during each of the fifteen years ended with 1891. Until 1883, the proportions are based upon the amount of Government deposits at the end of the year, but, on and after 1883, upon the average amount during the last quarter of the year. The exceptionally small proportion in 1891 will be at once noticed:—

Proportion
of Govern-
ment
moneys
with the
banks.

PROPORTIONS OF GOVERNMENT MONEYS TO ALL BANK DEPOSITS,
1877 TO 1891.*

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1877 ...	6.96	1885 ...	7.41
1878 ...	2.62	1886 ...	6.48
1879 ...	6.82	1887 ...	8.24
1880 ...	10.87	1888 ...	6.81
1881 ...	11.68	1889 ...	4.09
1882 ...	4.03	1890 ...	2.71
1883 ...	2.39	1891 ...	1.95
1884 ...	7.56		

876. The particulars contained in the following table respecting the assets and liabilities of the banks in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of the first quarter of the present year have, in the absence of official information, been taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*.† The care habitually exercised by the proprietors and writers of this publication to procure accurate information, and state it correctly, leaves no reason for doubt as to the substantial reliability of the figures:—

Banks in
Austral-
asian
colonies,
1892.

BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.

(Compiled from the Averages of the Quarter ended 31st March, 1892.)

Colony.	Number of Banks.	Liabilities.				
		Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.‡	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	15§	1,351,799	129,919	178,381	39,928,901	41,589,000
New South Wales...	16	1,611,672	100,626	85,407	36,698,091	38,495,796
Queensland ...	11	579,824	30,549	104,357	9,862,221	10,576,951
South Australia ...	10	462,565	21,186	73,691	7,871,556	8,428,998
Western Australia...	5	91,368	5,471	9,382	1,436,222	1,542,443
Tasmania ...	4	139,916	28,291	50,435	3,850,535	4,069,177
New Zealand ...	6	975,611	54,167	30,838	13,216,281	14,276,897
Total ...	67	5,212,755	370,209	532,491	112,863,807	118,979,262

* For figures on which these proportions were based, see table following paragraph 866 *ante*.

† *Record* for May, 1892, page 334.

‡ Including Government deposits, which in Victoria amounted to £927,307, in Queensland to £1,190,574, in South Australia to £455,394, and in New Zealand to £472,878.

§ In the previous quarter there were 17, but 2 have gone into liquidation.

BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892—continued.

(Compiled from the Averages of the Quarter ended 31st March, 1892.)

Colony.	Assets.					Total.
	Coin and Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	All Debts due to Banks.*	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	7,488,526	1,910,331	176,661	440,401	53,825,893	63,841,812
New South Wales...	5,011,728	1,719,959	251,717	2,765,217†	44,252,527	54,001,148
Queensland ...	2,034,282	730,137	31,117	291,563	17,405,245	20,492,344
South Australia ...	1,641,230	515,266	37,137	281,218	8,104,019	10,578,870
Western Australia...	421,745	111,638	9,118	38,631	1,887,960	2,469,092
Tasmania ...	698,648	84,782	140	22,681	3,484,131	4,290,382
New Zealand ...	2,356,047	526,623	43,040	112,240	13,981,490	17,019,440
Total ...	19,652,206	5,598,736	548,930	3,951,951	142,941,265	172,693,088

Liabilities and assets in Victoria and New South Wales compared.

877. It will be noticed that both the bank liabilities and the bank assets are smaller in New South Wales than in Victoria, notwithstanding the fact that in New South Wales the bank assets include the large amount of £2,765,217 as due from other banks, which, in addition to sums due from independent institutions, is said to embrace capital lent to their own branches outside the colony, the latter being an item which is not considered as forming part of the assets of the banks in the other colonies.

Proportion of liabilities to assets in Australasian banks.

878. In Tasmania the assets of the banks only slightly exceed the liabilities, but in all the other colonies they are considerably in excess. In Victoria the liabilities amount to 65 per cent. of the assets, which is a higher proportion than obtains in Queensland or Western Australia, but a much lower one than in any of the other colonies. The following are the positions of the colonies in respect to the proportion the bank liabilities bear to the bank assets, the colony in which the former are least in proportion to the latter being placed first and the rest in succession, the figures showing the percentage of liabilities to assets being placed against each colony :—

* Including Government securities, which in New South Wales amounted to £1,152,990, in Queensland to £33,110, in South Australia to £240,700, in Western Australia to £7,500, in Tasmania to £136,232, and in New Zealand to £100,801. If any Government securities were held by the Victorian banks, they were not distinguished in the returns.

† This amount probably includes capital lent by the New South Wales banks to their own branches outside the colony.

PROPORTION OF LIABILITIES TO ASSETS OF BANKS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST MARCH, 1892.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Queensland ...	51·61	5. South Australia ...	79·68
2. Western Australia ...	62·47	6. New Zealand ...	83·89
3. Victoria ...	65·14	7. Tasmania ...	94·84
4. New South Wales ...	71·29		

879. Coin and bullion in 1892 bore a higher proportion to the total assets of the banks in Victoria than they did to those in Queensland and New South Wales, but a lower proportion than that borne in the other colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to this matter about the beginning of 1892 :—

Proportion of specie to assets of Australasian banks.

PROPORTION OF COIN AND BULLION TO ASSETS OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST MARCH, 1892.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Western Australia ...	17·08	5. Victoria ...	11·89
2. Tasmania ...	16·28	6. Queensland ...	9·93
3. South Australia ...	15·51	7. New South Wales ...	9·28
4. New Zealand ...	13·84		

880. In his evidence before a Royal Commission on banking laws appointed in February, 1887,* Mr. J. F. McMullen, a Victorian banker of great experience, and at the time general manager of the Union Bank of Australia, gave it as his opinion that every bank ought to possess a metallic reserve equal to three shillings in the pound (15 per cent.) of its liabilities. By the following figures it is shown that on the 31st March, 1892, this proportion was exceeded in all the Australasian colonies, except New South Wales, where it was 2 per cent. lower than the proportion referred to ; also that the average for the whole of Australasia was 16½ per cent., or nearly 3s. 4d. in the pound :—

Proportion of specie to liabilities of Australasian banks.

PROPORTION OF COIN AND BULLION TO LIABILITIES OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST MARCH, 1892.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Western Australia ...	27·34	6. New Zealand...	16·50
2. South Australia ...	19·47	7. New South Wales ...	13·02
3. Queensland ...	19·23		—
4. Victoria ...	18·00	Australasia ...	16·52
5. Tasmania ...	17·17		—

881. The deposits quoted in the last table may be divided into those bearing and those not bearing interest, except in the case of Tasmania, respecting which colony the necessary information is not given. The following is a statement of the division referred to :—

Australasian banks' deposits not bearing and bearing interest.

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1886-7, page 500 ; also Parliamentary Paper No. 65, Session 1887.

DEPOSITS IN BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES* NOT BEARING AND BEARING INTEREST.

(Average during the Quarter ended 31st March, 1892.)

Colony.	Amount of Deposits. †		Proportion of Deposits.	
	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.
	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Victoria	9,819,001	30,109,900	24·59	75·41
New South Wales	9,749,107	26,948,984	26·57	73·43
Queensland	2,722,050	7,140,171	27·60	72·40
South Australia	1,865,831	6,005,725	23·70	76·30
Western Australia	561,226	874,996	39·08	60·92
New Zealand	3,712,937	9,503,344	28·09	71·91

Proportion of interest bearing deposits in Australasian banks.

882. It will be seen that between seven-tenths and three-fourths of the bank deposits are interest-bearing in all the colonies except Western Australia, in which only three-fifths of the deposits bear interest.

British deposits in Australasian banks.

883. It is stated on the authority of the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* ‡ that if the deposits held in the colonies, as shown by the quarterly average statements of the banks, be deducted from the total deposits shown in the bank balance sheets, the difference approximately indicates the amount received from British depositors. If this be correct, the British deposits in Australasian banks amounted to nearly 36 millions in March, 1890, to nearly 40 millions in March, 1891, and to over 43 millions in March, 1892, the increase in the last twelve months being over 3½ millions, and that in the last two years about 7½ millions sterling. This is made plain by the following figures:—

BRITISH DEPOSITS IN AUSTRALASIAN BANKS, 1890 TO 1892.

Deposits in Australasian Banks.	On the 31st March—		
	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£	£	£
As per Balance Sheets	142,186,507	150,459,324	154,032,304
„ Quarterly Statements	106,372,525	110,677,864	110,689,931
Difference, being British Deposits ...	35,813,982	39,781,460	43,342,373

* Exclusive of Tasmania.

† Including Government deposits, amounting in Victoria to £927,307, of which £170,225 did not bear, and £757,082 bore, interest; in Queensland to £1,190,574, all bearing interest; in South Australia to £455,394, of which £108,881 did not bear, and £346,513 bore, interest; and in New Zealand to £472,878, all of which bore interest.

‡ *Record* for June, 1892, page 400.

884. The following particulars taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record** show the capital and profits of the banks of issue carrying on business in the Australasian colonies, according to the sworn averages of the quarter ended 31st December of the last three years:—

Capital and profits of Australasian banks.

CAPITAL AND PROFITS OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1889 TO 1891.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
	£	£	£
Capital paid up	17,497,739	17,518,750	16,896,928
Amount of reserved profits at declaration of dividend	8,427,505	9,052,831	9,135,658
Capital and reserved profits ...	25,925,244	26,571,581	26,032,586
Amount of last dividend declared (half-year)	1,018,655	1,041,318	1,016,835
Average per cent. per annum of dividend on paid-up capital	11·64	11·89	12·03

NOTE.—There were 29 banks in 1889 and 1890, and 27 in 1891.

885. The following is a summary of figures derived from the last issued balance sheets of the banks in Australasia. The balance sheets are of different dates, the latest being the 31st May, 1892:—

Summary of bank balance sheets.

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET OF AUSTRALASIAN BANKS, 1892.

LIABILITIES.

To Shareholders—

Paid-up Capital	£16,754,991
Reserve and Undivided Profits ...	9,159,599
Dividend	963,911
	<u>£26,878,501</u>

To the Public—

Notes in circulation	£5,510,891
Bills payable and in circulation ...	16,130,579
Deposits, Balances to other Banks, etc.	155,935,990
	<u>177,577,460</u>
	<u>£204,455,961</u>

ASSETS.

Cash and Bullion, Cash at Bankers, Money at Call and at Short Notice, and Notes of other Banks	£26,447,064
Government and other Public Securities	9,398,950
Premises, Furniture, etc.	5,882,660
Bills, receivable, discounted, or <i>in transitu</i> , and other debts due	162,727,287
	<u>£204,455,961</u>

Average Dividend, £11 10s. 2d. per cent. per annum on paid-up capital.

886. In the quarter ended 31st March, 1892, the circulation of bank notes ranged from £1 14s. 4d. in Western Australia to 18s. 4d. per head in Tasmania; the proportion in Victoria being £1 3s. 4d.,

Note circulation in Australasian colonies.

* *Record* for March, 1892, page 167.

and in the whole of Australasia £1 6s. 9d. The following are the figures for the different colonies :—

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.

Colony.	Estimated Population on 31st December, 1891.	Bank Note Circulation (First Quarter of 1892).	
		Total.	Per Head of Population.
		£	£ s. d.
Western Australia ...	53,285	91,368	1 14 4
New Zealand ...	634,058	975,611	1 10 9
South Australia ...	325,766	462,565	1 8 5
Queensland ...	410,330	579,824	1 8 3
New South Wales ...	1,165,300	1,611,672	1 7 8
Victoria ...	1,157,678	1,351,799	1 3 4
Tasmania ...	152,619	139,916	0 18 4
Total .	3,899,036	5,212,755	1 6 9

887. At the end of 1891 the average note circulation was only 18s. 11d. per head in England and Wales, whereas it was as high as £1 15s. 8d. in Scotland, and £1 9s. 8d. in Ireland. In the United Kingdom, as a whole, the paper currency was more than 41½ millions sterling, the proportion per head being £1 2s. It will be remembered that whilst the lowest denomination of bank notes in England and Wales is five pounds, in Scotland and Ireland, as in the Australasian colonies, it is one pound :—

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1891.

Division.	Estimated Population. (000's omitted.)	Bank Note Circulation, December, 1891.	
		Total. (000's omitted.)	Per Head of Population.
		£	£ s. d.
England and Wales ...	29,081,	27,465	0 18 11
Scotland... ..	4,041,	7,205,	1 15 8
Ireland	4,681,	6,947,	1 9 8
United Kingdom ...	37,803,	41,617,	1 2 0

888. Two kinds of savings banks exist in Victoria, the General Savings Banks, which were first established in 1842, and the Post Office Savings Banks, which were established in 1865. The following figures show the number of institutions, the number of depositors having accounts at the last dates of balancing in 1891, and the total and average amount of depositors' balances at such dates* :—

* The financial year of the Post Office Savings Banks terminates on the 31st December, that of the Ordinary Savings Banks on the 30th June.

SAVINGS BANKS, 1891.

Description of Institution.	Number of Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Amount remaining on Deposit.	
			Total.	Average to each Depositor.
			£	£ s. d.
Post Office Savings Banks ...	370	107,671	2,083,203	19 6 11
General Savings Banks ...	18	193,110	3,632,484	18 16 2
Total ...	388	300,781	5,715,687	19 0 1

889. In the twenty years 1872 to 1891, the number of depositors in savings banks has increased sixfold. For several years prior to 1880 the amount standing to the credit of the depositors had been tolerably uniform, but since then a steady increase has taken place, and by 1891 it had risen to nearly $5\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling, or £453,600 more than in the previous year, about 2 millions more than in 1887, and nearly three and a half times the amount in 1880—eleven years previously. The average amount to each depositor was highest in 1872 and lowest in 1887, the proportion of the latter being £1 2s. 3d. less than in the year under review. The following is a statement of the number of depositors and the amount remaining on deposit during the period referred to:—

SAVINGS BANKS, 1872 TO 1891.

Year.	Number of Depositors.	Amount remaining on Deposit.	
		Total.	Average to each Depositor.
		£	£ s. d.
1872 ...	52,749	1,405,738	26 13 0
1873 .	58,547	1,498,618	25 11 11
1874 ...	64,014	1,617,301	25 5 3
1875 ...	65,837	1,469,849	22 6 6
1876 ...	69,027	1,507,235	21 16 9
1877 ...	73,245	1,575,305	21 10 2
1878 ...	76,696	1,510,273	19 13 7
1879 ...	82,941	1,520,296	18 6 7
1880 ...	92,115	1,661,409	18 0 9
1881 ...	107,282	2,569,438	23 19 0
1882 ...	122,584	3,121,246	25 9 3
1883 ...	136,087	2,818,122	20 14 2
1884 ...	152,342	2,981,083	19 11 4
1885 ...	170,014	3,337,018	19 12 7
1886 ...	189,359	3,589,916	18 19 2
1887 ...	206,596	3,696,699	17 17 10
1888 ...	237,433	4,669,541	19 13 4
1889 ...	261,067	5,021,522	19 4 8
1890 ...	281,509	5,262,105	18 13 10
1891 ...	300,781	5,715,687	19 0 1

Rate of interest in savings banks.

890. The highest rate of interest savings banks are permitted to give on moneys left on deposit is 4 per cent., which rate was paid in all the years. Interest is allowed on the minimum monthly balance, but not on any amounts which do not remain in the savings banks for a full month.

Male and female depositors.

891. In the General Savings Banks, the male depositors in 1891 numbered 106,637, and the female depositors 86,473, or about 81 of the latter to 100 of the former. In the general population the proportion of females per 100 males is 91, so that relatively to their respective numbers females do not appear to use the savings banks as much as males.

Small depositors.

892. Nearly four-fifths of the depositors in General Savings Banks have less than £20 to their credit, and nearly a tenth have between £20 and £50.

Savings banks in Melbourne.

893. The deposits in the General Savings Banks of Melbourne and suburbs amount to over three-fifths of the whole, and the depositors to about two-thirds.

Savings banks in Australasian colonies.

894. The following is a statement of the number of depositors and their proportion to population, also the total and average amount standing to their credit in the savings banks of the various Australasian colonies at the end of 1890 :—

SAVINGS BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.*

(Including both General and Post Office Savings Banks.)

Colony.	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.	
	Total.	Per 100 of Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.
			£	£ s. d.
Victoria † ...	288,240	25·44	5,405,644	18 15 1
New South Wales ...	143,826	12·73	4,730,469	32 17 9
Queensland ...	45,885	11·73	1,666,855	36 6 6
South Australia ...	70,873	22·75	2,078,576	29 6 7
Western Australia ...	3,014	6·13	31,486	10 8 11
Tasmania ...	25,324	17·43	521,250	20 11 9
New Zealand...	118,344	18·92	3,137,023	26 10 2
Total ...	695,506	18·37	17,571,303	25 5 3

* For later figures see *Australasian Statistics* for 1891, in Appendix to the second volume.

† These figures relate to the 31st December, both for General and Post Office Savings Banks, and therefore differ slightly from the figures given in the table following paragraph 889 *ante*.

895. In Victoria the rate of interest paid in both descriptions of savings banks is 4 per cent., as already stated, but the rate paid in the other Australasian colonies is often higher than in Victoria. Thus, in New South Wales, whilst the rate in the Post Office Savings Banks is 4 per cent., as in Victoria, that in the General Savings Banks is 5 per cent. for accounts remaining open at end of year, only 4 per cent., however, being allowed on closed accounts; in Queensland the rate is 4 per cent. on deposits below £200; in South Australia it is 5 per cent.; in Tasmania the rates are 5 per cent. on sums up to £150 in the General, and 3½ per cent. in the Post Office Savings Banks; and in New Zealand they are 5 and 4½ per cent. respectively. On the other hand, the rate is only 3¾ per cent. in Western Australia.

Rate of interest in Australasian savings banks.

896. In proportion to population, the number of depositors is greatest in Victoria, and the next in South Australia, in both of which the proportion is much higher than in the other colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect :—

Order of colonies in respect to proportion of depositors to population.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS TO POPULATION.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Victoria. | 5. New South Wales. |
| 2. South Australia. | 6. Queensland. |
| 3. New Zealand. | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. Tasmania. | |

897. Judged by the average amounts to the credit of depositors, the savings banks of Queensland, New South Wales, and South Australia appear to attract the larger investors in a greater degree than any of the other colonies; but those of Victoria, more than any other colony, except Western Australia, appear rather to attract persons of small means, for whom savings banks are specially established. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to the average balance lying to the credit of each depositor :—

Order of colonies in respect to average amount of deposits.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AVERAGE BALANCE OF DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Queensland. | 5. Tasmania. |
| 2. New South Wales. | 6. Victoria. |
| 3. South Australia. | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. New Zealand. | |

Savings
banks of
United
Kingdom.

898. The amount lying to the credit of depositors in the savings banks of the United Kingdom about the end of 1890 was £111,285,911, of which £43,650,552 was in Trustee Savings Banks, and £67,635,359 in Post Office Savings Banks; and the number of accounts remaining open in 1889-90 was 6,043,591, viz., 1,535,782 in Trustee, and 4,507,809 in Post Office, Savings Banks—an average of £18 8s. 3d. per depositor; whilst the proportion per head of population was £2 18s.

Savings
banks of
European
countries.

899. By the following figures relating to the savings banks of the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, and Holland, it will be noticed that, in proportion to population, the depositors are much more numerous in Victoria and South Australia than in any of those countries; whilst in point of average value the deposits in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia are greater than in any of them—the average value in Victoria, however, being only slightly above that in the United Kingdom and France:—

SAVINGS BANKS OF CERTAIN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1890.

Country.	Number of Depositors.		Amount Remaining on Deposit.	
	Total.	Per 100 of Population.	Total.	Average per Depositor.
			£	£ s. d.
France	7,262,726	18·94	132,787,212	18 5 8
United Kingdom ...	6,043,591	15·86	111,285,911	18 8 3
Belgium	731,057	11·89	13,016,616	17 16 1
Holland	281,870	6·18	1,770,875	6 5 8

NOTE.—The Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks are given for the United Kingdom, the State Savings Banks only for Belgium and Holland; whilst Private are included with State Post Office Savings Banks in the case of France. In 1888, there were 297,682 depositors, and £4,815,000 on deposit, in the Private Savings Banks of Holland.

Life
assurance.

900. The substance of the following table, which embodies the returns for 1890 and 1891 of the Life Assurance Companies whose head offices are in the Australasian colonies, has been taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*.* It contains a summary of the results of eleven offices, one of which is the Government Life Insurance Department of New Zealand, the remainder being proprietary or mutual companies. It should be mentioned that there are many English, and three large American, offices also doing business in Australasia, but no returns are available of the local business done by these institutions:—

* *Record* for January, 1892, page 51.

LIFE ASSURANCE RETURNS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1890 AND 1891.

Particulars.	1890. 11 offices.	1891. 11 offices.	Increase(+) or Decrease(-)	
			Numerical.	Cente- simal.
New Policies during the Year*—				
Assurances and Endowments No.	32,011	30,776	-1,235	-3.86
„ amount assured £	9,201,925	9,119,915	-82,010	-.89
Annuities† ... No.	39			
„ amount per annum‡ £	2,127			
Premiums, single ... £	40,507	34,813	-5,694	-14.06
„ annual ... £	296,613	294,386	-2,227	-.75
Funds at beginning of the year £	13,892,592	15,325,547	+1,432,955	+10.31
Receipts—				
New premiums ... £	279,624	277,733	-1,891	-.68
Renewal „ ... £	1,907,168	2,083,491	+176,323	+9.25
Consideration for annuities £	18,183	25,702	+7,519	+41.35
Interest ... £	887,730	959,648	+71,918	+8.10
Other ... £	2,041	15,038	+12,997	+636.80
Disbursements—				
Claims (with bonus addi- tions) and endowments matured £	840,927	877,924	+36,997	+4.40
Surrenders‡ ... £	246,375	297,171	+50,796	+20.62
Annuities ... £	23,027	21,715	-1,312	-5.70
Bonuses and dividends ... £	51,315	76,530	+25,215	+49.14
Expenses ... £	494,838	502,598	+7,760	+1.57
Funds at the end of the year £	15,330,854	16,865,682	+1,534,828	+10.01

901. The total receipts of these offices amounted to £3,094,746 in 1890, and to £3,361,612 in 1891; and the total disbursements to £1,656,483 and £1,775,938 respectively. The balance in favour of receipts thus amounted to £1,438,263 in the former, and £1,585,674 in the latter, year. Receipts and disbursements.

902. The working expenses of the same offices amounted to 15 per cent. in 1890 and 1891 of the total receipts. In the former year they amounted to 22 per cent., and in the latter to 21 per cent., of the premium income. Working expenses.

903. The average rate of interest realized in 1891 on the total funds standing to the credit of these institutions was 5.96 per cent., or about the average of the previous ten years. The rates in those years were as follow:— Rate of interest realised.

* Mr. T. S. Robertson estimated the whole number of policies in force in Australian offices in 1884 at 150,000, assuring £12,000,000.—See his paper read before the Insurance Institute of Victoria, 10th September, 1884.

† Information incomplete.

‡ Information incomplete, but including surrenders, advances reduced by surrender, and endowment premiums returned.

RATES OF INTEREST REALISED ON FUNDS OF AUSTRALASIAN LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1881 ...	6·29	1887 ...	5·98
1882 ...	6·07	1888 ...	5·91
1883 ...	5·61	1889 ...	5·95
1884 ...	6·10	1890 ...	5·81
1885 ...	6·00	1891 ...	5·96
1886 ...	6·06		

Liabilities and assets of life offices.

904. The following statement of the liabilities and assets of the life assurance offices in the last two years has been taken from the same publication* :—

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF AUSTRALASIAN LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES, 1890 AND 1891.

	1890.	1891.	Increase.†
	£	£	£
LIABILITIES.			
Life, endowment, and annuity funds ...	15,305,825	16,847,793	1,541,968
Investment fluctuation funds ...	55,048	72,524	17,476
Paid-up capital ...	90,000	100,000	10,000
Reserve funds ...	201,000	205,000	4,000
Deposits and interest ...	27,548	14,860	−12,688
Profit and loss balances ...	149,449	140,895	−8,554
Outstanding claims, annuities, and surrenders	185,510	167,803	−17,707
Outstanding accounts ...	64,756	87,894	23,138
Total ...	16,079,136	17,636,769	1,557,633
ASSETS.			
Mortgages ...	9,007,310	9,860,785	853,475
Loans on policies and on personal security ...	2,707,279	3,000,580	293,301
Government securities ...	} 1,283,458	1,393,667	110,209
Debentures ...			
Shares ...	124,909	128,313	3,404
Cash on deposit ...	} 723,198	860,794	137,596
Cash on hand and on current account ...			
Freehold and leasehold property ...	1,717,167	1,849,557	132,390
Agents' balances ...	18,690	17,058	−1,632
Outstanding premiums ...	253,824	278,267	24,443
Outstanding and accrued interest ...	147,590	153,312	5,722
Sundries ...	95,711	94,436	−1,275
Total ...	16,079,136	17,636,769	1,557,633

Capital of fire and marine insurance companies.

509. The following is a statement of the capital and reserves of 25 fire and marine insurance companies doing business in Australasia in 1891 ‡ :—

* *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* for January, 1892, page 51.
† When the minus sign (−) occurs a decrease has taken place.
‡ The figures relating to these companies have been rearranged from figure statements contained in tables at page 449 of the *Insurance and Banking Record* for June, 1892.

**AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—CAPITAL
AND RESERVES, 1891.**

Colony in which Head Office is situated.	Number of Companies.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Funds and Unappropriated Profits.	Total Paid-up Capital and Reserves.
		£	£	£
Victoria	8	281,673	422,838	704,511
New South Wales	7	198,158	183,151	381,309
South Australia	1	62,500	66,004	128,504
Queensland	1	7,387	1,144	8,531
Tasmania	3	109,678	10,341	120,019
New Zealand	5	537,665	563,458	1,101,123
Total	25	1,197,061	1,246,936	2,443,997

906. It will be noticed that the amount of capital and reserves of the five New Zealand companies is nearly equal to that of the 15 companies having their head offices in Victoria and New South Wales.

Large proportion of capital in New Zealand companies.

907. The profits, losses, dividends, etc., of the same companies in 1891, of 30 companies in 1890, and of 32 companies in 1889, were as follow:—

Profits of fire and marine insurance companies.

**PROFITS, ETC., OF AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANIES, 1889 TO 1891.**

Profits, Losses, Dividends, etc.	1889. (32 Companies.)	1890. (30 Companies.)	1891. (25 Companies.)
Premiums, less reassurances and returns	£ 1,527,674	£ 1,414,567	£ 1,353,616
Interest, rents, and fees	154,520	144,141	107,483
Total	1,682,194	1,558,708	1,461,099
Losses	1,075,940	985,038	927,691
Expenses and commission	424,125	405,859	372,094
Total	1,500,065	1,390,897	1,299,785
Net profits	182,129	167,811	161,314
Dividends paid	201,071	180,219	151,926
Proportion of losses and expenses to premium income	Per cent. 98·19	Per cent. 98·33	Per cent. 96·02

908. The dividends paid exceeded the net profits by £18,942 in 1889, and by £12,408 in 1890, but the net profits exceeded the dividends by £9,388 in 1891. The losses and expenses were less than the

Dividends compared with profits of fire and marine companies.

premium income by 1·81 per cent. in 1889, by 1·67 in 1890, and by 3·98 in 1891.

909. In the returns of 20 of these companies in 1889, and of 17 in 1890 and 1891, the premiums and losses on fire business were distinguished from those on marine business, with the following result:—

PREMIUMS, LOSSES, ETC., OF CERTAIN AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES, 1889 TO 1891.

Premiums, Losses, etc.	1889 (20 Companies.)	1890 (17 Companies.)	1891 (17 Companies.)
FIRE ASSURANCE.*	£	£	£
Premiums, less reassurances and returns	279,300	270,846	233,653
Losses	173,558	141,597	120,188
Premiums in excess of losses	105,742	129,249	113,465
MARINE ASSURANCE.*			
Premiums, less reassurances and returns	251,316	202,907	162,541
Losses	197,228	168,384	133,686
Premiums in excess of losses	54,088	34,523	28,855
FIRE AND MARINE ASSURANCE.†			
Premiums in excess of losses	451,734	429,529	425,925
Interest, rents and fees	154,520	144,141	107,483
Expenses and commission	606,254 424,125	573,670 405,859	533,408 372,094
Net profits	182,129	167,811	161,314

910. In 1889 the total income of the ordinary life assurance companies doing business in the United Kingdom (exclusive of American companies) amounted to £22,242,000, of which £6,528,000 was from interest, £14,213,000 from premiums, and £1,276,000 from sales of annuities; and their working expenses amounted to £2,040,000, or about 9 per cent. of the receipts. The claims satisfied during the year amounted to £10,627,000, and £797,000 was paid to annuitants; the amount paid as cash bonuses or allowed in reduction of premiums was £999,000; for surrender, £819,000; and as dividends, etc., to shareholders, £593,000.

911. The following, according to the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*, were the prices in Melbourne of Victorian debentures

* Offices distinguishing between Fire and Marine business only.
† Offices which do not distinguish between Fire and Marine Insurance.

payable thereat, and of Victorian stock,* at the dates named. It will be seen that, although 4 per cent. stock had hitherto been uniformly quoted at par, the price fell to less than $99\frac{1}{2}$ in July, 1892.

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES AND STOCK IN MELBOURNE,
1891 AND 1892.

Interest.		Outstanding Debt.		Closing Price per £100.			
Rate per annum.	When Payable.	Amount.	When due.	January.	April.	July.	October.
1891.							
5	Jan. 1 and July 1	312,900	1894	102-103	102-103	102-103	102-103
4	April 1 and Oct. 1	1,049,465†	‡1897	100	100	100	100
	Total ...	1,362,365					
1892.							
5	Jan. 1 and July 1	312,900	1894	102-103	100-100½	102	...
4	April 1 and Oct. 1	1,150,487	1897	100	100	99¾	..
	Total ...	1,463,387					

NOTE.—See note to next table. The debentures of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company are not included.

912. According to *Westgarth's Circular*, the following are the prices at four periods of 1891, and three periods of 1892, of debentures payable in London§; the lower price indicates that at or about which sales might be effected, and the higher that at which purchases might be made:—

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES IN LONDON, 1891 AND 1892.

Interest.		Outstanding Debentures and Stock.		Price per £100 Bond.			
Rate per annum	When payable.	Amount. ||	When due.	January.	April.	July.	October.
1891.							
5	Jan. 1 & July 1	2,107,000	1894	103-105	103-105	102-104	102-104
4	" "	4,500,000	1899-1901	104-106	101-103	102-104	101-103
4½	" "	5,000,000	1904	108-110	107-109	106-108	106-108
4	" "	4,000,000	1907	105-107	106-108	105-106	104-106
4	April 1 & Oct. 1	2,000,000	1908	106-109	103-106	104-106	103-105
4	" "	4,000,000	1913	106-109	107-109	104-106	103-105
4	" "	4,000,000	1919	106-107	103-105	100-102	98-100
4	Jan. 1 & July 1	6,000,000	1920	108½-108¾	106½-107	105-106	104-104½
3½	" "	7,000,000	1923-4	99½-99¾	96¾-97¼	96-97	93½-94½
	Total ...	38,607,000					

* See tables following paragraphs 401 and 426 *ante*.

† Government stock. The figures in the other lines represent debentures.

‡ Or at any time thereafter at option of Government.

§ See also tables following paragraphs 401, 427, and 432 *ante*.

|| The first four amounts in this column are debentures, and the subsequent amounts are stock, or debentures inscribable as stock.

914. It will be observed that, according to the highest quotations on the London Stock Exchange, the interest yield to investors in Victorian securities fell from over $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in 1885 to a little over $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in 1889, but again rose to about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1891; whilst a further rise of about a sixth per cent. occurred in 1892. On comparing the amounts in the last column in the table with those in the two preceding ones, it will be found that the colony, when raising a loan, has as a rule to pay about one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) per cent. more than is received by British investors on similar securities at maximum prices.

Yield to investors in Victorian securities in various years.

915. Evidence of the improved credit of the Australasian colonies is to be found in the circumstance, not only that their stocks have risen in price in the London market, but all of them, except Western Australia, have succeeded in floating loans at as low a rate as $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The sudden rise in Australasian stocks in 1888 and 1889, together with the causes which led up to it, was described in a previous edition of this work.* Since 1889, when the prices were at a maximum, there has, however, been a falling off, although the prices are still invariably higher than they were prior to 1888. Taking the mean of the highest and lowest rates quoted in the official list, the price of the Victorian 4 per cents fell from 112 in 1889 to $105\frac{1}{2}$ in 1891, and that of New South Wales from $115\frac{3}{4}$ to $109\frac{3}{8}$; whilst the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. of the same colonies fell from $103\frac{3}{4}$ to 97, and from $103\frac{1}{2}$ to 99 respectively. In 1892, moreover, a still further depreciation took place in these as well as in all the other Australasian stocks, Victorian $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. once falling as low as 91, although the latest quotations indicate a recovery to about $92\frac{1}{2}$. This recent fall in the prices of Australian securities is probably only of a temporary nature, and can hardly be due to any loss of confidence in the high character entertained of these securities, but to a severe crisis in London, consequent on heavy losses in South American securities. The following are the prices for the principal stocks of the Australasian colonies in the years 1887 to 1892, the highest prices only being quoted for the earlier, and the highest and lowest prices for the later, year:—

Prices of Australasian stock in London.

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraph 891. See also paragraph 432 *ante*.

PRICES OF STOCK OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN LONDON,
1887 TO 1892.

Colony.	Stock redeemable in	Prices.*									
		1887.	1888.	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892 (to 8th July).	
		Highest	Highest	Highest	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest.
	4 per cents.										
Victoria ...	1920	109 $\frac{3}{8}$	113 $\frac{7}{8}$	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{4}$	106 $\frac{1}{4}$	109 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	100
New South Wales	1933	112 $\frac{1}{4}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{3}{4}$	113	116	112	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{4}$	110 $\frac{3}{8}$	105
Queensland	1915-24	106	110 $\frac{3}{4}$	114	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	112	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{3}{4}$	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$
South Aus- tralia	1917-36	105 $\frac{1}{4}$	111 $\frac{3}{4}$	111	107 $\frac{7}{8}$	110 $\frac{1}{4}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Australia	1934	...	113	112 $\frac{1}{8}$	109	110 $\frac{1}{8}$	106	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	103 $\frac{1}{4}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tasmania...	1911†	105 $\frac{1}{4}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	108	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	105	101	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{8}$	103	99 $\frac{5}{8}$
New Zea- land	1929	100 $\frac{5}{8}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{5}{8}$	109 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	106 $\frac{5}{8}$	100
	3½ per cents.										
Victoria ...	1923	...	...	105	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	103 $\frac{1}{8}$	97	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	98	90 $\frac{7}{8}$
New South Wales	1924	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	106	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	105	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	103 $\frac{7}{8}$	94	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$
Queensland	1924	...	100 $\frac{3}{8}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	101 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$
South Aus- tralia	1939	...	...	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	101 $\frac{7}{8}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	93
Tasmania...	1920-40‡	...	...	101	98 $\frac{5}{8}$	100 $\frac{3}{8}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	98	92 $\frac{3}{4}$
New Zea- land	1940	...	..	...	...	98 $\frac{5}{8}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	97 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$

Prices of
and yield
to investors
in British
and colo-
nial stocks.

916. During the first half of 1892, Victorian securities returned a lower rate of interest to the investor, and consequently ranked higher in public estimation, than the loan securities of any of the other British colonies or dependencies, except India, Canada, Ceylon, and the Cape; whilst in 1891, not only those of Victoria, but also those of New South Wales and South Australia, ranked before the two last-named colonies. The interest returned to investors in such securities varied from about 3 per cent. in the case of India to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ or 4 per cent. in the case of Natal or Newfoundland; whilst British Consols return less than 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The following is a list of representative British and Colonial stocks, together with the highest prices quoted in 1891 and 1892 (to 8th July), also the estimated yield to the investor:—

* Taken from *Burdett's Official Intelligence* and the *Weekly Official Intelligence*.
† Debentures in the case of Tasmanian 4 per cents.
‡ At any time on or after 1st January, 1920, on giving 12 months' notice.

PRICES OF REPRESENTATIVE BRITISH AND COLONIAL STOCKS IN
LONDON, 1891 AND 1892.

Country.	Stock.		Highest Price Quoted.		Return to Investor.*		
	Bearing Interest at	Redeemable in	1891.	1892 (to 8th July.)	1891.	1892.	
	Per cent.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
United Kingdom "Consols" † ...	2½†	1923†	97½	98	2 14 2	2 14 5	
" " "Local Loans" †	3	1912	105	104¼	2 14 8	2 15 4	
" " { "Metropolitan" } " " { "Consolidated" † }	3	1941	103⅞	104¾	2 17 7	2 17 2	
India‡ ...	3	1948	99¾	98½	3 0 11	3 0 10	
Canada ...	3	1938	95¾	96	3 4 10	3 4 7	
Ceylon ...	4	1934	109¾	111	3 12 10	3 11 9	
Cape of Good Hope ...	3½	1929-49§	100¼	99⅞	3 11 5	3 11 10	
Victoria ...	3½	1923	100½	98	3 11 3	3 13 6	
New Zealand ...	3½	1940	98¼	97¾	3 12 4	3 14 0	
Western Australia ...	4	1934	108¾	108½	3 13 9	3 14 0	
Tasmania ...	3½	1920-40§	98¾	98	3 13 5	3 14 4	
New South Wales ...	3½	1924	103⅞	97½	3 7 10	3 14 6	
South Australia ...	3½	1939	100½	96½	3 11 2	3 14 10	
Queensland ...	3½	1924	98¾	96½	3 13 2	3 15 0	
Newfoundland ...	4	1913-38§	105⅞	105½	3 15 1	3 15 1	
Natal ...	3½	1914-39§	98⅞	95½	3 13 9	3 19 2	

NOTE.—The stocks referred to are all "inscribed," except those of Canada, which are "registered."

917. According to *Burdett's Official Intelligence* for 1892, the par value of all Colonial and Provincial Government securities dealt with on the London Stock Exchange at the end of 1891 was £253,039,785; and it was calculated that, at the end of 1891, the market value of £70,791,000 of these securities was £72,632,000, as compared with £73,974,000 at the end of 1890, and £76,017,000 at the end of 1889. || The excess above the par value was thus 2⅓ per cent. in 1891, as against 4½ per cent. in 1890, and 7½ per cent. in 1889; but in connexion with this it should be borne in mind that most of the securities were disposed of in the first instance at a discount.

918. The following table contains a statement of the number and amount of mortgages on land and live stock, and of preferable liens on wool and growing crops, effected during 1891, also the number and amount of releases registered in that year. It should be mentioned

* After allowing for accrued interest, and repayments at *par* on maturity; the former assumed to be equal to half a year's interest when interest is payable half-yearly, and to one quarter's interest when it is payable quarterly.

† Bearing 2½ per cent. interest until 1903, then 2½ per cent.; redeemable 1923 or subsequently.

‡ Interest payable quarterly; half-yearly in all other cases.

§ Repayable at option of Government at any time between the dates named.

|| See *Bankers' Magazine*, 1892, page 237.

that the figures do not express the full amounts secured and released, as the amounts were frequently not given,* especially in the case of live stock released:—

MORTGAGES AND LIENS AND RELEASES, 1891.

Security.	Mortgages and Liens.		Releases.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Land under <i>Transfer of Land Statute</i> ...	10,638	£ 12,896,430	6,465	£ 5,984,908
„ under old system...	1,665	2,597,667	1,058	968,463
Live stock ...	1,627	509,285	49	1,737†
Wool ...	478	268,710	5	1,014
Crops ...	1,063	182,536	1	...
Total ...	15,471	16,454,628	7,578	6,956,122

Mortgages and liens, 1870 to 1891.

919. The number of registered mortgages and liens of all descriptions, and the amounts advanced in respect thereof, during each of the twenty-two years ended with 1891, were as follow :—

MORTGAGES AND LIENS, 1870 TO 1891.

Year.	Number of Transactions.	Amount.	Year.	Number of Transactions.	Amount.
		£			£
1870 ...	4,410	4,203,743	1881 ...	10,636	6,672,733
1871 ...	4,849	4,278,197	1882 ...	9,416	6,985,689
1872 ...	5,151	4,076,229	1883 ...	9,023	6,021,120
1873 ...	5,155	5,248,365	1884 ...	9,236	7,139,774
1874 ...	5,929	6,019,904	1885 ...	10,738	9,476,724
1875 ...	6,035	4,542,569	1886 ..	13,547	12,224,992
1876 ...	6,417	5,081,387	1887 ...	12,981	11,427,243
1877 ...	6,510	4,706,138	1888 ...	13,685	16,772,497
1878 ...	9,655	6,233,752	1889 ...	15,453	18,876,605
1879 ...	12,063	7,358,952	1890 ...	15,645	16,359,698
1880 ...	10,722	5,615,401	1891 ...	15,471	16,454,628

Mortgages and liens, 1891 and former years.

920. It will be observed that in the last fourteen years the amount secured under mortgage fell to the lowest point in 1883, and reached by far the highest point in 1889, when it was 2½ millions larger than in

* Assuming that the average amount was the same in all cases as in those for which the information was returned, the following would be the total amounts :—Mortgages of land—under *Transfer of Land Statute*, £15,233,400 ; under old system, £2,934,300. Releases of land—under *Transfer of Land Statute*, £6,708,100 ; under old system, £1,249,600.

† This amount relates to only a few releases ; the particulars were not stated in the great majority of cases.

either 1890 or 1891, and over 2 millions larger than in 1888. The number of mortgages did not vary much in the last three years, in each of which they were far larger than in any year prior to that period.

921. In 1891, the number of releases of mortgages on land and the amounts paid off were equal to about 61 and 45 per cent. respectively of the number of mortgages effected and the amounts lent thereon, as compared with 66 and 53 per cent. respectively in the previous year. The number of releases of live stock is small as compared with the number of mortgages, and of liens on wool and crops only six releases were registered; the reason being, in regard to these descriptions of property, that, although the mortgage or lien may be paid off, the mortgagor seldom takes the trouble to protect himself by a registered release.

Proportion
of releases
to mort-
gages.

922. The live stock mortgaged in 1891 consisted of 1,091,936 sheep, 38,079 head of cattle, 5,039 horses, and 1,774 pigs. The live stock released consisted of 1,600 sheep, 250 cattle, and 11 horses.

Live stock
mortgaged.

923. During the thirty-one years ended with 1891, the sums advanced on mortgage of landed property amounted in the aggregate to £183,570,576, and the sums paid off amounted in all to £93,777,089. The balance is £89,793,487, or nearly half the amount originally advanced. Part of this balance represents the amount of mortgages still outstanding, and part the amount in default of payment of which properties have passed from the mortgagor either by foreclosure or sale.

Difference
between
mortgages
and re-
leases, 1861
to 1891.

924. In 1891, the number of bills of sale filed was more numerous than in 1890 by 62, about the same as in 1889, and more numerous than in any other year since 1876. The amount secured under such instruments fell off considerably in 1891 as compared with the three previous years, when it averaged over one million sterling. In 1891 the amount was little more than three-quarters of a million, which, however, was a much larger amount than that secured in any other year since 1875, except the three just referred to. The following are the number and amounts of those filed and satisfied in each of the last eighteen years:—

Bills of sale.

BILLS OF SALE, 1874 TO 1891.

Year.	Bills of Sale Filed.		Bills of Sale Satisfied.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
1874	3,207	727,370	251	98,492
1875	3,182	788,339	189	85,477
1876	3,330	747,717	194	56,318
1877	1,063	288,015	131	79,746
1878	1,117	348,319	76	28,710
1879	849	239,793	59	42,459
1880	752	593,857	47	25,628
1881	842	432,251	65	56,739
1882	812	461,710	68	51,804
1883	839	253,863	40	24,385
1884	866	248,768	36	30,761
1885	954	379,864	51	38,882
1886	980	436,900	48	32,724
1887	1,395	420,400	25	19,164
1888	1,547	1,317,122	25	21,443
1889	1,616	994,690	27	23,897
1890	1,551	1,048,629	22	18,751
1891	1,613	773,193	9	4,914

Decrease in
bills of sale
since 1876.

925. The decrease in the number and amount of bills of sale filed in 1877 and subsequent years was chiefly owing to the law relating to such securities having been made more stringent under Act 40 Vict. No. 557, which came into force during 1877, which rendered it necessary to give 15 days' notice to the Registrar-General previous to any bill of sale being filed, during which period any creditor may lodge a caveat against its registration.

Contracts
for sale and
letting.

926. The contracts for sale and amount secured thereby, also the contracts for letting, and extremes within which the rent named therein ranged, filed with the Registrar-General under Act 40 Vict. No. 557,* during the last fifteen years, were as follow :—

CONTRACTS FOR SALE AND LETTING, 1877 TO 1891.

Year.	Contracts for Sale Filed.		Contracts for Letting Filed.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Average Rents.
		£		Per Week.
1877	605	47,720	668	} 2/6 to £5
1878	1,074	83,608	1,074	
1879	1,803	142,809	1,802	
1880	1,828	137,959	1,829	
1881	1,730	90,699	1,730	
1882	1,612	73,892	1,611	
1883	1,472	63,434	1,472	
1884	1,495	57,061	1,495	

* Consolidated Act, 54 Vict. No. 1,103.

CONTRACTS FOR SALE AND LETTING, 1877 to 1891—*continued*.

Year.	Contracts for Sale Filed.		Contracts for Letting Filed.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Average Rents.
		£		£
1885	1,617 ^a	49,221	1,617	} 2s. 6d. to £5
1886	1,703	50,769	1,703	
1887	924	37,418	924	
1888	429	24,702	430	
1889	480	32,286	480	
1890	429	26,406	429	
1891	458	26,058	457	

927. It would seem that contracts for sale and letting appeared at first to be more convenient for the security of the creditor without injuring the credit of the person giving the security than bills of sale, as they increased very rapidly from 1877, than being the year in which the Act legalizing their registration came into operation, until 1880, whilst the bills of sale largely decreased. In the last five years, however, there has been a decided falling-off in the number and amount of these contracts as compared with previous years, whilst there has been more than a corresponding increase in the number and amount of bills of sale.

Fluctuations in contracts for sale and letting.

928. Building societies in Victoria date from an early period in the colony's history, and much success both to borrowers and investors has attended their operations. Sixty such institutions sent in returns during 1891, as against 70 in 1890, and 72 in 1889. The following are the principal items furnished for the last three years. It should be mentioned that the returns of some of the societies were not perfect:—

Building societies.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1889 to 1891.

	1889.*	1890.	1891.
Number of societies	72	70	60
Number of shareholders	22,222	21,858	17,050
Number of borrowers	19,210	23,529	22,103
Paid-up capital	£3,306,981	£3,493,380	£3,243,983
Value of landed property	£1,012,422	£552,088	£335,873
Advances during the year	£3,264,984	£2,426,127	£2,059,627
Repayments during the year	£2,345,843	£2,335,331	£2,150,160
Working expenses during the year	£92,984	£79,597	£68,463
Bank overdraft at end of the year	£264,409	£194,532	£309,731
Deposits at end of the year	£5,062,328	£5,285,702	£4,439,625

* Exclusive of the returns of the Premier Permanent Society, which suspended payment on the 21st December, 1889, and has since been in liquidation. In 1888 this institution had a paid-up capital of £264,492, and deposits amounting to £780,186.

Advances by building societies, 1876-1891.

929. In 1891, the business done by building societies, as measured by the advances made, was less than in the previous year by £366,500, was not half as large as that done in 1888, and was also less than in any other year since 1884. A run upon building societies, towards the end of 1891, affected those institutions disastrously, several large societies and a number of the smaller ones being obliged to close their doors. The advances made by these institutions during the last sixteen years have been as follow:—

ADVANCES BY BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1876 TO 1891.

£			£		
1876	...	870,203	1884	...	1,469,542
1877	...	815,860	1885	...	2,073,189
1878	...	703,932	1886	...	2,358,729
1879	...	489,312	1887	...	2,544,688
1880	...	564,411	1888	...	4,381,330
1881	...	805,551	1889	...	3,264,984
1882	...	1,040,965	1890	...	2,426,127
1883	...	1,089,480	1891	...	2,059,627

Rates of interest in building societies.

930. The rates of interest allowed by building societies on moneys left with them for a period of twelve months generally ranged, in 1883 from 5 to 7 per cent. ; in 1884 from 5½ to 7 per cent. ; in 1885 and 1886 from 6 to 7 per cent. ; in 1887 from 5½ to 7½ per cent. ; in 1888 from 5¼ to 7 per cent. ; in 1889, 1890, and 1891 from 5½ to 7 per cent. Most of the societies allow interest on the daily balance on deposit in current account, the rates ranging from 3 to 5 per cent.

Deposits with building societies.

931. The sums deposited with building societies at the end of 1891 amounted in the aggregate to £4,439,625, or £622,703 less than was on deposit at the end of 1889, and £846,077 less than at the end of 1890.

Total moneys on deposit.

932. The following is a statement of the total amount of moneys on deposit at or about the end of each of the last five years with banks of issue, savings banks, and building societies. Other institutions, such as deposit banks, and some of the insurance companies also receive deposits ; but of these no returns are furnished:—

MONEYS ON DEPOSIT AT END OF YEARS 1887 TO 1891.

Amount deposited with—	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	£	£	£	£	£
Banks ...	35,215,547	37,570,838	38,768,936	40,292,065	40,416,067
Savings banks ...	3,696,699	4,669,541	5,021,523	5,262,105	5,715,687
Building societies	4,216,758	5,292,364	5,062,328	5,285,702	4,439,625
Total ...	43,129,004	47,532,743	48,852,787	50,839,872	50,571,379

933. According to the table, the moneys on deposit about the close of the last year amounted in the aggregate to over $50\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, or over $\frac{1}{4}$ million less than in the previous year, and nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions more than in 1887, four years previously. There is no doubt, however, that in all the years some of the savings banks' money, and a portion of that deposited with building societies, is re-deposited with the banks, and thus counted twice over; but considering there are many institutions for the receipt of deposits from which no returns are obtained, it is not at all likely that the whole amount at deposit is less than that stated in the table.

Moneys on deposit, 1891.

934. A decrease of about $41\frac{1}{4}$ millions, or 13 per cent., took place in the amounts passed through the Melbourne Clearing House in 1891, as compared with 1890; the amount was, moreover, $14\frac{1}{2}$ millions below that in 1889, and 53 millions below that in 1888, which will be memorable as a year of unusual speculation and inflation. Particulars respecting the clearances during the seven years ended with 1891 are given in the following table:—

Melbourne Clearing House.

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE.—TRANSACTIONS, 1885 TO 1891,
(000's omitted.)

Year.	Clearances.				Amount cleared.	
	By Exchange of Instruments.			By Payments in Coin.	Total.	Weekly Ave- rage.
	Notes.	Cheques, Bills, etc.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1885	16,776,	129,213,	145,989,	21,097,	167,086,	3,213,
1886	17,431,	134,566,	151,997,	20,842,	172,839,	3,324,
1887	19,086,	157,614,	176,700,	25,508,	202,208,	3,889,
1888	28,293,	261,698,	289,991,	37,128,	327,119,	6,291,
1889	26,564,	231,180,	257,744,	30,672,	288,416,	5,546,
1890	26,568,	255,233,	281,801,	33,389,	315,190,	6,061,
1891	21,831,	223,628,	245,459,	28,468,	273,927,	5,268,

NOTE.—In this table the two sides of the clearance are considered as one transaction. If the receipt and the payment should each be considered as a separate transaction, the amounts would obviously have to be doubled.

APPENDICES.

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APPENDIX A.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF VICTORIA, 1890-91 TO 1892-3.

(Taken from a preliminary statement presented to Members of the Legislative Assembly, on the 28th July, 1892.)

I.—REVENUE.

REVENUE RECEIVED 1890-91 AND 1891-2, AND ESTIMATED REVENUE 1892-3.

	Net Revenue.		
	1890-91.	1891-2. (Approximate)	1892-3. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
CUSTOMS.			
Spirits	657,700	692,193	618,000
Wine	41,825	37,871	38,600
Beer and Cider	52,381	46,294	50,600
Tobacco and Snuff	261,722	239,468	249,800
Cigars	58,969	60,588	57,500
Tea	37,128	48,590	40,400
Sugar and Molasses	130,715	106,138	120,200
Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa, and Chocolate	6,080	7,364	6,600
Opium	16,253	12,269	14,700
Rice	19,731	20,483	20,700
Hops	2,659	4,134	3,400
Malt	793	37	200
Dried and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	47,007	56,977	48,700
Import Duty on Live Stock	85,374	68,939	77,400
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> Duties	651,550	575,991	657,700
All other Articles	410,748	370,768	401,300
Wharfage	44,937	40,857	44,500
Total Customs	2,525,572	2,388,961	2,450,300
EXCISE AND INLAND REVENUE.			
Spirits Distilled in Victoria	102,201	114,428	105,000
Auctioneers' Licences	15,682	14,042	14,500
Licences—Tobacco and Cigars	1,300	1,428	1,350
All other Licences	4,110	4,262	3,900
Duties on Estates of Deceased Persons	184,886	247,534	220,000
Duties on Bank Notes	30,737	27,954	31,000
Land Tax	120,633	126,651	123,000
Stamp Duty	*	*	*
Tobacco Duties	27,789	29,147	28,000
Total Excise and Inland Revenue	487,338	565,446	526,750

* Included under "Fees." The amount derived from this duty has been roughly estimated at £218,000 for 1890-91, and £175,000 for 1891-92. It is not possible, however, to state the amount with any certainty.

REVENUE RECEIVED 1890-91 AND 1891-2, AND ESTIMATED
REVENUE 1892-3—*continued.*

	Net Revenue.		
	1890-91.	1891-2. (Approximate)	1892-3. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
TERRITORIAL.			
Sales by Auction (including interest) ...	106,450	78,023	100,000
Alienation otherwise than by Auction ...	370,399	314,523	298,300
Licences and Leases other than Agricultural	45,883	40,048	40,000
Pastoral Occupation, etc. ...	69,496	64,347	74,250
Harbor Trust Contributions—Rents and			
Licences ...	2,561	2,629	2,600
Miners' Rights ...	5,892	6,235	6,368
Business Licences ...	158	133	144
Leases, Auriferous and Mineral Lands ..	9,879	10,156	10,254
Water-right and Searching Licences, etc. ...	1,029	1,124	1,756
Rents under <i>Mining on Private Property</i>			
<i>Act</i> ...	1,321	2,169	1,554
Total Territorial ...	613,068	519,387	535,226
PUBLIC WORKS.			
Railway Income ...	3,306,580	3,101,491	3,300,000
Water Supply—Yan Yean ...	204,026	*	*
" On the Gold Fields ...	21,276	21,794	21,250
" Geelong ...	10,119	10,577	10,250
Alfred Graving Dock and Patent Slip ...	4,232	4,081	3,000
Ferry Fares and Crane ...	872	1,361	820
Total Public Works ...	3,547,105	3,139,304	3,335,320
PORTS AND HARBOURS.			
Tonnage and Pilotage at Outports ...	20,669	18,880	20,600
POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.			
Postage ...	†	†	†
Post Office—Private Boxes, etc. ...	8,714	11,580	10,000
Commission on Money Orders ...	15,919	15,528	17,050
Electric Telegraph—Messages ...	†	†	†
" Telephone Exchange, etc.	37,313	40,035	43,000
Total Post and Telegraph Offices ...	61,946	67,143	70,050
STAMP REVENUE† ...	751,317	677,848	730,700
FEEs (exclusive of Stamps) ...	55,696	60,926	48,593
FINES ...	11,879	9,554	9,860

* Now collected by the newly constituted Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

† The revenues from postage and telegraph stamps are included under the heading "Stamp Revenue." The revenue from postages is not known, but it has been estimated roughly at £298,060 for 1890-91, and at £309,450 for 1891-2; whilst the actual revenue from telegrams was £139,320 in 1890 91, and £126,155 in 1891-2.

‡ Including postage, telegraph, duty, and fee stamps.

REVENUE RECEIVED 1890-91 AND 1891-2, AND ESTIMATED
REVENUE 1892-3—continued.

	Net Revenue.		
	1890-91.	1891-2. (Approximate)	1892-3. (Estimated.)
MISCELLANEOUS.	£	£	£
Rents, exclusive of Lands	2,427	1,856	2,925
Government Printer	33,506	32,229	27,115
Penal Establishments	7,664	7,364	7,500
Education	601	436	736
„ Sale of Books ... ..	...	434	1,000
Defence Department	4,551	2,881	3,500
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	1,699	1,726	1,575
Sale of Produce, Aboriginal Stations	903	1,111	600
Sale of Government Property	7,118	4,245	4,300
Master-in-Lunacy	14,251	14,880	10,000
Mint Charges	10,655	11,755	11,000
Interest on Public Account, etc.	55,528	31,906	50,000
Interest on Loans to Local Bodies... ..	17,625	22,384	20,000
„ „ Metropolitan Board of Works ... ..	...	57,349	95,085
„ „ Water Trusts	23,015	23,127	24,000
„ „ Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts	4,902	6,396	7,000
„ from Bungaree Loan Liquidation Account	117	96	...
„ from Municipalities— <i>Prince's Bridge Act 1885</i>	1,597	1,572	1,546
Surplus Mint Subsidy	4,760	10,498	5,000
Contributions, Public Gardens	3,300	150	...
Contribution towards Bridge, south end of Queen-street	968	955	941
Contributions, <i>Marine Board Act</i> , No. 1165	2,720	2,151	2,130
Inebriate Asylum, Beaconsfield	1,070	904	800
All other Receipts	56,135	33,117	35,000
Repayments towards Loans— <i>Vermin Act No. 1153</i>	13,886	11,857	15,000
Total Miscellaneous	268,998	281,379	326,753
Total	8,343,588	7,728,828*	8,054,152

II.—EXPENDITURE.

EXPENDITURE 1890-91 AND 1891-2, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 1892-3.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1890-91.	1891-2. (Approximate)	1892-3. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
His Excellency the Governor	10,000	10,000	10,000
The Ministers of the Crown	15,077	15,500	14,338
Clerk and Expenses of the Executive Council	1,500	1,480	1,403

* The accounts have since been closed, but not audited, and the result is £7,729,572.

EXPENDITURE 1890-91 AND 1891-2, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1892-3—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1890-91.	1891-2. (Approximate)	1892-3. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
Legislature :—			
Legislative Council	6,798	7,912	7,362
Legislative Assembly	14,482	13,442	12,800
Parliament Library	2,544	2,465	2,322
Refreshment Rooms	1,739	1,475	1,478
* Victorian Parliamentary Debates ...	2,374	2,975	2,817
Expenses of Members of the Legislative Assembly	25,511	23,627	24,225
Electoral Expenses	18,357	31,000	20,000
Standing Committee on Railways ...	—	8,871	6,000
	71,805	90,767	77,004
Civil Establishments :—			
Chief Secretary's Office	9,504	9,663	8,635
Government Statist†	25,365	15,181	14,778
Shorthand Writer	2,608	2,607	2,120
Inspection of Officers in Charge of Stores	784	871	850
Inspection of Factories and Shops ...	2,427	2,401	2,084
Medical	1,800	1,800	1,685
Quarantine, etc.	12,509	12,052	11,382
Vaccination	6,099	8,000	6,000
Commissioners of Audit and Office ...	12,478	12,525	11,188
Treasury	29,946	29,453	27,786
Premier	12,033	7,036	5,009
Agent-General and Office	5,992	7,000	5,707
Public Service Board	7,858	7,307	7,090
Government Printer	94,450	78,859	69,256
Scab Prevention and Diseases in Stock ...	7,753	7,559	6,754
	231,606	202,314	180,324
Judicial and Legal :—			
Their Honors the Judges	28,760	26,198	24,626
Law Officers of the Crown	22,911	20,662	19,563
Crown Solicitor	6,850	5,409	5,377
Prothonotary	2,872	2,557	2,072
Master in Equity and Lunacy	5,184	4,392	4,443
Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles	48,122	42,002	33,644
Deputy Registrars	6,960	6,750	†
Patents	2,769	3,157	3,037
Sheriffs	31,583	27,103	23,914
County Courts, Courts of Mines, and General Sessions	29,100	27,044	26,258
Police Magistrates and Wardens ...	18,980	17,356	17,478
Clerks of Courts and Interpreters ...	21,366	21,698	22,481
Coroners	6,886	7,294	6,839
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons ...	1,564	1,718	1,733
Expenses of carrying out the <i>Land Tax Act</i>	1,013	850	884
Miscellaneous	15,241	1,098	512
	250,161	215,288	192,861

* Called *Hansard* prior to 1891-2.

† The cost of taking the census is included in the figures for 1890-91 and 1891-2; and the payments to Deputy Registrars are included for 1892-3.

‡ Included under Government Statist.

EXPENDITURE 1890-91 AND 1891-2, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1892-3—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1890-91.	1891-2. (Approximate)	1892-3. (Estimated.)
Public Instruction, Science, etc. :—	£	£	£
Education	709,472	720,271	669,822
University of Melbourne	21,500	20,750	15,750
Working Men's Colleges	7,300	8,800	} 15,950
Schools of Mines	22,632	19,759	
Schools of Design, etc....	8,681	900	
The Observatory	5,155	5,018	3,591
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	27,294	27,292	20,949
Free Libraries, etc.	20,000	20,000	12,000
Government Botanist	2,696	2,471	1,209
Miscellaneous	10,948	1,116	1,604
	835,678	826,377	740,875
Charitable Institutions :—			
Hospitals for the Insane	116,697	116,127	119,430
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	40,903	40,918	40,213
Inspection of ditto	2,037	2,075	1,769
Charitable Institutions	120,000	120,000	120,000
Inebriate Asylum	2,669	1,945	464
	282,306	281,065	281,876
Mining :—			
Mining Department	22,874	23,392	27,134
Mining Boards	3,500	3,475	3,500
Prospecting	86,486	86,335	60,000
Miscellaneous	8,450	11,755	10,232
	121,310	124,957	100,866
Police	284,097	289,323	285,167
Gaols and Penal	71,429	71,507	68,993
Crown Lands and Survey :—			
Survey, Sale, and Management	67,715	67,096	62,087
Extirpation of Rabbits, etc.	37,914	38,705	30,609
Botanic and Domain Gardens	9,868	9,292	8,007
Parliament Gardens	1,003	1,096	948
Experimental Cultivation	267	260	300
Agriculture	3,740	3,952	4,052
Vine Diseases	702	450	500
Forests and Industries... ..	17,936	21,104	9,210
Agricultural Societies, etc.	36,593	36,564	63,500
Public Parks, etc.	9,510	4,669	3,179
Miscellaneous	3,904	8,426	2,294
To promote the Agricultural and Wine Industries	34,227	48,488	39,611
	223,379	240,102	224,297

EXPENDITURE 1890-91 AND 1891-2, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,
1892-3—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1890-91.	1891-2. (Approximate)	1892-3. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
Railways:—			
Railways	2,455,438	2,104,495	2,012,735
Commissioners' Salaries	6,000	6,000	5,550
Increase of Wages to Permanent Way			
Employés on the Staff	8,190	7,700	...
Miscellaneous and Pensions, etc....	39,911	18,041	24,886
	2,509,539	2,136,236	2,043,171
Water Supply:—			
Melbourne	28,409	*	*
Geelong	} 40,239	38,935	32,967
Country			
Water Trusts			
	68,648	38,935	32,967
Public Works:—			
Department	51,605	51,192	44,491
Works and Buildings	461,860	241,663	355,394
Defence Works	57,983	5,000	6,200
Telegraph Lines	42,115	44,099	39,450
Road Works and Bridges	26,933	38,576	19,521
Endowment to Municipalities	450,000	380,000	450,000
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	520
	1,090,496	760,530	915,576
Customs:—			
Department	71,420	73,085	67,534
Distilleries, Immigration, Mercantile	} 15,264	16,106	15,423
Marine, etc.			
Licensing Act			
Marine Board	5,487	5,823	5,854
Miscellaneous	1,812	1,756	8,907
	93,983	96,770	97,718
Harbours and Lights, and Marine Survey ...	38,468	38,278	37,636
Defences	236,398	294,107	231,651
Post and Telegraphs:—			
Gratuities to Masters of Vessels... ..	2,673	3,732	3,500
Post and Telegraph Offices	445,514	459,302	446,930
Mail Service—Inland	128,288	131,000	131,000
" Foreign	44,880	40,200	38,500
Duplicate Telegraph Cable	10,404	13,832	14,000
Miscellaneous... ..	1,065	611	1,058
	632,824	648,677	634,988

* Now defrayed by the newly constituted Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

EXPENDITURE 1890-91 AND 1891-2, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1892-3—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1890-91.	1891-2. (Approximate)	1892-3. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
Aborigines	8,693	6,950	6,788
Pensions, Compensations, Gratuities, etc.:—			
Under <i>Constitution Act</i>	6,667	6,667	6,667
„ <i>Civil Service Act</i>	61,674	65,000	70,000
„ <i>Other Acts</i>	44,364	79,831	98,967
Contribution to Police Superannuation Fund	10,000	12,700	17,600
Voted Annually (exclusive of Railways) ...	22,556	20,446	9,673
	145,261	184,644	202,907
Expenses in connexion with Redemption of Loans	2,125	...	...
Interest :—			
On Loans (and expenses of paying) ...	1,637,673	1,705,139	1,830,615
On Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures	9,212	9,360	8,600
On Post Office Savings Banks Deposits ...	67,728	73,233	79,000
<i>Public Buildings Protection Act</i> ...	3,003	3,000	3,000
	1,717,616	1,790,732	1,921,215
The Royal Mint	20,000	20,000	20,000
Railway Construction Account	99,637	...	...
Land Sales by Auction Fund ... ..	...	74,230	100,000
Miscellaneous Services :—			
Assistance to Volunteer Fire Brigades ...	4,502	11,665	11,250
Transport	3,185	3,250	4,000
Advertising	6,499	6,750	7,000
Exhibitions	7,194	5,250	3,100
Contribution towards New Guinea ...	5,000	5,000	6,200
Imperial Pensions	354	368	444
Commissions of Inquiry	5,726	3,800	500
Reward for Apprehension of Offenders ...	...	370	...
Friendly Societies	401	405	390
Powder Magazines	2,846	3,029	3,069
Unforeseen Expenditure	2,264	5,000	5,000
All other	28,692	26,447	10,126
	66,663	71,334	51,079
Total	9,128,699	8,530,103*	8,473,700

* On closing the accounts, the actual amount (subject to audit) was found to be £8,482,846.

III.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE HEADS OF AND REPRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS

REVENUE.

	1890-91.	1891-2. (Approximate)	1892-3. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
1. Taxation :—			
Customs	2,525,572	2,388,961	2,450,300
Excise and Inland Revenue, including Land Tax	487,338	565,446	526,750
Ports and Harbours	20,669	18,880	20,600
Fees (exclusive of Lands and Mining Departments)*	777,726	711,352	753,325
Fines	11,879	9,554	9,860
Miscellaneous Receipts	203,026	148,052	164,668
	4,026,210	3,842,245	3,925,503
2. Public Estate :—			
Territorial	613,068	519,387	535,226
Fees, Lands Department	28,308	26,380	24,000
„ Mines „	979	1,042	1,968
Contribution by the Melbourne Corporation for Maintenance of Public Gardens within the City Boundaries	3,300	150	...
	645,655	546,959	561,194
3. Commercial Services and Reproductive Public Works :—			
Railways	3,306,580	3,101,491	3,300,000
Waterworks	235,420	32,371	31,500
Post and Telegraphs*	61,947	67,143	70,050
Interest on Loans to Local Bodies	19,340	24,052	20,000
Interest, Metropolitan Board of Works ... ..	...	57,349	95,085
Interest on Loans to Water Trusts and Irri- gation and Water Supply Trusts	27,917	29,523	31,000
Alfred Graving Dock, Patent Slip, Fifty- ton Crane, and Ferry Fares	5,104	5,442	3,820
Mint, Returned Subsidy	4,760	10,498	5,000
„ Earnings	10,655	11,755	11,000
	3,671,723	3,339,624	3,567,455
	8,343,588	7,728,828	8,054,152

* Owing to the amalgamation of all stamps, the revenue from postage stamps is included under "Fees." It is estimated by the Government Statist that, of the amount received in 1891-2 for "Fees, etc.," as above stated (viz., £711,352), £175,000 was for stamp duty; £309,450 for postage, etc.; £126,155 for telegraph duty, and the remainder for fee stamps.

TAXATION, PUBLIC ESTATE, AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES,
FOR THE YEARS 1890-1, 1891-2, AND 1892-3.

EXPENDITURE.

	1890-91.	1891-2 (Approximate)	1892-3. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
1. Taxation :—			
Public Instruction, etc.	835,678	826,377	740,875
Judicial and Legal	250,161	215,288	192,861
Treasury	29,946	29,453	27,786
Defences, except Works	236,398	294,107	231,651
Public Works—			
Establishments	51,605	51,192	44,491
Works and buildings	503,975	241,663	355,394
Defence Works	57,983	5,000	6,200
Roads and Bridges	26,933	38,576	19,521
Trade and Customs	132,451	135,048	135,354
All others not enumerated	1,160,616	1,239,530	1,192,063
	3,285,746	3,076,234	2,946,196
2. Public Estate :—			
Railway Construction Account	99,637	*	*
Land Sales by Auction Fund ... ..	...	74,230	100,000
Subsidies to Municipalities	450,000	380,000	450,000
Lands and Agriculture	223,379	240,102	224,297
Mining	121,310	124,957	100,866
	894,326	819,289	875,163
3. Commercial Services and Reproductive Public Works :—			
Interest on Loans,† etc.	1,717,616	1,790,732	1,921,215
Railway Department	2,509,539	2,136,236	2,043,171
Waterworks	68,648	38,935	32,967
Post and Telegraphs	632,824	648,677	634,988
Mint	20,000	20,000	20,000
	4,948,627	4,634,580	4,652,341
	9,128,699	8,530,103	8,473,700

* Payments temporarily diverted into the "Lands Sales by Auction Fund."

† Mostly for Railways, but in a smaller degree for Waterworks, Public Buildings, etc.; also for Savings Banks' deposits.

APPENDIX B.

CENSUS OF VICTORIA, 1891.—OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

TABLE I.—OCCUPATIONS 1881 AND 1891.

Occupations of Males and Females, at the last two Censuses, arranged under Sixty-two Heads.

Occupations.	1881.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total Population	452,083	410,263	598,414	541,991
Total of Specified Occupations ...	445,653	408,781	592,930	540,570
GOVERNMENT AND DEFENCE.				
Officers of general government	3,240	237	5,016	562
Officers of local government	511	7	773	12
Engaged in defence	499	...	514	...
LEARNED PROFESSIONS, LITERATURE, ART, AND SCIENCE.				
Clergymen, ministers of religion, church officers	1,052	185	1,757	504
Lawyers, and their immediate subordinates, law court officers	1,243	...	2,054	11
Physicians, surgeons, druggists, etc. ...	1,483	112	2,382	1,092
Authors, literary persons, etc.	452	9	1,213	79
Scientific persons	298	2	555	1
Teachers	2,620	4,175	2,703	4,597
Artists	591	143	1,122	380
Musicians, music teachers, etc.	480	809	802	1,583
Actors, etc.	452	108	828	188
PERFORMING PERSONAL OFFICES.				
Engaged in board and lodging	3,933	3,542	3,738	3,439
Engaged in attendance	4,733	27,501	10,147	39,276
TRADERS AND CARRIERS.				
Merchants, bankers, traders, and their subordinates	16,502	2,656	27,740	5,218
Carriers on railway (not railway construction)	2,849	249	6,794	854

NOTE.—The classification of occupations for 1891, as shown in this table, differs from that in the subsequent tables, it having been specially prepared for the purpose of affording means of comparison with the classification adopted in 1881. A line much affected by this change is that relating to officers of general government, who, when performing duties of a special, technical, or professional nature, have, in the general classification for 1891, been classed according to their employment without reference to their official position, and are therefore placed under a number of heads, instead of being for the most part grouped under one head as in this table.

TABLE I.—*continued.*

Occupations.	1881.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
TRADERS AND CARRIERS—<i>continued.</i>				
Carriers on roads	8,277	14	14,760	49
Carriers on seas and rivers	3,339	24	6,123	43
Engaged in storage	1,248	9	444	7
Messengers and porters	1,488	71	3,276	190
ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL PURSUITS.				
Engaged in agricultural pursuits	69,714	11,456	79,414	10,045
Engaged in pastoral pursuits	7,481	1,043	9,167	766
Engaged on land (not cultivating or grazing)	738	...	1,572	12
Engaged about animals	3,288	10	4,735	34
ARTISANS AND MECHANICS.				
Engaged in—				
Books	3,033	195	4,690	598
Musical instruments	138	1	225	4
Prints and pictures	197	3	369	18
Carving and figures	146	16	361	22
Equipment for sports and games	22	4	24	4
Designs, medals, and dies	54	33	69	55
Watches and philosophical instruments	567	3	858	11
Surgical instruments	16	5	20	4
Arms	71	...	66	21
Machines and tools	991	3	2,700	8
Carriages, harness, and implements	3,542	14	5,631	22
Ships and boats	607	1	608	...
Houses and buildings	15,252	7	31,193	28
Furniture	1,644	104	2,635	273
Chemicals	185	44	409	68
WORKERS AND DEALERS IN TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.				
Engaged in—				
Textile fabrics	4,000	642	6,080	1,365
Dress	9,327	20,272	12,361	27,108
Fibrous materials	244	63	316	66
WORKERS AND DEALERS IN FOOD AND DRINKS.				
Engaged in—				
Animal food	5,592	1,101	6,881	253
Vegetable food	3,999	310	7,085	983
Drinks and stimulants	3,931	344	6,950	634
WORKERS AND DEALERS IN ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.				
Engaged in—				
Animal matters	1,877	73	2,464	109
Vegetable matters	6,182	140	10,423	530

TABLE I.—continued.

Occupations.	1881.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
WORKERS AND DEALERS IN MINERALS.				
Engaged in—				
Mining	36,058	8	23,091	8
Coal	443	1	1,103	3
Stone, clay, earthenware, and glass ...	3,486	13	15,020	51
Water	124	...	449	5
Gold, silver, and precious stones ...	634	14	963	34
Metals other than gold and silver ...	7,710	14	12,501	50
LABOURERS (BRANCH UNDEFINED).				
Labourers (branch undefined)	22,029	4	34,026	29
Other indefinite occupations	3,564	139	6,275	218
INDEPENDENT MEANS.				
Persons of property or rank not returned under any office or occupation	1,327	10,745	4,461	13,280
PERFORMING DOMESTIC DUTIES AND BEING EDUCATED.				
Wives and widows of no specified occupation	...	114,868	...	150,240
Sons, daughters, relatives, visitors not otherwise described	73,824	111,098	83,300	157,786
Scholars, so described	92,133	92,522	114,831	113,217
PUBLIC BURDEN.				
Persons supported from voluntary sources and public revenue	4,639	3,215	5,289	4,041
Criminal classes	1,554	400	1,574	482
Occupation not stated	6,430	1,482	5,484	1,421

TABLE II.—OCCUPATIONS, 1891.—SECTIONS.

Occupations of Males and Females (exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines), as returned at the Census of 1891, arranged in Two Sections.

Sections.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Total Population (exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines)	589,317	541,146	1,130,463
	Total of Specified Occupations... ..	584,052	539,725	1,123,777
A	Breadwinners	379,748	114,229	493,977
B	Non-breadwinners	204,304	425,496	629,800
	Occupation not stated	5,265	1,421	6,686

TABLE III.—OCCUPATIONS, 1891.—CLASSES.

Occupations of Males and Females (exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines), as returned at the Census of 1891, arranged in Seven Classes.

Class.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Total Population (exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines)	589,317	541,146	1,130,463
	Total of Specified Occupations ...	584,052	539,725	1,123,777
	SECTION A.—BREADWINNERS.			
I.	<i>Professional.</i> —Embracing persons, not otherwise classed, engaged in the government and defence of the country, in maintaining law and order, and in satisfying the moral, intellectual, and social wants of its inhabitants	19,906	9,725	29,631
II.	<i>Domestic.</i> —Embracing persons engaged in the supply of board and lodging, and in rendering personal services for which payment is usually made	14,549	42,431	56,980
III.	<i>Commercial.*</i> —Embracing persons engaged in pursuits connected with the purchase, sale, exchange, hire, custody, and security of money, land, and goods; and with the conveyance, distribution, and delivery of passengers, goods, and communications:—			
	Sub-class A.—Property and Finance ...	8,135	1,141	9,276
	„ B.—Trade ...	50,810	6,572	57,382
	„ C.—Storage ...	383	7	390
	„ D.—Transport and communication	29,880	1,544	31,424
IV.	<i>Industrial.†</i> —Embracing persons, not otherwise classed, engaged in works or specialities connected with the construction, modification, or alteration of materials, so as to render them more available for the use of man	138,465	28,662	167,127
V.	<i>Primary Producers.‡</i> —Embracing persons mainly engaged in the cultivation or acquisition of food products, and in obtaining other raw materials from natural sources	113,135	10,861	123,996
VI.	<i>Indefinite.</i> —Embracing persons living upon incomes awarded for services rendered at some previous period, or upon incomes the source of which is not perfectly defined	4,485	13,286	17,771
	SECTION B.—NON-BREADWINNERS.			
VII.	<i>Dependants.</i> —Embracing wives, relatives, and others employed, if employed at all, in household or other pursuits for which payment is not usually made; also children and others being educated, and persons supported by public or private charity or detained in penal institutions	204,304	425,496	629,800
	Occupation not stated ...	5,265	1,421	6,686

* Distributors.

† Modifiers.

‡ Producers.

TABLE IV.—OCCUPATIONS, 1891.—ORDERS.

Occupations of Males and Females (exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines), as returned at the Census of 1891, arranged in twenty-five Orders.

Class.	Order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		Total Population (exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines)	589,317	541,146	1,130,463
		Total of Specified Occupations ...	584,052	539,725	1,123,777
I.	1	Persons engaged in government* (not otherwise classed) and in defence, law, and protection	6,771	169	6,940
	2	Persons ministering to religion, charity, health, education, art, science and amusements	13,135	9,556	22,691
II.	3	Persons engaged in the supply of board and lodging, and in rendering personal service for which remuneration is usually paid	14,549	42,431	56,980
III.	4	Persons who perform offices in connection with the exchange, valuation, insurance, lease, loan, or custody of money or real property	8,135	1,141	9,276
	5	Persons dealing in art and mechanic productions in which matters of various kinds are employed in combination	2,101	413	2,514
	6	Persons dealing in textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	5,157	900	6,057
	7	Persons dealing in food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	12,727	1,401	14,128
	8	Persons dealing in animals, animal substances, and vegetable substances not used for food	4,452	269	4,721
	9	Persons dealing in minerals, mineral substances, and metals	1,894	65	1,959
	10	Persons dealing in substances mainly used for fuel and light	1,647	17	1,664
	11	General and undefined dealers, and speculators on chance events	22,832	3,507	26,339
	12	Persons engaged in storage ...	383	7	390
	13	Carriers of persons, goods, letters, and messages	29,880	1,544	31,424
IV.	14	Persons engaged in the manufacture of, or other processes relating to, art and mechanic productions, in which materials of various kinds are employed in combination	27,880	1,024	28,904
	15	Persons engaged in the manufacture of, or other processes relating to, textile fabrics, dress, or fibrous articles	10,928	26,487	37,415
	16	Persons engaged in the manufacture of, or other processes relating to, food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	7,178	429	7,607
	17	Persons engaged in manufacturing, or otherwise treating, animal and vegetable substances	6,382	289	6,671

* Officers of General Government when performing duties of a special, technical or professional character, are not placed in this line, but are classed according to their employment.

TABLE IV.—continued.

Class.	Order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
IV.	18	Persons engaged in manufactures relating to minerals, mineral substances, and metals	14,330	64	14,394
	19	Persons engaged in converting coal and other substances to purposes of heat, light, or energy	1,020	2	1,022
	20	Persons engaged in the construction or repair of buildings, railways, roads, docks, canals, and earthworks, and in the disposal of dead matter and refuse	33,144	18	33,162
	21	Persons engaged in mechanical operations or labour, the nature of which is undefined	37,603	349	37,952
V.	22	Persons engaged in cultivating land, breeding or rearing, preserving, capturing, or destroying animals, or obtaining raw products from natural sources	113,135	10,861	123,996
VI.	23	Persons not stated to have any fixed occupation but apparently living on incomes, also persons whose pursuits were imperfectly described	4,485	13,286	17,771
VII.	24	Persons engaged, if engaged at all, in household duties or being educated	197,728	420,935	618,663
	25	Persons dependent upon the State or upon public or private support	6,576	4,561	11,137
		Occupation not stated	5,265	1,421	6,686

TABLE V.—OCCUPATIONS, 1891.—SUB-ORDERS.

Occupations of Males and Females (exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines), as returned at the Census of 1891, arranged in one hundred and seven Sub-orders.

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
			Total Population (exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines)	589,317	541,146	1,130,463
			Total of Specified Occupations	584,052	539,725	1,123,777
I.	1		Ministering to—			
		1	General government*... ..	1,458	66	1,524
		2	Local government	641	12	653
		3	Defence	513	...	513
	2	4	Law and order	4,159	91	4,250
		1	Religion	1,703	431	2,134
		2	Charity	297	375	672
		3	Health	2,420	1,975	4,395
		4	Literature	634	41	675
		5	Science	172	1	173
		6	Engineering, surveying, and architecture	2,058	...	2,058

* See footnote on page 550.

TABLE V.—*continued.*

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I.	2	7	Ministering to— Education	2,693	4,541	7,234
		8	Fine arts	1,194	424	1,618
		9	Music	806	1,583	2,389
		10	Amusements	1,158	185	1,343
II.	3	1	Engaged in— Boarding, lodging, and entertain- ing	3,479	3,102	6,581
		2	Attendance... ..	11,070	39,329	50,399
III.	4	1	Banking and finance... ..	4,034	209	4,243
		2	Insurance and valuation	1,278	18	1,296
	5	3	Dealing in— Real Property	2,811	910	3,721
		4	Patents and trade marks	12	4	16
		1	Books and publications	1,119	134	1,253
		2	Musical instruments	42	2	44
		3	Prints, pictures, and art materials	28	3	31
		4	Ornaments and minor art pro- ducts	145	203	348
		5	Equipment for sports and games	4	4	8
		6	Type, designs, medals, and dies	21	...	21
		7	Watches, clocks, and scientific instruments	78	...	78
		8	Surgical instruments and ap- pliances	4	1	5
		9	Arms and explosives	1	...	1
		10	Machinery, implements, and tools	101	6	107
		11	Carriages and vehicles	9	1	10
		12	Harness, saddlery, and leather- ware	25	...	25
		13	Ships, boats, and their equipment	79	3	82
		14	House fittings	83	11	94
		15	Furniture	353	44	397
		16	Chemicals and by-products	9	1	10
	6	1	Textile fabrics	4,448	744	5,192
		2	Dress	690	139	829
		3	Fibrous materials and articles made therefrom	19	17	36
	7	1	Animal food	6,238	234	6,472
		2	Vegetable food	1,685	647	2,332
		3	Drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	4,804	520	5,324
	8	1	Animals	1,803	5	1,808
		2	Animal matters not otherwise classed	716	4	720
		3	Animal waste products	6	...	6
		4	Vegetable matters not otherwise classed	684	3	687
		5	Fodder, seeds, and flowers	841	96	937
		6	Paper and papermakers' materials	402	161	563
	9	1	Stone, clay, earthenware, and glass	344	26	370
		2	Gold, silver, and precious stones	294	15	309

TABLE V.—*continued.*

Class	Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
III.	9	3	Dealing in— Metals, other than gold and silver	1,256	24	1,280
	10	1	Fuel	1,647	17	1,664
	11	1	General and undefined dealers ...	22,693	3,507	26,200
		2	Speculators on chance events ...	139	...	139
	12	1	Engaged in storage	383	7	390
			Connected with—			
	13	1	Railway traffic	6,822	854	7,676
		2	Tramway and road traffic ...	13,887	49	13,936
		3	Sea and river traffic	5,066	43	5,109
		4	Postal service... ..	1,452	420	1,872
		5	Telegraph and telephone service ...	1,546	173	1,719
		6	Messengers and porters ...	1,107	5	1,112
IV.	14		Working in—			
		1	Books and publications ...	4,228	507	4,735
		2	Musical instruments	165	...	165
		3	Prints, pictures, and art materials	316	14	330
		4	Ornaments and minor art products	815	91	906
		5	Equipment for sports and games	21	...	21
		6	Type, designs, medals, and dies	293	57	350
		7	Watches, clocks, and scientific instruments	768	11	779
		8	Surgical instruments and appliances	16	3	19
		9	Arms and explosives	66	21	87
		10	Machinery, implements, and tools	4,843	2	4,845
		11	Carriages and vehicles ...	3,693	13	3,706
		12	Harness, saddlery, and leatherware	1,839	14	1,853
		13	Ships, boats, and their equipment	588	...	588
		14	House and shop fittings ...	7,618	17	7,635
		15	Furniture	2,408	224	2,632
		16	Chemicals and by-products ...	203	50	253
	15	1	Textile fabrics	568	361	929
		2	Dress	10,063	26,067	36,130
		3	Fibrous materials and fabrics made therefrom	297	59	356
	16	1	Animal food	498	14	512
		2	Vegetable food	4,650	302	4,952
		3	Drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	2,030	113	2,143
	17	1	Animal matters	1,561	12	1,573
		2	Vegetable matters not otherwise classed	4,493	49	4,542
		3	Fodder and seeds	197	1	198
		4	Paper	131	227	358
	18	1	Stone, clay, earthenware, and glass	3,099	18	3,117
		2	Gold, silver, and precious stones	627	21	648
		3	Metals, other than gold and silver	10,604	25	10,629
	19	1	Fuel, light, and electric or hydraulic energy	1,020	2	1,022
	20	1	Houses and buildings ...	22,772	5	22,777

TABLE V.—continued.

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
IV.	20	2	Working in— Railways, roads, excavations, earthworks, etc.	10,174	10	10,184
		3	Disposal of dead matter or refuse	198	3	201
	21	1	Imperfectly defined industries	37,603	349	37,952
V.	22		Engaged in—			
		1	Agricultural pursuits	76,454	6,028	82,482
		2	Pastoral pursuits or breeding animals	10,482	4,814	15,296
		3	Preserving, capturing, or destroy- ing wild animals	1,588	7	1,595
		4	Forestry, or acquisition of pro- ducts of natural vegetation	1,763	...	1,763
		5	Water conservancy and supply	395	1	396
VI.	23	6	Mines and quarries	22,453	11	22,464
			Persons of—			
		1	Independent means	4,458	13,282	17,740
VII.	24	2	Imperfectly defined pursuits ...	27	4	31
		1	Persons employed (if at all) in household duties	83,109	307,944	391,053
	25	2	Students (not law, medicine, art, or music) and scholars ...	114,619	112,991	227,610
		1	Persons dependent on charity ...	5,034	4,179	9,213
		2	Persons under legal detention ..	1,542	382	1,924
			Occupation not stated	5,265	1,421	6,686

TABLE VI.—OCCUPATIONS, 1891.—DISTINCT CALLINGS.

Occupations of Males and Females (exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines), as returned at the Census of 1891, in Classified Arrangement.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	1	Total Population (exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines)	589,317	541,146	1,130,463
		Total of Specified Occupations ...	584,052	539,725	1,123,777
		CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL.			
		The Governor ... ..		...	1
		Government department*, officer of (not otherwise classed or undefined)	1,381	37	1,418
		Others ministering to general government*	76	29	105
1	2	Municipal body, officer of (not surveyor or draughtsman)	470	4	474

* See footnote on page 550.

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL— <i>continued.</i>			
1	2	Others ministering to local government	171	8	179
1	3	Defence department, officer of ...	4	...	4
		Navy officer in actual service ...	8	...	8
		Navy petty officer, sailor, stoker, servant, in actual service	104	...	104
		Army officer in actual service... ..	24	...	24
		Army non-commissioned officer, private, in actual service	313	...	313
		Others ministering to defence ...	60	...	60
1	4	Law department, officer of	63	...	63
		Judge	16	...	16
		Law-court officer	116	...	116
		Lawyer	745	...	745
		Law clerk	1,061	6	1,067
		Law student	16	...	16
		Police (all ranks)	1,516	...	1,516
		Penal (all ranks)	455	85	540
		Others ministering to law and order ...	171	...	171
2	1	Clergyman	1,215	...	1,215
		Irregular clergy (no occupation stated) including missionary, lay-reader, local preacher, etc.	54	4	58
		Theological student	19	...	19
		Church officer	52	5	57
		Member of religious order ... ..	...	240	240
		Others ministering to religion ...	363	182	545
2	2	Charity department, officer of ...	4	1	5
		Charitable institution (not hospital) officer (not medical man), attendant of	293	303	596
		Sister of charity or mercy, Little Sister of the Poor	...	71	71
2	3	Health department, officer of (not medical man)	9	...	9
		Medical practitioner	776	1	777
		Irregular medical practitioner, including herbalist, masseur, medical assistant, etc.	81	29	110
		Medical student	123	8	131
		Dentist	226	6	232
		Pharmaceutical chemist, druggist ...	1,032	26	1,058
		Hospital officer (not medical man), attendant	74	86	160
		Hospital nurse	4	266	270
		Inebriate asylum officer (not medical man), attendant	1	...	1
		Midwife, monthly nurse	2	930	932
		Sick nurse (not hospital)	7	615	622
		Veterinary surgeon	71	...	71
		Others ministering to health, including patent medicine vendor, chiropodist, medical agent, etc.	14	8	22

TABLE VI.—continued.

Sub-order.	Order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
2	4	CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL—continued.			
		Author, editor, journalist	506	28	534
		Reporter, shorthand-writer	101	6	107
2	5	Others ministering to literature, including amanuensis, interpreter, lecturer, officer of literary society	27	7	34
		Statistical department, officer of, statistician	15	...	15
		Observatory, officer of, astronomer, meteorologist	9	...	9
2	6	Botanical department, officer of, botanist	11	...	11
		Analytical chemist	22	...	22
		Assayer, metallurgist	55	...	55
2	7	Geologist, mineralogist	8	...	8
		Others ministering to science, including agricultural chemist, entomologist, pathologist, physiognomist, phrenologist, etc.	52	1	53
		Civil engineer	427	...	427
2	8	Consulting mechanical engineer ..	23	...	23
		Electrical engineer, electrician (not connected with telegraph or telephone service)	65	...	65
		Surveyor	404	...	404
2	9	Member of survey party, chainman ...	143	...	143
		Architect	600	...	600
		Draughtsman (all branches)	292	...	292
2	10	Others ministering to engineering, surveying, and architecture, including building surveyor, cadet or pupil to surveyor, etc.	104	...	104
		Education Department, officer of ...	89	3	92
		University, college—professor, lecturer, demonstrator	70	15	85
2	11	Schoolmaster, mistress, teacher, State school	1,196	2,171	3,367
		Tutor, governess	1,179	2,268	3,447
		Teacher of languages, special subjects, or accomplishments, including elocution, gymnastics, mathematics, riding, swimming, etc.	113	81	194
2	12	Others ministering to education, including teacher of deaf and dumb, scholastic agent, truant officer, etc.	46	3	49
		Artist, painter	245	178	423
		Sculptor	44	...	44
2	13	Engraver on copper plate, wood, glass, or stone	390	2	392
		Photographer, photographic colourist ...	415	157	572
		School of design, lecturer at; art teacher	19	41	60
2	14	Art student	8	40	48
		Others ministering to fine arts ...	73	6	79

TABLE VI.—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
2	9	CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL—continued.			
		Musician, vocalist	556	148	704
		Music master, mistress	237	1,417	1,654
2	10	Others ministering to music, including music composer, student, copyist, organ player blower, grinder, etc.	13	18	31
		Actor, actress	163	170	333
		Theatre proprietor, lessee, manager, doorkeeper, ticket-taker, assistant ...	76	6	82
		Racecourse secretary, ranger, caretaker; jockey, handicapper	488	1	489
		Cricket ground, bowling green, tennis court, skating rink, gymnasium—caretaker, assistant, professional player	17	3	20
		Billiard-table proprietor, keeper, marker	280	1	281
		Others ministering to amusements, including circus rider, pugilist, ventriloquist, etc.	134	4	138
3	1	CLASS II.—DOMESTIC.			
		Hotel-keeper; wife assisting	2,953	1,331	4,284
		Coffee palace, house—keeper, manager, secretary; wife assisting	38	23	61
		Boarding, lodging house—keeper; wife assisting	259	1,646	1,905
		Restaurant, eating-house—keeper; wife assisting	113	76	189
		Club-house manager, secretary	12	...	12
		Others engaged in entertaining, including caterer, oyster-room proprietor, etc.	104	26	130
	2	Servants' registry office keeper, assistant	6	52	58
		Housekeeper	30	2,877	2,907
		Lady help, lady's companion ... ..	...	455	455
		Domestic or lodging-house servant ...	6,067	29,700	35,767
		Inn, club, coffee house, restaurant—servant	3,130	4,535	7,665
		Office keeper, cleaner	17	76	93
		Charwoman ... ..	...	442	442
		Bath keeper, attendant	30	12	42
		Professed cook (not servant)	94	158	252
		Laundry keeper, assistant; washer-woman, mangler	103	982	1,085
		Hairdresser, barber... ..	1,419	17	1,436
		Shoeblack... ..	1	...	1
		Others engaged in attendance, including beadle, hallkeeper, tourists' guide, etc.	173	23	196
4	1	CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL.			
		Capitalist	687	175	862
		Banker, bank manager, officer, clerk ...	2,503	14	2,517
		Building society, deposit bank—manager, secretary, officer, clerk	48	...	48

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
4	1	CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL— <i>continued.</i>			
		Money lender, broker, bill discounter ...	13	...	13
		Share, stock—broker, dealer, jobber, speculator	664	5	669
		Pawnbroker	114	15	129
		Others engaged in banking and finance, including secretary to financial company, stock exchange, officer, etc.	5	...	5
4	2	Insurance company manager, officer, clerk	315	3	318
		Insurance agent, canvasser	205	9	214
		Actuary, average stater	24	...	24
		Accountant (professional), auditor ...	67	...	67
		Underwriter	6	...	6
		Official or trade assignee	26	...	26
		Auctioneer, appraiser, valuer... ..	606	3	609
		Friendly, benefit society—officer of ...	9	3	12
		Others engaged in insurance and valuation, including fire brigade officer, surveyor to insurance or building society, etc.	20	...	20
4	3	Land, house—proprietor, speculator, buyer, seller	2,271	903	3,174
		Land, house, estate—agent, factor, rent collector	523	7	530
		Others dealing in real property, including hotel broker, etc.	17	...	17
4	4	Patents and trade marks department, officer of	11	...	11
5	1	Patent, trade mark agent	1	4	5
		Parliament, university, public, free library—librarian, officer, attendant of	86	24	110
		Circulating library keeper, attendant ...	1	...	1
		Bookseller	340	65	405
		Book hawker, canvasser	6	4	10
		Newspaper proprietor, seller, runner; news agent	540	38	578
		Advertiser, advertising agent	54	...	54
		Bill sticker, distributor	33	...	33
		Publisher	59	3	62
5	2	Musical instrument—importer, agent, seller, dealer	42	2	44
5	3	Picture dealer	10	1	11
		Print, map—dealer	2	...	2
		Photographic materials—importer, dealer	10	2	12
		Art, material—importer, dealer	6	...	6
5	4	Picture frame dealer	23	2	25
		Basket, wickerware—seller	1	1	2
		Brush, broom—dealer	2	...	2
		Fancy goods dealer	119	200	319
5	5	Toy shop keeper, toy dealer	1	4	5
		Cricket, football, tennis, etc., materials—dealer, seller	3	...	3

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL— <i>continued.</i>			
5	6	Dealers in printers' material ...	21	...	21
5	7	Watch, clock—importer, dealer ...	69	...	69
		Philosophical instrument—importer, dealer	9	...	9
5	8	Surgical instruments and appliances, dealer	4	1	5
5	9	Arms, explosives, fireworks—importer, agent, dealer	1	...	1
5	10	Engine, machinery, implement—importer, agent, dealer	44	...	44
		Sewing machine—importer, agent, dealer	44	5	49
		Tool, cutlery—importer, agent, dealer ...	13	1	14
5	11	Carriage, waggon, cart—dealer ...	3	...	3
		Perambulator, wheel chair, bicycle—dealer	5	...	5
		Coachmakers' sundries—importer, dealer	1	1	2
5	12	Harness, saddlery—dealer ...	8	...	8
		Saddlers' ironmongery dealer ...	11	...	11
		Leatherware dealer ...	6	...	6
5	13	Ship-chandler, ships' stores dealer ...	78	3	81
		Ships' compass adjuster ...	1	...	1
5	14	Oil, colourman, paperhangings—dealer ...	78	11	89
		Others dealing in house fittings ...	5	...	5
5	15	Furniture broker, agent, packer ...	353	44	397
5	16	Chemicals—importer, dealer, including perfumer, salt merchant, etc. ...	9	1	10
6	1	Manchester warehouseman ...	1,493	73	1,566
		Linen, woollen draper; draper ...	2,894	643	3,537
		Silk dealer, mercer, broker ...	2	...	2
		Others dealing in textile fabrics, including carpet dealer, gold-lace importer, etc.	59	28	87
6	2	Outfitter, clothes dealer, slop seller ...	176	18	194
		Hosier, haberdasher, glover ...	23	10	33
		Hat, cap, bonnet—dealer, seller ...	53	10	63
		Shoe, boot—dealer, seller ...	428	93	521
		Fur dealer, opossum-rug seller ...	2	1	3
		Umbrella, parasol, stick—dealer ...	6	2	8
		Second-hand clothes dealer ...	...	2	2
		Others dealing in dress, including boot protector—corset dealer	2	3	5
6	3	Rope, cord—dealer ...	1	...	1
		Canvas, sail-cloth—dealer ...	1	...	1
		Tent, tarpaulin—dealer ...	4	15	19
		Sacking, sack, bag—dealer ...	6	2	8
		Flax, hemp, twine, net—dealers ...	7	...	7
7	1	Milk, dairy produce—seller, salesman, agent	666	91	757
		Cheesemonger, butter seller ...	14	5	19
		Butcher, meat salesman; wife, son, and daughter assisting	5,113	112	5,225
		Preserved or salt provision dealer ...	70	3	73

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
7	1	CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL— <i>continued.</i> Poulterer; game, rabbit—dealer, hawker	115	12	127
		Fishmonger, fish salesman, hawker ...	238	8	246
		Oyster, shellfish—dealer, hawker ...	10	2	12
		Others dealing in animal food, including egg merchant, etc.	12	1	13
7	2	Grain, flour, meal—merchant, dealer ...	292	5	297
		Bread, biscuit—dealer ...	...	43	43
		Confectionery dealer ...	176	156	332
		Greengrocer, fruiterer; fruit hawker, salesman	1,186	442	1,628
		Potato merchant, salesman ...	20	...	20
		Others dealing in vegetable food, including muffin man, onion merchant, etc.	11	1	12
7	3	Wine, beer, spirit—merchant ...	355	25	380
		Colonial wine seller; wife assisting ...	5	3	8
		Aerated water, cordial—seller ...	119	2	121
		Grocer, tea dealer; wife assisting	3,647	395	4,042
		Tobacconist, tobacco importer, merchant	368	64	432
		Water carter, carrier, dealer ...	11	...	11
		Ice carter, dealer ...	19	...	19
		Others dealing in drinks, narcotics, and stimulants, including spice, hops dealer; sugar broker, salesman; tea broker, merchant, taster; coffee-stall keeper; ice-cream vendor, etc.	280	31	311
8	1	Live-stock dealer, salesman, agent ...	338	5	343
		Horse letter, livery-stable keeper ...	853	...	853
		Horse and dog trainer, tamer; horse-breaker	541	...	541
		Zoological gardens, menagerie—keeper, officer, assistant	8	...	8
		Others dealing in, or attending to, animals, including stud owners, stable manager, master of hounds, pig dealer, horse clipper, etc.	63	..	63
8	2	Tallow Chandler, merchant ...	8	...	8
		Wool merchant, agent, broker, buyer, classer, valuer, salesman, sorter, stapler	521	...	521
		Hide, skin—dealer ...	43	1	44
		Leather dealer, merchant ...	68	2	70
		Others dealing in animal matters not otherwise classed, including wool warehouse keeper, etc., fat collector, etc.	76	1	77
8	3	Bone dealer, gatherer, collector ...	4	...	4
		Feather dealer ...	2	...	2
8	4	Timber merchant, broker, clerk, salesman, carter	657	3	660
		Bark merchant, dealer ...	9	...	9
		Other dealers in vegetable matters not otherwise classed, including cork merchant, clothes-peg, prop dealer, timber measurer, valuer, etc.	18	...	18

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
8	5	CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL— <i>continued.</i> Hay and straw dealer, salesman, carter	672	24	696
		Seed merchant, dealer, seedsman ...	133	6	139
		Florist (flower, bouquet seller) ...	36	66	102
8	6	Paper importer, dealer ...	13	...	13
		Stationery dealer ...	386	158	544
		Rag, waste-paper—dealer, gatherer, picker	3	3	6
9	1	Lime, cement, plaster—importer, dealer, merchant	59	...	59
		Brick, tile—agent, dealer, carter ...	12	...	12
		Pottery, earthenware—dealer ...	4	...	4
		Glass, glassware—dealer ...	28	3	31
		China, crockeryware—dealer ...	50	21	71
		Bottle dealer, collector, boy ...	49	2	51
		Stone, marble, slate, gravel, sand—dealer, carter	103	...	103
		Others dealing in building materials, etc.	39	...	39
9	2	Gold, silver—dealer, broker, buyer ...	212	3	215
		Precious stone dealer, buyer, importer ...	82	12	94
9	3	Ironmonger (not saddlers' or coach-builders'), hardware dealer	1,211	23	1,234
		Iron merchant, dealer, importer ...	30	1	31
		Brass, lead, tin and metal—dealer, importer, etc.	15	...	15
10	1	Coal, coke—merchant ...	83	1	84
		Firewood dealer, carter ...	1,559	15	1,574
		Charcoal dealer ...	5	1	6
11	1	Merchant, importer, general dealer, dealer (undefined)	2,713	100	2,813
		Commercial clerk, clerk, secretary, book-keeper, accountant (undefined)	9,414	414	9,828
		Shop-keeper, shopman (undefined), store-keeper, storeman (not engaged in storage); wife assisting	4,648	1,421	6,069
		Hawker, pedlar (undefined) ...	750	40	790
		Broker, broker's clerk (undefined) ...	131	1	132
		Commission agent, agent (undefined) ...	1,511	25	1,536
		Commercial traveller, salesman, saleswoman (undefined)	2,409	1,385	3,794
		Officer in public company (undefined) ...	95	...	95
		Others connected with commercial pursuits, including canvasser (undefined), caretaker (undefined), collector of accounts, etc., consul, officer of consulate, custom-house agent, market lessee clerk, keeper, inspector, etc.	1,022	121	1,143
11	2	Book-maker, bettor, metallician ...	114	...	114
		Other speculators on chance events ...	25	...	25
12	1	Store (free or bonded) keeper, manager, clerk	105	...	105
		Store labourer, storeman (not shopman)	274	7	281

TABLE VI. — *continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
12	1	CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL— <i>continued.</i> Powder magazine, hulk—keeper, assistant	4	...	4
13	1	Railway officer—station-master, clerk ...	1,511	23	1,534
		Railway officer—engine-driver, stoker, cleaner	1,119	...	1,119
		Railway officer—guard, porter, pointsman, signalman, shunter, carriage cleaner, greaser, labourer, etc.	4,173	831	5,004
		Others connected with railway traffic, including forwarding agent by rail, railway storekeeper, etc.	19	...	19
13	2	Tramway owner, officer, clerk ...	98	9	107
		Tramway driver, gripman, conductor, servant	1,454	...	1,454
		Coach, omnibus, cab—proprietor, agent, clerk	490	16	506
		Coach, omnibus, cab—driver, conductor	1,358	...	1,358
		Drayman, carter, waggoner, carrier (undefined)	10,431	24	10,455
		Others connected with tramway or road traffic, including carriers, parcels delivery—agent, clerk, manager, carrier, etc.	56	...	56
13	3	Pier, harbour service (not engaged in dredging or excavating), including Harbor Trust officer, dock clerk, pier-master, boatman, river master, wharfinger, etc.	226	...	226
		Pilot service	39	..	39
		Light-house keeper, assistant ...	52	...	52
		Ship owner, agent, clerk	101	...	101
		Ship master, officer, seaman (not Royal or Victorian Navy)	2,088	...	2,088
		Ship engineer, fireman, coal trimmer (not Royal or Victorian Navy)	893	...	893
		Ship servant, steward, stewardess, cook (not Royal or Victorian Navy)	1,064	41	1,105
		Lighterman, bargeman	48	...	48
		Stevedore, lumper	364	...	364
		Waterman, boatman, boat proprietor ...	107	2	109
		Other connected with sea and river traffic, including ballast master, agent, heaver, diver, ferry lessee, ferryman, punt owner, keeper, ship surveyor, supercargo, stowaway, Marine Board officer, member (not otherwise described), etc.	84	...	84
13	4	Postal officer, clerk, sorter, letter carrier	1,035	65	1,100
		Mail contractor, carrier, guard, mailman	291	11	302
		Postmaster, mistress (not in Civil Service, no other occupation stated)	126	344	470

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
13	5	CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL— <i>continued.</i> Telegraph officer, operator, clerk, messenger	1,265	136	1,401
		Electrician, electrical engineer—telegraph or telephone service	146	...	146
		Telephone service (except engineer) ...	22	37	59
13	6	Telegraph line repairer ...	113	...	113
		Messenger, porter (not Government or local government)	683	1	684
		Errand boy, girl ...	419	4	423
		Other messengers and porters, including commissionaire, etc.	5	...	5
14	1	CLASS IV.—INDUSTRIAL. Newspaper manager, clerk ...	22	...	22
		Printer, not lithographic (all branches), including Government Printer and officers, newspaper printer, reader, folder, etc.	3,814	74	3,888
		Bookbinder, ruler (all branches) ...	381	347	728
		Others working in books and publications, including maker of printing materials, typewriter, etc.	11	86	97
14	2	Musical instrument maker ...	84	...	84
		Musical instrument tuner, repairer ...	81	...	81
14	3	Lithographer, lithographic printer ...	291	1	292
		Picture restorer, cleaner ...	...	10	10
		Artists' materials manufacturer ...	4	...	4
		Others working in prints, pictures, and art materials, including mapmaker, colourer, mounter, ticket writer, etc.	21	3	24
14	4	Carver (not sculptor), gilder ...	210	5	215
		Picture-frame maker ...	100	2	102
		Image maker, modeller ...	140	2	142
		Basket, wickerware—maker ...	136	...	136
		Brush, broom—maker ...	166	63	229
		Hair, seaweed, shells—artist in ...	10	2	12
		Artificial flower maker ...	6	8	14
14	4	Taxidermist ...	16	5	21
		Others working in ornaments and minor art products, including illuminator, bone and ivory worker, cutter, turner, letter cutter, pipe (tobacco) maker, ornamental straw or leather worker, etc.	31	4	35
14	5	Toy manufacturer ...	5	...	5
		Cricket, football, tennis, etc., materials—manufacturer	9	...	9
		Billiard, bagatelle table, ball—manufacturer	6	...	6
		Skate repairer ...	1	...	1
14	6	Type maker, founder ...	43	...	43
		Pattern designer, maker ...	205	7	212

TABLE VI.—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
14	6	CLASS IV.—INDUSTRIAL—continued. Die-sinker ; mould, medal—maker ... Rubber stamp maker ... Others working in type, designs, medals, and dies, including embosser, stamp and stencil cutter, model maker, he- raldic painter, etc.	19 11 15	... ... 50	19 11 65
14	7	Watch, clock—maker ... Scientific instrument maker (undefined) Optician ... Gas or water meter maker ... Scale, weighbridge, balance—maker, adjuster Others working in watches, clocks, and scientific instruments, including elec- trical apparatus maker, mathematical, telegraph, or telephone instrument, weighing machine—maker, etc.	600 16 42 44 2 64	10 1	610 17 42 44 2 64
14	8	Surgical instrument maker ... Surgical appliance, truss, bandage— maker	11 5	... 3	11 8
14	9	Gunsmith, armourer ... Torpedo maker ... Gunpowder, fuse—maker ... Ammunition, cartridge—maker ... Shot maker ... Pyrotechnist ... Others working in explosives...	33 1 17 3 3 3 6	2 ... 7 12	35 1 24 15 3 3 6
14	10	Mechanical engineer (not consulting), en- gine, boiler, machinery—maker, fitter Agricultural implement, machine— manufacturer Sewing machine manufacturer ... Tool maker, manufacturing cutler ... Saw sharpener, setter, grinder ... Knife, scissors, razor—grinder ... Millwright ... Others working in machinery, imple- ments, and tools, including bellows maker ; brick machine, freezing machine—maker ; pump, sodawater engine, still—maker, etc.	4,541 92 9 58 30 15 47 51	1 ... 1	4,542 92 10 58 30 15 47 51
14	11	Railway carriage, truck, trolly—manu- facturer Carriage, coach—builder, trimmer, liner Cart, waggon, van—manufacturer ... Perambulator, wheel chair, bicycle— maker Wheelwright ... Coachmakers' sundries, materials—maker Others working in carriages and vehicles, including coach-painter, smith, etc.	138 1,614 30 37 815 10 1,049	... 8 ... 2 1 1 1	138 1,622 30 39 816 11 1,050

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
14	12	CLASS IV.—INDUSTRIAL— <i>continued.</i> Harness, saddlery—maker; saddler ...	1,701	6	1,707
		Whipmaker ...	55	2	57
		Leather-belt maker, leather cutter ...	20	...	20
		Portmanteau, leather-bag, leather-case—maker	39	4	43
		Others working in harness, saddlery, and leatherware, including hames, saddle-tree—maker; leather dyer, stainer, embosser, enameller, japanner, etc.	24	2	26
14	13	Ship, boat—builder; shipwright ...	462	...	462
		Ship-rigger ...	11	...	11
		Oar, block, mast—maker ...	7	...	7
		Sailmaker ...	107	...	107
		Naval architect ...	1	...	1
14	14	House painter, paperhanger, glazier ...	4,920	13	4,933
		House plumber, gasfitter ...	2,502	3	2,505
		Bellhanger, locksmith ...	37	...	37
		Venetian blind maker ...	113	1	114
		Others working in house and shop fittings, including elevator maker, fitter; shop-case, fittings—maker; ventilator maker, etc.	46	...	46
14	15	Furniture, cabinet—maker ...	1,174	15	1,189
		Mattress, bed—maker; upholsterer ...	611	197	808
		Undertaker, coffin maker ...	147	5	152
		Others working in furniture, including carpet beater, planner, sewer, french polisher, mirror and looking-glass maker, spring mattress maker, wooden safe maker, etc.	476	7	483
14	16	Manufacturing chemist ...	63	26	89
		Ink, blacking—maker ...	13	1	14
		Starch, blue, washing or baking powder—maker	12	13	25
		Soda, alkali—maker ...	3	...	3
		Salt manufacturer ...	19	...	19
		Eucalyptus oil maker ...	34	2	36
		Others working in chemicals and by-products, including black lead, brunswick black, calcium, coal dust, colour, glycerine, paint, pill, sealing-wax, sulphate, varnish—maker, drysalter, etc.	59	8	67
15	1	Woollen-mill proprietor, manager, secretary, clerk	27	...	27
		Woollen-mill weaver, spinner, factory hand	228	297	525
		Cotton, flax—manufacture (all branches)	8	1	9
		Silk manufacture (all branches) ...	...	1	1
		Dyer, scourer, calenderer ...	125	25	150
		Others working in textile fabrics, including carpet weaver, embroiderer, loom turner, flag maker, presser, etc.	180	37	217

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
15	2	CLASS IV.—INDUSTRIAL— <i>continued.</i>			
		Tailor, tailoress	2,634	4,757	7,391
		Milliner, dressmaker	26	17,316	17,342
		Hat, cap, bonnet—maker	293	204	497
		Shoe, boot—maker; cobbler	6,838	816	7,654
		Clothing, slop-clothing—manufacturer	69	106	175
		Fur garment or rug maker; furrier ...	55	38	93
		Hosiery maker; knitter	15	94	109
		Umbrella, parasol, walking-stick— maker, mender	76	67	143
		Feather dresser, glove cleaner ...	2	25	27
		Sewing machinist, seamstress ...	2	2,411	2,413
		Others working in dress, including boot- lace maker, sleeve cutter, waterproof clothing maker, shirt manufacture— engaged in; theatrical dressmaker, etc.	53	233	286
		Mat, matting—maker	23	10	33
		Rope, cord—maker	154	33	187
		Tent, tarpaulin—maker	63	3	66
15	3	Sacking, sack, bag—maker	28	9	37
		Others working in fibrous materials and fabrics made therefrom	29	4	33
16	1	Cheese, butter—maker; milk preserver	82	10	92
		Ham, bacon, sausage—curer; meat preserver	106	4	110
		Slaughterman, abattoirs assistant ...	277	...	277
		Others working in animal food, includ- ing creamery proprietor, expert, manager, worker, margarine manufac- turer, small goods maker, etc.	33	...	33
		Miller, flour or rice mill worker ...	787	4	791
16	2	Baker, pastrycook	3,392	183	3,575
		Biscuit manufacture (all branches) ...	105	69	174
		Sugar refining (all branches)... ..	60	...	60
		Confectionery maker	241	21	262
		Jam maker, fruit preserver	63	17	80
		Other workers in vegetable food, includ- ing food specialist, macaroni, maizena, —maker, etc.	2	8	10
		Brewer and others engaged in brewing	663	3	666
		Maltsters	138	1	139
16	3	Distiller and others engaged in distilling	44	...	44
		Wine manufacturer (not vine-grower)...	114	4	118
		Beer, wine, spirits—bottler	161	...	161
		Aërated water, cordial—manufacturer...	515	24	539
		Sauce, pickle—maker	35	8	43
		Coffee, chicory—roaster, grinder ...	8	...	8
		Cocoa, chocolate—maker	9	2	11
		Tobacco, cigar, cigarette, snuff—manu- facturer	325	68	393
		Mustard, pepper, spice—grinder, maker	3	1	4
		Ice manufacturer	5	...	5

TABLE VI.—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
16	3	CLASS IV.—INDUSTRIAL—continued. Others working in drinks, narcotics, and stimulants, including hop-beer, vinegar—maker, etc.	10	2	12
17	1	Tallow-melter, boiler-down (not meat preserver)	18	...	18
		Soap boiler, maker	137	1	138
		Candle maker, candle factory worker ...	58	...	58
		Fellmonger	345	...	345
		Tanner, currier	953	7	960
		Animal-manure, bone-dust — manufacturer	18	...	18
		Others working in animal matters, including curled hair manufacturer, flock maker, glue maker, gut maker, spinner, etc.	32	4	36
17	2	Saw-mill owner, worker, sawyer ...	2,184	...	2,184
		Fence, hurdle—maker, splitter ...	1,523	3	1,526
		Bark-mill owner, worker	11	...	11
		Cooper	428	1	429
		Others working in vegetable matters not otherwise classed, including wood, fancy—box maker, bush carpenter, packing-case maker, cork cutter, garden-seat maker, india-rubber worker, ladder, last, lath, railway sleeper, wheelbarrow—maker, etc.	347	45	392
17	3	Chaff-cutter	181	1	182
		Seed-crusher, oilcake maker	16	...	16
17	4	Paper manufacture (all branches) ...	90	37	127
		Stationer (manufacturing)	26	34	60
		Others working in paper, including paper, pasteboard—bag or box; pasteboard—maker, etc.	15	156	171
18	1	Stone-carver (not sculptor or mason) ...	377	...	377
		Tombstone, monument—maker ...	338	...	338
		Limeburner	91	1	92
		Plaster, cement—maker	23	...	23
		Brick, tile—maker	1,812	8	1,820
		Pottery maker, potter	230	5	235
		Glass maker	184	1	185
		China, crockeryware—maker ...	...	2	2
		China, glass—mender, riveter ...	9	...	9
		Asphalt, pitch—manufacturer ...	23	...	23
		Asbestos worker	1	1	2
		Others working in stone, clay, earthenware, and glass, including glass engraver, pipe dresser, slate enameller, etc.	11	...	11
18	2	Mint officer, worker (not assayer or metallurgist)	29	...	29
		Goldsmith, silversmith (not watch-maker)	25	...	25

TABLE VI.—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
11	2	CLASS IV.—INDUSTRIAL—continued. Manufacturing jeweller, lapidary, precious stone worker	494	8	502
		Electro-plater, plater	42	8	50
		Others working in gold, silver and precious stones, including gold-beater, chaser, melter, refiner; silver smelter, etc.	37	5	42
18	3	Coppersmith, copperworker	191	1	192
		Tin, zinc—worker	874	6	880
		Lead, antimony—worker (not type or shot maker)	16	...	16
		Iron founder, moulder, worker, roller, puddler	2,561	4	2,565
		Blacksmith, whitesmith, farrier (not veterinary surgeon)	6,130	4	6,134
		Brass founder, moulder, worker, finisher; brazier	383	2	385
		Tinker	6	...	6
		Others working in metals other than gold and silver, including bellfounder, bolt, nut maker, buckle maker, burnisher, cage maker, chain maker; stove maker; iron box, safe—maker; lamp, railway lamp—maker; spring maker, steel manufacturer; wire drawer, worker, etc.	443	8	451
19	1	Gasworks service (all branches)	852	1	853
		Firewood chopper, sawyer	28	...	28
		Charcoal burner	110	...	110
		Hydraulic energy (all branches)	19	1	20
		Others working in fuel, light, or electric or hydraulic energy	11	...	11
20	1	Builder, building contractor, foreman, measurer, clerk	1,662	1	1,663
		Stone, marble—mason; mason	1,941	...	1,941
		Bricklayer	2,996	...	2,996
		Plasterer	2,058	...	2,058
		Slater, tiler, shingler, thatcher	213	...	213
		Mason's, bricklayer's, plasterer's, slater's labourer; hodman	526	...	526
		Carpenter, joiner, turner	13,176	3	13,179
		Others working in houses and buildings, including bridge carpenter, builder, labourer, clerk of works, house remover, pile driver, inspector of works, timekeeper, watchman at buildings, etc.	200	1	201
20	2	Contractor for railway, road, dock, or undefined	3,644	8	3,652
		Foreman, inspector, ganger, time-keeper, clerk to do.	326	1	327

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
20	2	CLASS IV.—INDUSTRIAL— <i>continued.</i> Navy, excavator ; railway, road—labourer	5,516	...	5,516
		Paviour	119	...	119
		Asphalt pavement layer, worker ...	90	1	91
		Stone-breaker, stone-breaking machine worker	416	...	416
20	2	Dredging, landing silt—engaged in ...	37	...	37
		Others working in railways, roads, excavations, earthworks, etc., including drainer, railway fettler, snagging—engaged in, etc.	26	...	26
20	3	Cemetery keeper, clerk, labourer ; grave-digger	27	2	29
		Scavenger, street cleaner	28	...	28
		Chimney-sweep	48	...	48
		Nightman, night-cart driver	95	1	96
21	1	Labourer (undefined)	34,302	31	34,333
		Assistant (undefined)	147	45	192
		Learning a trade (undefined)	15	6	21
		Mechanic, tradesman, etc. (undefined) ...	157	2	159
		Manufacturer (undefined) ; factory (undefined) proprietor, workman, hand, etc.	2,186	200	2,386
		Superintendent, manager, etc. (undefined)	392	26	418
		Watchman, etc. (undefined)	259	...	259
		Others working in imperfectly defined industries, including apprentice (undefined), inventor (undefined), time-keeper (undefined), jack-of-all-trades, etc.	145	39	184
22	1	CLASS V.—PRIMARY PRODUCERS. Department of Agriculture, officer of (not scientific expert)	6	2	8
		Farmer, market gardener	36,447	1,841	38,288
		Wife, son, daughter, relative—assisting	18,343	1,819	20,162
		Farm bailiff, overseer	145	3	148
		Farm servant, labourer ; ploughman ...	16,616	2,223	18,839
		Fruit-grower, orchard-keeper, worker ...	398	30	428
		Hop-grower, worker, picker	128	32	160
		Tobacco-grower, worker ... ..	...	1	1
		Wine-grower, vigneron, worker	957	38	995
		Gardener (not domestic servant or market-gardener)	3,240	38	3,278
		Park, public garden, reserve—custodian, worker	57	...	57
		Others engaged in agricultural pursuits, including agricultural engine, machine, implement—proprietor, worker ; agricultural society's officer, agent, student, carter on farm ; horticultural society officer, employé, gardener ; planter ; irrigation worker, manager scent farm, etc	117	1	118

TABLE VI.—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		CLASS V.—PRIMARY PRODUCERS— <i>continued.</i>			
22	2	Squatter, grazier, dairy farmer ...	4,043	647	4,690
		Wife, son, daughter, relative—assisting	1,383	4,064	5,447
		Station, grazing or dairy farm—manager, overseer, superintendent, storekeeper, clerk	1,245	2	1,247
		Shepherd, stockrider, milker, servant, labourer on station, grazing or dairy farm	2,550	76	2,626
		Shearer	311	...	311
		Herdsmen (not on grazing or other farm)	188	3	191
		Drover	528	...	528
		Others engaged in pastoral pursuits or breeding animals, including bullock- driver or carter on grazing farm or station; horse, pig, poultry—breeder, stock inspector, station agent, etc.	234	22	256
22	3	Fisheries inspector, officer; water bailiff	11	...	11
		Fisherman	856	3	859
		Game, wild fowl, hare—hunter, catcher, killer	73	...	73
		Rabbit, rat, dingo, vermin, sparrow— catcher, killer, trapper, poisoner	539	1	540
		Gamekeeper	8	...	8
		Bee hunter, keeper... ..	25	3	28
		Others engaged in preserving, capturing, or destroying wild animals, including rabbit inspector, skin collector, hunter, etc.	76	...	76
22	4	Forest inspector, officer, ranger ...	32	...	32
		Woodcutter, woodman, axeman ...	1,366	...	1,366
		Bark stripper, collector ...	71	..	71
		Tree ringer, grubber	119	...	119
		Fern gatherer, collector	1	...	1
		Others engaged in forestry or acquisition of products of natural vegetation, including bushman (not fencer or splitter), gum collector, native seed collector, State forests and nurseries employé, etc.	174	...	174
22	5	Water Supply department officer, over- seer, rate collector, turncock, labourer	292	1	293
		Water trust officer, overseer, labourer ...	38	...	38
		Well sinker, borer	21	...	21
		Others engaged in water conservancy and supply (including tank, dam—maker; reservoir keeper, water-pipe layer, etc.)	44	...	44
22	6	Mining department officer (not geologist, mineralogist, geological surveyor, etc.)	18	...	18
		Mining registrar	6	...	6

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
22	6	CLASS V.—PRIMARY PRODUCERS— <i>continued.</i>			
		Mining engineer, inspector, surveyor (not Government officer)	289	...	289
		Mine-owner, mining manager, director, clerk	627	1	628
		Gold miner, alluvial	5,098	...	5,098
		Gold miner, quartz	6,847	3	6,850
		Gold miner, undefined; miner, digger...	7,074	4	7,078
		Coal mining, engaged in	136	..	136
		Mining for metals or minerals other than gold or coal, engaged in—including miner, prospector, for silver, antimony, copper, tin, etc.	156	...	156
		Quarry owner, manager, clerk, labourer	1,531	2	1,533
		Engine-driver, stoker at mine or quarry	385	...	385
		Others engaged in mines or quarries, including amalgamator, borer for minerals, diamond-drill worker, mining contractor, expert, puddling machine owner, worker, puddler, etc.	286	1	287
23	1	CLASS VI.—INDEFINITE.			
		Pensioner (including retired officers not following any occupation, although not stated to be pensioned)	689	16	705
		Annuitant (so returned)	363	350	713
		Independent means (so returned) ...	2,373	12,451	14,824
		Gentleman, lady (so returned) ...	1,030	461	1,491
23	2	Others of independent means (no occupation returned), including tourists, "globe trotters," etc.	3	4	7
		Others whose pursuits were imperfectly defined, including business man, experimentalist, etc.	27	4	31
24	1	CLASS VII.—DEPENDENTS.			
		Wife ... ..	...	150,158	150,158
		Son, daughter, relative	81,228	139,058	220,286
		Visitor, lodger (no other occupation stated)	1,881	18,728	20,609
24	2	Student at University (not law or medicine), Working Men's College, etc.	182	53	235
		Scholar at home	5,245	7,174	12,419
		Scholar at State school	87,660	82,531	170,191
		Scholar at private school	14,880	16,769	31,649
		Scholar at school (not stated) ...	6,500	6,435	12,935
		Student (undefined)	152	29	181
25	1	Inmate of hospital	1,223	628	1,851
		Inmate of benevolent asylum (including Immigrants' Home)	1,333	535	1,868
		Inmate of lunatic asylum	1,926	1,641	3,567

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total
		CLASS VII.—DEPENDENTS— <i>continued.</i>			
25	1	Inmate of orphan asylum	259	290	549
		Inmate of blind asylum	59	55	114
		Inmate of deaf and dumb asylum	25	26	51
		Inmate of refuge	22	100	122
		Pauper, beggar	3	52	55
		Inmate of other charitable institutions, etc.	184	852	1,036
25	2	Inmate of gaol or penal establishment ...	1,474	302	1,776
		Inmate of reformatory (including those boarded out)	68	80	148
		— Occupation not stated	5,265	1,421	6,686

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„ „ „ small-pox in	701
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„ „ illegitimacy in	585
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„ „ life assurance in	910
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END OF VOLUME I.

YEAR.	POPULATION ON 31ST DECEMBER.			BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	MAR- RIAGES.	IMMI- GRANTS. (By Sea.)	EMI- GRANTS. (By Sea.)	GENERAL REVENUE. ¹	GENERAL EXPENDI- TURE. ¹	CROWN LAND SALES. ²		LAND IN CULTIVA- TION. ³	LIVE STOCK.				POSTAGE.			SHIPPING.				VESSELS BUILT.		VESSELS REGISTERED.		MORTGAGES AND LIENS.		IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		YEAR.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Persons.	Males.	Females.								Area Sold.	Amount Realized.		Tons.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Letters.	Number of Newspapers.	Inwards.		Outwards.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Number.	Amount Secured.		Total Value.	Breadstuffs (Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit).		Hides and Skins.		Breadstuffs (Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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1836	224	186	38	1	3	£	2,165	50	75	155	41,332	1836																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
1837	1,261	984	280	1	3	£	2,165	50	75	155	41,332	1837																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
1838	3,511	3,080	431	28	20	15	...	...	£	2,165	...	...	50	75	155	41,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1838																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
1839	5,822	4,104	1,718	142	67	57	...	...	£	2,165	...	...	50	75	155	41,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1839																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
1840	10,291	7,254	3,037	358	198	177	...	...	£	2,165	...	...	50	75	155	41,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1840																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
1841	20,416	14,391	6,025	618	319	406	6,908	939	152,826	201,363	49,311	49,311	4,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1841																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
1842	23,799	15,691	8,108	1,025	413	514	4,136	1,904	179,295	224,613	124,631	124,631	21,085	8,124	6,278	100,792	1,404,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1842																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1843	28,559	19,523	9,036	1,212	471	581	4,882	2,204	208,482	257,165	131,313	131,313	23,890	9,243	7,280	115,460	1,602,708	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1843																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1844	26,734	17,626	9,108	1,336	240	328	4,248	1,423	69,913	69,913	63,048	63,048	15,290	7,076	187,373	1,866,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1844																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
1845	31,280	20,624	10,656	1,521	327	316	4,335	1,519	98,539	43,241	3,685	8,718	25,134	9,289	231,602	1,792,527	3,986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1845																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1846	38,334	23,531	14,803	1,596	328	301	3,676	1,775	96,247	51,095	4,601	19,194	31,578	11,400	290,439	2,996,992	5,501	14	139,402	240,620	349	40,560	340	35,717	1	19	15	690	177	146,968	315,561	51,545	7,491	425,201	6,400,950	351,441	250,880	3,049	2,256	1,665	1846																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
1847	44,936	26,040	18,893	1,661	361	337	4,568	1,540	136,293	73,460	27,337	36,290	31,578	11,400	329,824	4,164,203	5,015	16	177,821	249,651	423	47,885	425	48,634	3	163	11	819	265	212,730	437,696	52,983	6,676	668,511	10,210,038	505,805	1,255,744	1	3,026	2,066	3,890	749	1847																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
1848	51,394	30,443	20,951	1,789	405	351	8,235	1,669	144,761	77,345	31,716	40,249	40,495	13,608	386,688	5,130,277	5,659	27	209,798	310,041	469	67,618	464	55,994	2	280	16	966	389	260,070	373,676	68,616	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	675,359	11,624	6

YEAR.	GOLD RAISED.		PUBLIC DEBT ON THE 31st DECEMBER.	GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE,* ON—					RAILWAYS.*			ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.			BANKS OF ISSUE.			SAVINGS BANKS.*			FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.*		CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS.			SHIRES AND ROAD DISTRICTS.			FLOUR MILLS.	MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC. (Exclusive of Flour Mills).	MINING MA-CHINERY. (Value.)	CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.	SCHOOLS (Public and Private.)		MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.		NUMBER OF PERSONS—				YEAR.				
	Estimated Quantity.	Value. At & per ounce.		Railways.	Roads and Bridges.	Melbourne Water Supply (Yan Yean).	Country Water Works.	Other Public Works.	Miles Opened.	Train Miles Travelled.	Total Receipts.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of Wire.	Number of Telegrams.	Number of Banks.	Paid-up Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Number of Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Balances.	Number of Branches.	Average Number of Members.	Number.	Total Value of Realisable Property.	Revenue.	Number.	Total Value of Realisable Property.					Revenue.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls.	Number Matriculated.	Number of Direct Graduates.	Taken into Custody.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.	Executed.					
1851	145,137	580,548	£	£	£	£	£	17,462	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	£	£	4	1,426	52,697	...	...	...	...	£	£	...	56	...	39	129	7,060	...	...	...	170	1	1851							
1852	2,738,484	10,953,936	...	...	...	...	...	122,099	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2,576	150,161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	57	...	49	115	7,841	...	...	...	471	2	1852						
1853	3,150,021	12,600,084	...	...	...	...	...	522,693	8,737	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2,549	142,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	208	...	128	206	13,933	...	...	...	678	13	1853						
1854	2,392,065	9,568,260	...	...	...	...	...	517,082	358,619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2,761	180,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	152	...	187	391	20,107	...	...	...	631	7	1854						
1855	2,793,065	11,174,260	480,000	...	...	...	...	576,588	129,991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2,502	173,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	227	...	349	438	24,478	16	...	...	595	4	1855						
1856	9,985,735	11,942,940	648,100	506,679	154,596	8	5,068	373,114	944,545	3	480	1	1856					
1857	3,761,567	11,046,268	828,700	...	...	...	...	736,050	97,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5,682	374,868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662	15	1857						
1858	2,568,227	10,112,968	808,100	...	...	...	...	645,239	42,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5,692,594	11,851,358	21,161,651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	740	...	1858						
1859	2,280,717	9,122,868	2,089,500	4,832,369	601,187	25,715	9	6,074,539	12,740,286	8,678,298	1,859	...	1859					
1860	2,156,700	8,628,800	5,118,100	613,457	16,910	9	10,135	12,993,727	9,238,713	1,860	...	1860				
1861	1,967,453	7,869,812	6,345,060	2,798,692	518,329	7,573	9	6,429,025	13,897,879	8,859,374	1,861	...	1861				
1862	1,658,281	6,633,124	7,992,740	407,758	27,219	9	6,632,460	12,569,902	9,227,079	1,862	...	1862				
1863	1,627,101	6,508,420	8,237,522	17,271	74,629	1,863	...	1863				
1864	1,545,437	6,181,748	8,443,970	80,376	37,263	1,864	...	1864				
1865	1,543,188	6,178,752	8,622,245	113,244	24,194	1,103	1,865	...	1865				
1866	1,478,280	5,913,120	8,844,855	1,357,712	96,898	2,589	72,156	277,062	271	1,543,762	724,186	78	3,111	277,788	10	8,092,555	14,885,355	9,946,575	61	23,759	700,720	362	24,752	62	20,241,073	341,429	98	19,079,270	403,024	114	869	2,068,527	1,766	1,206	81,229	35	11	24,811	1,040	639	3	1866
1867	1,433,246	5,734,684	9,480,860	247,970	47,374	5,941	1,867	...	1867		
1868	1,379,296	5,349,184	10,385,000	104,612	99,735	29,795	152,715	267,603	51	1,563,274	758,470	81	3,368	276,742	10	8,319,257	17,665,861	11,956,571	10	37,494	978,619	507	32,091	63	21,630,599	423,084	108	24,429,873	534,123	149	1,381	2,108,669	1,967	1,722	151,844	57	13	24,384	901	526	3	1868
1869	1,337,296	5,349,184	10,385,000	104,612	99,735	29,795	152,715	267,603	51	1,563,274	758,470	81	3,368	276,742	10	8,319,257	17,665,861	11,956,571	10	37,494	978,619	507	32,091	63	21,630,599	423,084	108	24,429,873	534,123	149	1,381	2,108,669	1,967	1,722	151,844	57	13	24,384	901	526	3	1869
1870	1,222,798	4,891,192	11,924,800	102,420	36,382	20,716	93,553	191,573	274	1,495,719	699,273	95	3,371	454,598	123	8,305,224	16,866,405	12,357,571	123	41,738	1,047,147	592	34,224	65	22,607,630	386,676	108	25,322,054	528,881	147	1,432	2,128,896	2,134	1,867	154,353	82	10	23,790	980	573	5	1870
1871	1,355,477	5,421,908	11,924,800	242,508	35,382	11,501	97,176	179,687	276	1,495,719	699,273	95	3,371	454,598	123	8,305,224	16,866,405	12,357,571	123	41,738	1,047,147	592	34,224	65	22,607,630	386,676	108	25,322,054	528,881	147	1,432	2,128,896	2,134	1,867	154,353	82	10	23,790	980	573	5	1871
1872	1,355,477	5,421,908	11,924,800	242,508	35,382	11,501	97,176	179,687	276	1,495,719	699,273	95	3,371	454,598	123	8,305,224	16,866,405	12,357,571	123	41,738	1,047,147	592	34,224	65	22,607,630	386,676	108	25,322,054	528,881	147	1,432	2,128,896	2,134	1,867	154,353	82	10	23,790	980	573	5	1872
1873	1,355,477	5,421,908	11,924,800	242,508	35,382	11,501	97,176	179,687	276	1,495,719	699,273	95	3,371	454,598	123	8,305,224	16,866,405	12,357,571	123	41,738	1,047,147	592	34,224	65	22,607,630	386,676	108	25,322,054	528,881	147	1,432	2,128,896	2,134	1,867	154,353	82	10	23,790	980	573	5	1873
1874	1,355,477	5,421,908	11,924,800	242,508	35,382	11,501	97,176	179,687	276	1,495,719	699,273	95	3,371	454,598	123	8,305,224	16,866,405	12,357,571	123	41,738	1,047,147	592	34,224	65	22,607,630	386,676	108	25,322,054	528,881	147	1,432	2,128,896	2,134	1,867	154,353	82	10	23,790	980	573	5	1874
1875	1,355,477	5,421,908	11,924,800	242,508	35,382	11,501	97,176	179,687	276	1,495,719	699,273	95	3,371	454,598	123	8,305,224	16,866,405	12,357,571	123	41,738	1,047,147	592	34,224	65	22,607,630	386,676	108	25,322,054	528,881	147	1,432	2,128,896	2,134	1,867	154,353	82	10	23,790	980	573	5	1875
1876	963,766	3,855,400	12,001,312	1,481,800	66,690	80,141	142,483	348,596	719	4,015,197	1,730,034	181	4,745	801,946	12	8,630,745	23,918,123	16,527,277	170	69,027	1,507,335	761	45,957	59	29,638,515	446,256	110	46,143,622	595,146	152	2,150	1,989,500	2,602	2,143	260,407	73	28	25,281	680	384	3	1876
1877	809,653	3,238,612	17,018,081	1,019,201	16,750	39,565	171,551	328,638	950	3,217,007	1,319,638	206	5,200	910,995	17	73,245	157,535,705	18,183,119	177	73,245	157,535,705	761	45,957	59	29,638,515	446,256	110	46,143,622	595,146	152	2,150	1,989,500	2,602	2,143	260,407	73	28	25,281	680	384	3	1877
1878	775,272	3,101,088	17,022,065	935,666	11,888	86,229	32,947	313,039	1,052	3,633,190	1,391,701	233	5,404	1,003,654	13	9,188,653	26,096,185	17,715,827	184	76,697	1,510,273	759	45,552	59	31,887,816	453,665	114	52,545,660	455,593	149	2,194	1,903,944	2,815	2,249	267,042	112	24	25,544	685	458	5	1878
1879	758,947	3,035,788	15,900,753	1,061,694	36,884	40,065	32,947	313,039	1,052	3,633,190	1,391,701	233	5,404	1,003,654	13	9,188,653	26,096,185	17,715,827	184	76,697	1,510,273	759	45,552	59	31,887,816	453,665	114	52,545,660	455,593	149	2,194	1,903,944	2,815	2,249	267,042	112	24	25,544	685	458	5	1879
1880	829,121	3,316,484	22,060,749	1,988,916	24,945	47,094	84,413	353,751	1,199	4,380,802	1,695,297	284	6,019	1,160,912	11	9,120,250	23,884,822	19,488,512	202	92,114	1,661,409	748	48,876	57	31,599,483	416,765	117	57,647,936	495,187	144	2,324	1,831,058	3,307	2,453	257,857	151	29	25,247	744	427	4	1880
1881	858,850	3,435,400	22,060,749	1,988,916	24,945	47,094	84,413	353,751	1,199	4,380,802	1,695,297	284	6,019	1,160,912	11	9,120,250	23,884,822	19,488,512	202	92,114	1,661,409	748	48,876	57	31,599,483	416,765	117	57,647,936	495,187	144	2,324	1,831,058	3,307	2,453	257,857	151	29	25,247	744	427	4	1881
1882																																													

² The figures of Revenue and Expenditure are for the twelve months ended 31st December of each year until 1871, when the financial year was changed so as to terminate on the 30th June. The figures for 1871 are therefore for the six months ending 30th June, and the figures for subsequent years are for the twelve months ending 30th June. The amounts since 1874 are, for the first time, exclusive of receipts and expenditure to be recouped.

* Prior to 1871 the expenditure was for the year ending 31st December. The figures for 1871 relate to the first six months only. Since that date they have been for the year ended 30th June—except as regards the Railway expenditure in 1876, which is for the eighteen months ended 31st December, and in the years 1877 to 1884, which are for the twelve months ended 31st December; and except as regards County Waterworks expenditure, which are for all the years prior to 1886 to be for the years ended 31st December. The figures do not in any case include amounts expended by municipal governments.

Lands granted without purchase, which amounted up to the end of 1830 to 15,495 acres, are also excluded.

Since the year 1864, a considerable quantity of wool has each year been imported into Victoria across the Murray, from the Riverina district of New South Wales, for transport by railway to Melbourne and shipment thence. Prior to 1872 no precise record of the quantity of wool so imported was kept, but the following table shows the quantity of wool, valued at £100, which has been imported into Victoria from the Riverina district of New South Wales, for transport by railway to Melbourne and shipment thence, in the years named, from 1872 to 1888.

1872	1,610,772 lbs.	1873	1,542,913 lbs.	valued at	£1,745,500	1874	3,389,080 lbs.	valued at	£1,975,379	1875	4,635,051 lbs.	valued at	£2,699,040	1876	4,220,000 lbs.	valued at	£2,601,985	1877	4,327,707 lbs.	valued at	£2,661,881	1878	4,601,653 lbs.	valued at	£2,828,076	1879	4,586,097 lbs.	valued at	£2,730,612	1880	5,690,394 lbs.	valued at	£3,224,512	1881	4,213,260 lbs.	valued at	£2,234,512	1882	2,902,845 lbs.	valued at	£1,355,219	1883	2,902,845 lbs.	valued at	£1,355,219
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⁹ years 1872-5 for the twelve months ended 30th June; in 1876 for the eighteen months ended 31st December; in the years 1877-94 for the twelve months ended 31st December; and subsequently for the twelve months ended 30th June. The returns of private railways are for the year ended 31st December up to the time they were purchased by the Government.

* The quantities of flour, bread, and biscuit imported and exported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels on the assumption that one bushel of wheat produces 45 lbs. of either of these articles.

³¹ The increase in the number of telegrams, in 1870 and 1886, was consequent on a reduction in the rates.
³² Including purchase-money of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company's lines.
³³ For the first time telegrams on Railway service were not included.

² The births and deaths given for 1863 are all of which there is any record ; but it is known that the figures considerably understate the truth, and it is supposed that each in reality amounted to not less than 5,000. The deficiency has chiefly arisen from the fact that the system of registering births and deaths was entirely changed during the year 1863, and the new system was not at first properly understood. In consequence of this, and also owing to the unsettled state of the goldfield population, it is known that many children have never been properly recorded, and many persons who died were buried without registration, so that probably

FOR THE ABOVE NAMED PROGRAMS ON JANUARY 20, 1955, WERE NOT AVAILABLE.

⁶ Post cards were first issued in April, 1876; they are included with the letters in this column. Inland postage on letters reduced from 2d. to 1d. on 1st January, 1890.

SUMMARY OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1891-92 INCLUSIVE.

[illegible]

* In 1863-4, 1864-5, and 1878-9, the yield of wheat was much affected by "rust."

† The tobacco crop in 1875-6, 1879-80, and 1890-91, failed in most parts of the colony.

HENRY HEVLYN HAYTER, Government Statist.

¹ The Revenue and Expenditure of Victoria in all the years specified, and of Queensland for the seven years 1876 to 1882, are for the twelve months ended 31st June. In other instances, the information relates to the years ended 31st December.

² The figures relating to Victorian Railways for the last seven years, those of New South Wales for the last three years, and those of Queensland and South Australia for the last two years, relate to the year ending 31st June; those for New Zealand Railways for the last six years are for the twelve months ended 31st March of the year following; in all other cases the figures relate to the calendar year. The figures for Western Australia relate to Government lines only until 1888, since which year the returns include private railways.

³ Inclusive of land under permanent artificial grass in all the colonies except Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand. It amounted, in 1891, to 174,968 acres in Victoria; to 333,338 acres in New South Wales; to 17,519 acres in South Australia; and 208,596 acres in Tasmania. In New Zealand, such land amounts to as much as 7,367,229 acres. See footnotes to Table XV., in Appendix A, page 2.

⁴ Where asterisks occur the information has not been furnished, or is imperfect.

⁵ Revised and corrected since last publication.

⁶ Figures amended since last publication, temporary Treasury Bills in aid of revenue being deducted.

⁷ Including land in fallow in all the colonies except New South Wales for all the years but 1890. Such land amounted in 1891 to 296,939 acres in Victoria; (not returned) in New South Wales; 15,876 acres in Queensland; 588,083 acres in South Australia; 67,691 acres in Western Australia; 55,637 acres in Tasmania; and 161,454 acres in New Zealand.

⁸ Prior to 1883, the Queensland shipping returns were swelled by vessels being counted afresh at each port of call.

⁹ The accrued sinking fund of New Zealand amounted on the 31st March, 1892, to £1,035,449; the net liability at that date was therefore £37,677,619.

¹⁰ Wheat and stock estimated. The statistics were not collected for the years 1884 to 1888.

HENRY HRYLYN HAYTER, Government Statist of Victoria.